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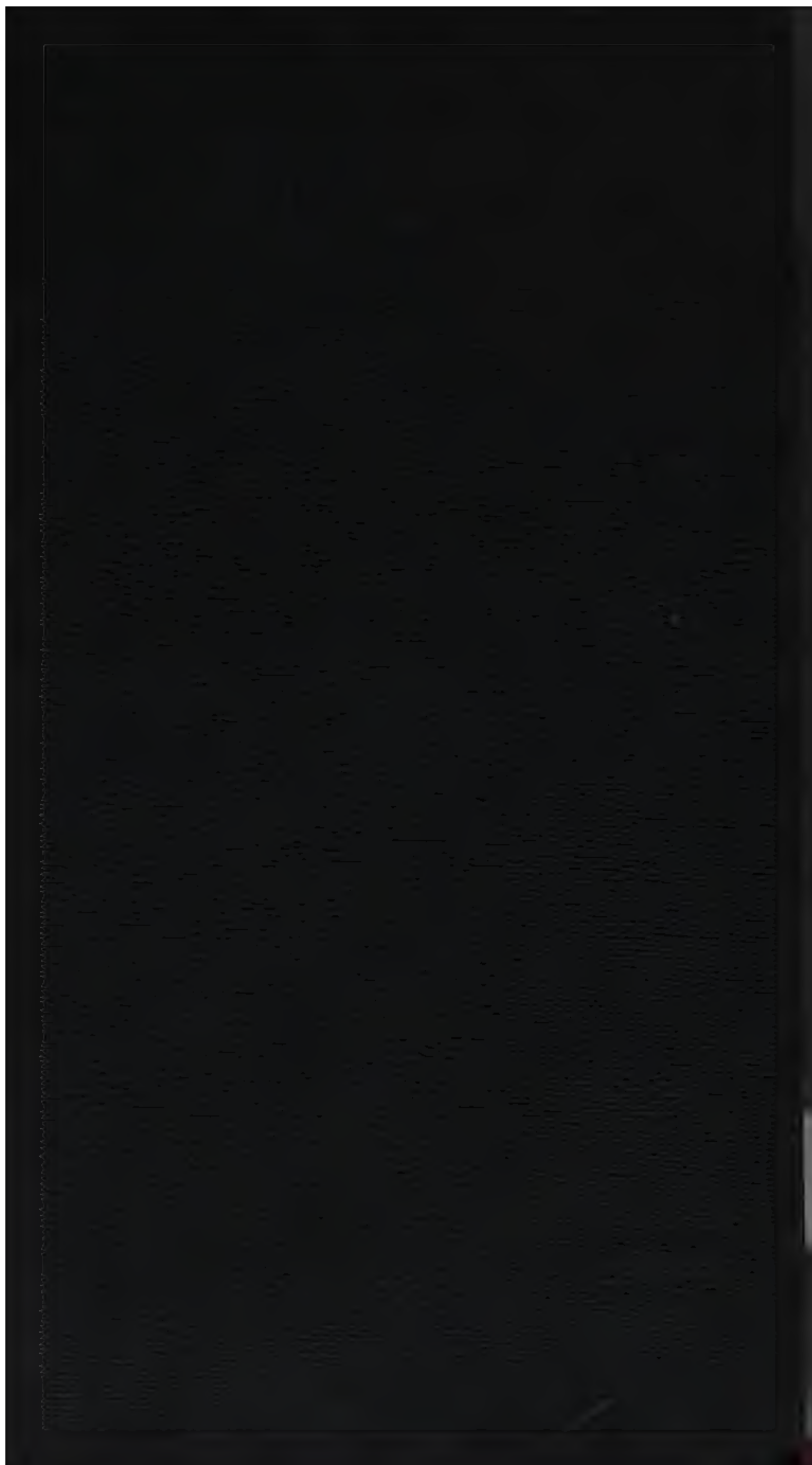
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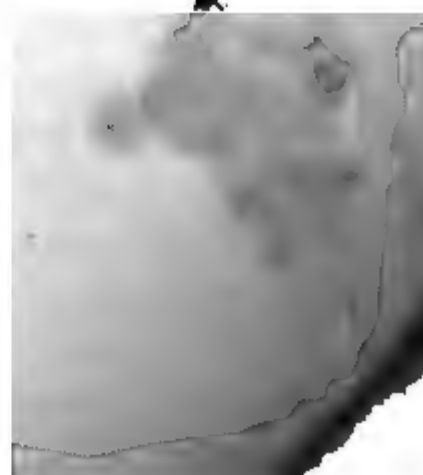


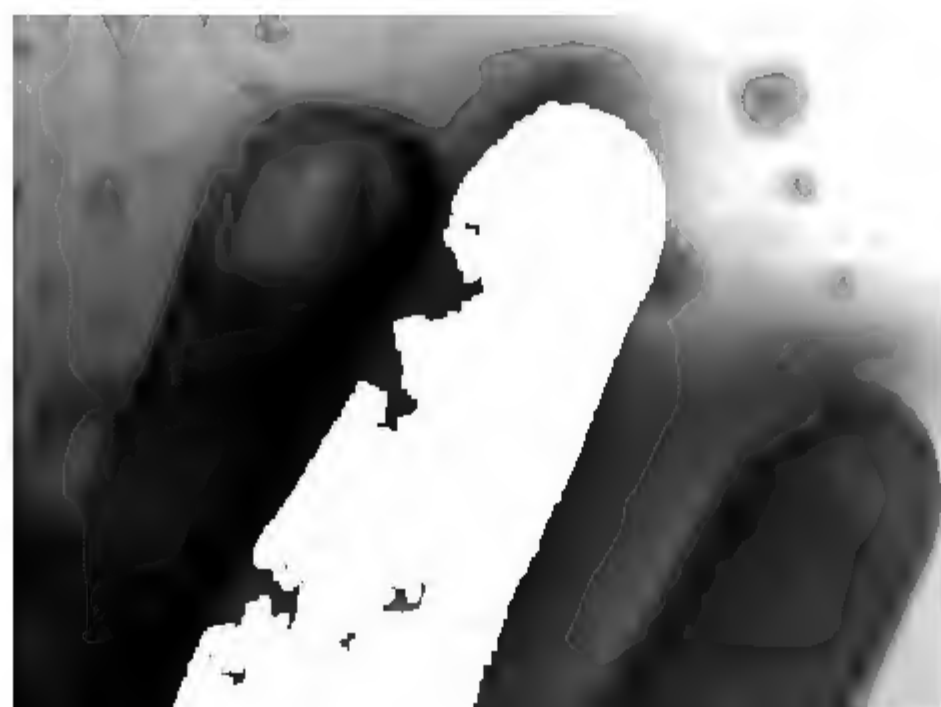
Edward Hill

from

Miss Durnford

Nov. 1895.





A
REGISTER
OF THE
PRESIDENTS, FELLOWS, DEMIES,
INSTRUCTORS IN GRAMMAR AND IN MUSIC,
CHAPLAINS, CLERKS, CHORISTERS,
AND OTHER MEMBERS
OF
SAINT MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY
JOHN ROUSE BLOXAM, D.D.
FELLOW AND LIBRARIAN.

VOL. II.
THE CHAPLAINS, CLERKS, AND ORGANISTS.

OXFORD,
J. H. PARKER, BROAD STREET: H. HAMMANS, HIGH STREET.
MDCCCLVII.

TO

Benjamin Blyth, Organist,

AND THE

**CHAPLAINS AND SINGING-CLERKS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN
COLLEGE, OXFORD,**

THIS PORTION OF THE COLLEGE REGISTER

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT

J. R. B.

**FORMERLY BIBLE-CLERK OF WORCESTER COLLEGE,
NOW COMMEMORATION-CHAPLAIN &c. OF S. M. MAGDALEN COLLEGE.**

PREFACE.

The Quire consists of twenty-nine; wherein
There are four Chaplains, who by turns do say
The Clergy-prayers, and more eight Clerks there been,
And sixteen Choristers, o'er whom bears sway
One, who doth teach them how to sing with ease,
Whose nimble fingers on the organs play
Gravely-composed Church-music: and all these
With different notes, which sweetly do accord,
Sing Allelujah to the living Lord.

Heylin's Memorial of Waynflete, p. 42.

THE President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, founded by William Waynflete A.D. 1448, on a spot in the High Street to the east of University College, were accustomed to celebrate Divine Service in their Parish-Church of St. Peter. On their translation to the site of the present College in 1458, they made use of the Oratory of the ancient Hospital of St. John for their place of worship, till a larger and more magnificent Chapel was erected on a spot of ground a little to the north of the former^a.

“The foundation-stone of the new edifice^b was consecrated on the fifth of May, A.D. 1474, by the Venerable Father, Robert Toly^c, Bishop of St. David's,

^a Chandler's Life of William Waynflete, p. 142.

^b See Appendix, p. 227.

^c Robert Toly or Tulley, Bishop of St. David's A.D. 1460. He died in 1481, and was buried at Tenby in Pembrokeshire. (Hardy's Le Neve, vol. i. p. 298.) He had been originally a Monk of Gloucester Abbey, and has the reputation of having completed the tower of the Cathedral, and

in his pontificals, and reverently deposited in its place, the middle of the high altar, by President Tybard. The quarry of Headington, which had been discovered in the reign of Henry the Third, was now in higher repute than that of Hincksey, and from it much of the stone for the College was taken. We find Waynflete contracting with William Orchyard, the principal mason, in 1475, 1478, and the following year, for finishing the tower over the gateway with a pyramid sixteen feet high above the level of the gutter; for crowning the walls of the Chapel and Hall with niched battlements; for a coping to these and the Library; for completing the chambers, cloisters, and other imperfect portions of the fabric; and for fashioning the great window of the Chapel after the model of that of All Souls^d.

Headington was not, however, the only quarry from which stone was procured for the building: the quarries of Foresthill, Taynton, Whitelake, Milton, and Wheatley, were all put in requisition for the purpose. Some of these belonged to the Prior of St. Frideswyde, the Abbot of Brewerne, and Sir Edmund Rede. Sand was obtained from a spot in St. Clement's, close to St. Edmund's well, also appertaining to the Prior of St. Frideswyde. Rowe, that is, rough, masons undertook the ruder portions of the work, whilst the more elaborate parts were intrusted to the free, or freestone, masons. A crane *ad vehendos lapides in altum* was purchased of the Abbot of Rewly;

probably portions of the nave and choir, at the command of Abbot Sebroke. Over the dividing arch of the nave and choir is inscribed,

*Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum
Tullo ex onere Sebroke Abbate iubente.*

(Fosbrooke's *Hist. of Gloucester*, p. 244.)

For an account of the alterations effected in the Cathedral of St. David in Bishop Toly's time, let me refer to the interesting and elaborate account of that Cathedral lately published by Messrs. Freeman and Jones.

^d Chandler's *Life of Waynflete*, p. 137.

beams and planks necessary for the roof were brought from Shotover, Stanton St. John, and Whitney^c.

The Chapel was erected^f in the form of a Roman T; that is, to the Choir was attached a transverse aisle, or body, or ante-chapel, of very considerable dimensions, and composed of triple aisles, in compensation for a nave; certainly its best substitute, where such a grand feature is of necessity excluded. An ample extent of room was here afforded for the movements of those solemn processions and services, which distinguished the Anglican Ritual in the time of our Founder, and every other requisite purpose was fully answered. Two arches on either side elevated on lofty and delicately formed piers divided the space, and sustained the roof. Though of greater magnitude, the corresponding arches and piers in New College Chapel are neither better proportioned, more imposing, nor more beautiful: those of Magdalen have capitals enriched with the lily, which, being raised "above the reach of sacrilegious hands," remain in complete preservation.

William of Wykeham, one of the greatest architects that England ever produced, seems to have been the first who applied systematically this form to a Chapel. Waynflete was not his only imitator in Oxford; for Archbishop Chicheley attached a similarly shaped Chapel to his College of All Souls. Magdalen Chapel is, however, in some respects more advantageously situated than that of New College: in the former, the west front is fully exposed; in the latter, only the south side: the one appears in elevation, the other in profile: the former exhibits its chief entrance; the doorway of the latter must be sought for.

^c See Building Accounts, Appendix, p. 227.

^f See "Architecture of Magdalen College," p. 64.

The distribution^s of ornaments here is at once just and judicious: a broad central and two smaller lateral windows, beneath a parapet of grotesque figures and battlements, distinguished the west front of the Chapel; whose doorway is covered with a shallow but exquisitely enriched porch, displaying the rose, the lily, and other appropriate devices, besides small canopied statues, and the arms of Waynflete on shields enriched with the garter. It is generally admired as a fine specimen of taste and ingenuity in design and construction.

Of the five figures^b which adorn the portal, the first on the dexter side represents St. John the Baptist, the Patron Saint of the old Hospital; the second, Edward IV., as appears from the heraldic badge in the adjoining panel. In the centre stands St. Mary Magdalen; the next figure has been generally supposed to be William of Wykeham, but is more probably "the glorious confessor St. Swithin," who is expressly mentioned in the Founder's Statutes as one of the Patron Saints of the See of Winchester, in honour of whom he founded his College. The last represents Waynflete kneeling with appropriate humility before the Patrons and Saints of his College and Cathedral. These five statues are in excellent preservation; and whether we consider the spirit and delicacy of the execution, the easy flow of the drapery, or the appropriate felicity of the decorations and accompaniments, they are perhaps unrivalled specimens of the sculpture of the fifteenth century.

The usual entrance to the Chapel was on the north side, within a porch leading into the cloisters. The roofⁱ of the porch, surmounted by the muniment rooms, is groined in a rich pattern of stone tracery, and exhibits a

^s See "Architecture of Magdalen College," p. 33.

^b Ingram's Memorials, p. 18.

ⁱ Architecture, p. 34.

constellation of the most exquisitely carved bosses. Among variously clustered roses and lilies, appear the arms of the See of Winchester, those of Waynflete, grotesque heads, a pelican feeding her young, the emblems of our Saviour's Passion, and a finely carved figure of the Deity holding the globe and cross. The doorway leading into the Chapel exhibits in its spandrels carved figures of angels holding branches of lilies and scrolls entwined, the scrolls bearing the following scriptural sentences: *Fecit mihi magna Qui potens est:* and, *Hic est domus Dei et porta celi.*

There is another small door on the north side under the cloisters leading to the *clausura juxta summum altare*^k, or *oratorium collaterale*, in which the Founder directs that masses of Requiem might be occasionally celebrated^l. This little Chapel is groined in stone^l. The roof and the walls had been covered with coarse paintings, now obliterated. Amongst these was conspicuous the Founder's favourite device, the lily. It is probable that the rites of the Easter Sepulchre were there solemnized^m. An interior view of this oratory may be seen in Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua*.

There was probably also an entrance on the south side of the Chapel, for the use of the Chaplains and Clerks, who occupied rooms in the Tower quadrangle. Something like a blocked up doorway still appears under the second window from the east.

The internal dimensions of the Chapel are as follows: extreme length from east to west 114 feet; length of the Anti-chapel 77 feet; width of the Chapel 30 feet: width of the Anti-chapel 35 feet 6 inches.

Great fault has been found with the proportions of the Chapel, as contrasted with that of New College.

^k See Appendix, p. 232. Statuta Collegii S. M. Magdalenensis, p. 67.

^l Architecture, p. 69.

^m See Appendix, pp. 245, 261.

Mr. Cockerell^a observes, "The application of the first and second rules of Cesariano in New College Chapel is exact^o: the whole and the parts are commensurate, as well in the bays or squares, as also in the subdivision of the days of the windows, of the flanks, as also of the west end; while in All Souls' and Magdalen the divergences are extreme; and without descending to admeasurement, the spectator cannot fail to be disagreeably affected by the anomalous appearance of the latter both in the bays, and in the subdivision of the days of the windows."

"We are to observe, that Wykeham deemed the proportion of three diameters in length essential to the beauty of his choir within the screen or roodloft; he therefore makes his diagram inclusive of the walls, whereas in the copies (All Souls and Magdalen) it is exclusive of the walls; the consequence of which is, that the spectator is immediately sensible of the defi-

^a *The Architectural Works of William of Wykeham. By C. R. Cockerell, Esq. Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy. In Proceedings of the Archæol. Institute at Winchester, 1845, p. 37.*

^o Cesare Cesariano, the sixth of the early Italian Commentators on Vitruvius, and who published his work in 1521, is the most conspicuous as respects mediæval architecture. He may be said to have done for us to a great extent in that style, what Vitruvius did for us in the Greek; namely, in discovering to us many of its fundamental doctrines and principles. *Ibid.* p. 33.

"The purpose of the first rule (a Trigino) is ichnographic, and established the respective proportions of the length and breadth of the cross, which are included within two arcs of 102°, constructed according to the first proposition of Euclid. This figure enables the architect to set out a right angle upon the ground, as also an equilateral triangle; and it is equally dear to the religionist as involving the *ἱχθὺς* or "Vesica Piscis," the ancient anagram symbolical of the Saviour, as also the Cross, and the Trinity." *Ibid.* p. 34.

The purpose of the second rule (a Pariquadrato) is also ichnographic, and determines the position of the columns or piers, and the external walls and buttresses; by dividing the area comprehended in the Vesica Piscis into commensurate squares or bays (i. e. Pariquadrato); on the intersections of which these columns and piers are placed. *Ibid.* p. 35.

ciency of due length and perspective both in All Souls' and Magdalen Chapels; those choirs being less than three diameters in length. In these copies it is obvious that the rule had been lost or was disregarded, and the proportion of the choirs is consequently deficient^p."

In conformity^q to the prevailing fashion, and style of architecture, the roofs of both Chapel and Hall were constructed of timber: they were of equal height, and also nearly alike in form and decoration: but their ornaments were few, belonging chiefly to the arches and beams, and consisting of mouldings varied in their form and application. Substantial bearing shafts fixed on carved stone corbels were their main supports; these bound the wide spreading arches and surmounting framework together, and received the pressure of their vast weight. Though constructed chiefly of chesnut, and carved with a bold simplicity and skilful accuracy common in the fifteenth century, these roofs were afterwards polluted with coarse paint of various colours; and at the same time, namely, in the seventeenth century, large and rudely carved shields, and other supposed ornaments, were added in various conspicuous places, whose fantastic forms and brilliant colours ill-suited the simplicity of the ancient design.

Five windows on each side of the Choir gave light to the interior of the Chapel, but it is, like New College, entirely destitute of an altar window^r; the eye strikes up a dead

^p In answer to these remarks Mr. Buckler observes, "the Chapel is in beautiful proportion, and in perfect harmony with the general plan of the College. Its relative dimensions attest the skill with which they were composed." Ms. note.

^q Architecture, p. 104. The ancient roof, says Ingram, was framed with open trusses of timber, carved and moulded on the inside in a similar style to the roof of All Souls' Chapel, and rising to the ridge with a very low inclination; so that the outside roof of lead was concealed by the embattled parapets." Memorials, p. 23.

^r Architecture, p. 66.

wall, which all the ornaments of art, aided by the skill of a Wykeham or a Waynflete, could not enliven. Necessity, we know, required the sacrifice; the cause is apparent, but the effect remains the same. It might perchance boast of storied niches and sculptures in abundance; but the Chapel that wants a spacious east window, rich in tracery and glowing with colours, has to regret a feature the absence of which is irreparable.

In addition to the great western window with its perpendicular tracery, a window on each side of it, two on the southern side, and two on each side of the entrance to the Choir, gave sufficient light and solemnity to the Anti-chapel.

It is remarkable* that Waynflete, though he subsequently followed the model of All Souls in many particulars, had adopted the greater simplicity of Wykeham's architecture in the windows of his Chapel; the more ancient curve being there preferred to the compound arch from four centres with an obtuse point, of which the buildings of Archbishop Chichele every where exhibit the most perfect examples.

The stalls of the Fellows and Chaplains, twenty-one in number on each side of the Choir, were placed nearest to the north and south walls, and had accordingly lining and canopies. These consisted of well shaped and lofty pannels, separated by slender buttressesets, and terminating in crocketed arches and handsome tracery, the whole coloured and gilt; the compartments in after times at least presented painted figures of saints, not remarkable for the merit of their execution. These curious specimens of ecclesiastical furniture were richly rather than skilfully carved, and handsomely rather than chastely formed. They were not designed to engage attention by their boldness, and merited not that minute examination,

* Memorials, p. 24.

which we bestow on many similar ornamental works; but they furnished an interesting link in the descending chain of "Gothic" architecture. They showed that the bold projecting canopy had dwindled down to a shallow arch and pattern of tracery, destitute of any prominent feature on which light and shadow might play their enchanting effect; and proved also extravagance of ornament in the crockets, which were misshapen, and formed by bunches of leaves and flowers issuing from several stems; whereas the true crocket springs in a single close or expanded leaf, from only one stem, which follows the shape of the arch or canopy it adorns.

The under parts of the seats were carved with grotesque figures, monstrous animals, rich foliage, and a great profusion of curious and well-carved devices.

There was also a small Chapel in the middle of the south side of the Choir, of the use of which we find no record. It was of the same height as the Chapel, and through want of good taste, was taken down in 1731, or thereabouts. This appears from the *Oxonia Depicta* of Williams, begun in 1726, and finished in 1733, where though the square projection of the Chapel is distinctly seen both in the ground plan and in the view of the College, yet it is omitted in the large ichnographical plan of Oxford, carefully engraved by Toms, which has the date of 1733. It appears in the Oxford Almanacks for 1730 and 1731[†].

The Choir was separated from the Antechapel by a Roodloft, on which, as soon afterwards in Merton Chapel, an organ was erected. This screen is curiously alluded to in an Indenture of Agreement between the Warden of Merton College and John Fisher, citizen of London, for making a Roodloft within the Choir of the Church A.D. 1486. "Which Rodeloft the said

[†] Memorials, p. 15.

John shall make lyke unto the Rodeloft of Mawdelen College in Oxford, that is to wete, from the ground upwarde to the lowest seylyng pece xii fete with speris and lynterns for ii awters. Also the said John graunteth and hym byndeth by this Indenture to make in the seide Rodelofft farre better dorys, than there be in Mawdelyn College aforesaid^a." In the following year, the Warden, as we shall see, agreed for a payre of organs " lyke unto the new payre of organs" in Magdalen Chapel, to be set up within the new Roodloft at Merton.

The altars below the Rood-screen were called the President's and Vice-President's altars^x, being situated at the back of their respective stalls. There were also four other altars in the Antechapel, one of which was named " the Arundel altar," on which daily Mass was to be celebrated for the souls of William Earl of Arundel, and Lord Thomas Maltravers^y. There was also an altar erected occasionally on the first step of the Choir^z, but for what purpose we know not.

At the east end of the Choir stood the high altar in all its magnificence. Two large sculptured figures of St. Mary Magdalen and St. John the Baptist filled niches above, while other images, sixteen of which were sent by the Founder from his Palace at Waltham at one time in 1481, decorated the rere-dos, and the altars in the nave. A lamp burned before the great cross, which stood with two candlesticks upon the altar; while four large candelabra, called standards, which remind us of those four in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent which bear the arms of our own King Charles the First, having belonged to Whitehall Chapel, stood in front. Two lecterns of

^a Archaeological Journal, vol. ii. p. 181.

^x See Appendix, p. 266.

^y Statuta, p. 65.

^z Appendix, p. 269.

brass, one for the Gospel, and one for the Rectors of the Choir, were placed in their respective situations; one of these was decorated with the Pelican, the other with the Salutation, or more probably the Annunciation (for an angel is mentioned) of the blessed Virgin. Curtains were suspended on each side the altars, and the walls were decorated with paintings. Before the high altar was laid a carpet. The names of Benefactors inscribed or illuminated on vellum were placed over the different altars. A canopy of red damask was elevated over the President's stall. A large chest for vestments, &c. stood near a small organ in the Choir. Figures of Saints and Bishops in coloured glass filled with a subdued and mellowed light the bays of the Chapel windows^a.

In addition to these ornaments, the Chapel was rich in Antiphonaries, Missals, Graduals, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Psalters, Martyrologies, Collectories, Pontificals, Ordinals, Collation-books, and Hymnaries: in short, all the Service Books, which Maskell has so well described as appertaining to the use of Sarum. Chalices there were in great number; one of which was given by Mr. Thomas Kerver, senior of the two first appointed Deans of Arts. Besides these, there were crucifixes, one of which was said to contain a portion of the true cross, and another ornamented with precious stones; basins, monstrances, cruetts, thuribles, bells, ships, pyxes for reserving the Host; the sacred oils and the holy chrism; processional and cantor's staves, vats for holy water, and candlesticks in abundance; one of the latter was in the form of an oak tree with its stem, leaves and acorns. These were for the most part of silver gilt, a few of silver only. There were also "texts" of the Gospel ornamented with figures of the Crucifixion, or with emblems of the Trinity, or with the image of St. Paul; a pax in the shape of a fleur

^a Appendix, pp. 256, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271.

de lis, and a very beautiful tablet or triptych enamelled on the outside, and within it a most exquisite sculpture in ivory of our Lord's Passion. For the adornment of the altars were frontals and rere-dosses of velvet, tussey, camlet, tewke, baudkin, and damask, in colours of white, black, green, red, and blue. All these were richly ornamented with orfrays, and pearls; and figures of angels, lilies and roses, antelopes, peacocks, and the arms of the Founder, embroidered in gold and colours. A frontal and dorsal of white and red panes decorated the High Altar on Sundays; whilst hangings of red colour adorned the Holy Sepulchre at Easter.

We find also for the necessary use of the Priest-Fellows and Chaplains, more than one hundred chasubles of the richest make and colour, all probably similar in shape to the old English vestments which adorn the sculptured figures of ecclesiastical monuments. On one of these was embroidered in orfrays, *Orate pro animâ Mri Tybarde*, who had been President from 1458 to 1480; on another, *Orate pro animâ Johannis Franke*. Amongst these were probably preserved the royal present of two sets of vestments for Priest, Deacon, and Sub-Deacon, which King Richard the Second^b offered to the Chapel of St. John, when he visited the ancient Hospital in person on the Vigil of St. Margaret in 1396. There were also a hundred and fifty copes of various colours; six standards (*vexilla*) of the Holy Trinity, St. George,

^b *Memorandum quod anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo sexto circa finem, Sancte Margarete vigiliis, Dnus Rex Ricardus Secundus de Wodestoke veniens usque Wyndesorium, Fratre Ricardo Tywe, tunc istius hospitalis magistro, cum suis fratribus processionaliter obviam dicto Dno Regi precedentibus, post multas de statu istius hospitalis interrogationes, in sui memoriam contulit hospitali prædicto unum par vestimentorum pro Sacerdote, Diacono, et Subdiacono cum una capa, quæ Dnus Ricardus Clifford tunc prædicti Dni Regis Wardroper in die Paschatis proxime secuti huc per Willielmum Southam misit, quæ et in crastino et in Sabbato Sancto apud Abingdon ab Abbate ibidem fuerunt benedicta. Liber Hospitalis, fol. 9.*

St. Nicholas, St. Mary Magdalen, and of the Salutation and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, besides two large processional streamers, and nine small flags for the decoration of the Paschal candle. Tunicles, maniples, veils, canopies, corporal-cases, palls, and other Ecclesiastical articles, appear in sufficient profusion.

Nor should we forget certain Episcopal vestures^c; portions of which, with the fragment of a chasuble traditionally reported to have been worn by our pious and most munificent Founder, are still preserved with reverent attention within the College, which his bounty reared. One of his mitres, and a pastoral staff, which were probably brought from Waltham^d after his decease, were seized upon and carried away from the muniment room, by Colonel Kelsey and his myrmidons, during the great Rebellion^e. An attempt to recover the mitre by law proceedings, after the Restoration, seems to have been unsuccessful^f.

The Chapel is supposed to have been finished in the year 1480. There is no account extant of the day on which the consecration took place, or of the circumstances connected with the ceremonial; but the Society observed in after times the second day of October as the *Festum Dedicationis Templi*, and in the seventeenth century, it was observed on the Sunday after Michaelmas.

One President mentions this latter fact in a note book. "A.D. 1685-6, Feb. 2. I called the officers to my lodgings to consider of a way to celebrate the King's Inauguration Day, being the 6th of February following. I proposed

^c See Inventory, p. 256.

^d Chandler, p. 227.

^e "The Founder of Magdalen his crozier and mitre taken away out of the Treasury of Magdalen by the Presbyterians, and Colonel Kelsey countenancing them." Wood's notes on Oxford in Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, vol. ii. p. 574.

^f Lib. Comp. 1662. *Sol. Mro. Chyles pro causa mitræ* £2. 10s.

... day, which used
 ... called *the Dedication*,
 ... as agreed upon by
 ... dingly observed
 ... *Ms. Clerke*.
 ... finished, the
 ... directions
 ... were pro-
 ... the name
 ... the Son,
 ... Virgin
 ... in the
 ... and all
 ... for
 ... the increase
 ... he founded
 ... *Neminis*
 ... *susten-*
 ... *Ecclesie pro-*
 ... His regulations
 ... later purposes were as

... in the Chapel of our
 ... *devotius et honestius ac*
 ... we will that there be
 ... *deserrientes*
 ... of these, four are to be Priests, and
 ... be Clerks, of sufficient and competent
 ... well conditioned, and of honest conversation:
 ... and such Priests and Clerks are to have competent
 ... and be well or at least competently instructed in
 ... singing and reading. The said Priests are to receive
 ... their annual stipend four marks sterling each, and a
 ... of their own, and the same allocation as the

^a Ibid. p. 1

^b Ibid. p. 23.

Fellows. Moreover our will is, that whosoever of the Chaplains shall be deputed by the President to the office of Sacristan or Cantorⁱ, shall humbly undertake that office, and in no wise decline it; and, having effectually discharged either of these offices, he shall receive thirteen shillings and fourpence for the same.

“ Every Clerk shall receive for his stipend twenty shillings. Moreover our pleasure is, that if any of the Priest-Chaplains or Clerks be sufficiently informed in singing to be able to teach the Choristers plain song and other kinds of singing, then the President shall hire him to instruct them in the best way that he can: but if none of the Chaplains or Clerks volunteer to accept this office, then shall the President hire some extraneous person *aptum et idoneum*, and make agreement with him for his stipend and commons. We will moreover, that if no one of the Fellows or Scholars be willing to assume the charge of celebrating the Mass of the Blessed Virgin for the accustomed salary, six and twenty shillings and eight-pence shall be divided amongst the four Chaplains over and above their stipend for undertaking the same, that the said Mass may be devoutly celebrated every day in all future times.

“ We also ordain^k, that all the Priests and Clerks of the Chapel shall swear that they in no wise will reveal the secrets of the College; and if they should happen to know of any danger, damage, or loss, likely to befall the College, they shall make it known to the President, Vice-President, and other officers, as soon as possible. More-

ⁱ *Cantor est, qui cantui præest: ejus officium est examinare cantum et cantores; atque videre, ut omnes in choro justa modulatione concinant; assignare quid quisque cantet; atque facere, ut pro varietate dierum et festorum varii et idonei cantus observentur.* Appendix to Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, p. 28.

^k *Statuta*, p. 26.

over, each of the Priests shall swear at the time of his admission, that he will give warning to the President or Vice-President of his intention to withdraw, four months before such removal, so that without loss of time another suitable and proper Priest may be provided for the laudable performance of Divine Service in due season.

“ In like manner¹, inasmuch as according to the authorities it is easier to pull down than to build up, and because it often happens that the structures, which a Founder has erected carefully and durably to the honour of God, are recklessly allowed by the negligence of his successors to fall to decay, we specially enjoin, that the Chapel, Hall, and other buildings, by God’s help laboriously raised at our expense, be for the future in walls, roofs, and other portions, kept sufficiently and properly in repair. And because the House of God demands unusual care and comeliness, we enact, that, for the repairs of the Chapel or Hall which may be immediately necessary, two pence every week be reserved from the allocation of each person, and applied to such reparations until they are completed. And we will that the President, Vice-President, Deans, and Bursars, and other Fellows, be bound faithfully, in virtue of their oath, to observe and enforce this Statute.

“ In like manner we ordain², that the President have preeminence and authority over the Ministers of the Altar, namely, the Chaplains and Clerks, who are bound to officiate in the divine offices of the Chapel. And that he do order and govern them according to the Statutes in such case promulgated by us. And we will that the admission and dismissal of the Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers, shall belong to the President, and in his absence to the Vice-President.

¹ Statuta, p. 28.

² Ibid. p. 38.

“ In like manner we will ⁿ, that the President, Fellows, and Scholars of our College do every day, when they have risen from bed, and every night, before they lie down to sleep, or at other hours of day and night, if fairly hindered at the proper times, recite in honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Antiphon, *Libera nos*°, with the Versicle *Benedicamus Patrem*; and the usual Collect respecting the Trinity, *Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus*^p: and whilst we are alive the following prayer, *Rege*°, *quæsumus, Domine famulum tuum, Willielmum Pontificem, Fundatorem nostrum*: but when we have departed this life, in lieu of the former, the prayer, *Deus*^r, *qui in Apostolicos Sacerdotes famulum tuum, Fundatorem nostrum, Pontificali dignitate, &c.*

“ Let each of them also^s repeat every day, at any hour he will, for the souls of the most illustrious Prince Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Lord Ralph Cromwell, Sir John Fastolf, Richard and Margaret our parents, and all other Benefactors of our College, and for the souls of all the

ⁿ Statuta, p. 52.

^o *Libera nos, salva nos, vivifica nos, O beata Trinitas. Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Spiritu Sancto. Laudemus et superexaltemus cum in sæcula. Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis.*

^p *Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, qui dedisti famulis tuis in confessione veræ fidei æternæ Trinitatis gloriam agnoscere, et in potentia majestatis adorare unitatem, quæsumus ut ejusdem fidei firmitate ab omnibus semper muniamur adversis. Qui vivis, &c. Missale Sar.*

^q *Rege, quæsumus Domine, famulum tuum, Willielmum Pontificem, Fundatorem nostrum, et intercedente beata Dei genetrice semperque Virgine Maria, cum omnibus Sanctis tuis, gratiæ tuæ dona in eo multiplica, ut ab omnibus liberetur offensis, et temporalibus non destituatur auxiliis et sempiternis gaudeat institutis. Missale Sar.*

^r *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos Sacerdotes famulum tuum, Fundatorem nostrum, Pontificali dignitate fecisti censeri: præsta, quæsumus, ut quorum vicem ad horam gerebat in terris eorum perpetuo consortio lætetur in cœlis. Brev. Sar.*

^s Statuta, p. 52.

faithful departed, the Psalm, *De profundis clamavi*, with *Kyrie eleyson*, and the Lord's Prayer, together with the Angelical Salutation¹, in the usual manner, and with the prayers, *Inclina^u Domine*, and *Fidelium Deus²*, expressly mentioning the names of our father and mother; and after our death the above-mentioned prayer, *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos Sacerdotes*, &c.

"We moreover enact, that every week as well of public Lecturing as of Vacation times, as the rule to endure to all future ages, once on some convenient day they say singly, or in common for all the souls aforesaid, and for our predecessors and successors in the See of Winchester, the Office of the Dead *cum commendatione³*, after the usual Church practice.

"Furthermore we ordain, that the President, Scholars, Fellows, and Chaplains of the College perform solemnly in common in the Chapel the Burial Service of the Dead four times in every year, at the end of each quarter, on the most convenient day, for the souls of the above-mentioned persons, and for the rest of our College Benefactors, when we and they have departed this life, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; and on the morrow the Commendation of Souls, and afterwards in the same Chapel a mass *de Requie pro mortuis*, together with the following prayers, *Deus, Qui inter*

¹ *Ave Maria. gratia plena, Dominus tecum. Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et Benedictus Fructus ventris tui, Jesus. Amen.* No edition of the Salisbury Breviary has the addition, *Sancta Maria* &c. till the Paris ed. 1531.

^u *Inclina, Domine, aurem tuam ad preces nostras, quibus misericordiam tuam supplices deprecamur: ut animas famulorum famularumque tuarum, quas de hoc seculo migrare jussisti, in pacis ac lucis regione constituas, et sanctorum tuorum jubeas esse consortes, per Christum Dominum.* Brev. Sar.

² *Fidelium, Deus, omnium Conditor et Redemptor, animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum remissionem cunctorum tribue peccatorum, ut indulgentiam, quam semper optaverunt, piis supplicationibus consequantur. Qui cum Deo Patre et Spiritu Sancto vivis et regnas Deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.* Brev. Sar.

³ See the Salisbury Breviary, after the Office of the Vigils of the Dead.

Apostolicos Sacerdotes &c. Deus, cui soli competit medicinam præstare post mortem, miserere quæsumus animabus omnium Benefactorum nostrorum defunctorum. Inclina Domine aurem tuam. Fidelium, Deus, omnium Conditor. Which they are to cause to be solemnly and devoutly celebrated, and the President, Vice-President, or some Graduate Fellow of the greatest dignity is to perform such service.

“At these Services of the Dead, Commendations, and Mass, the President, Fellows, and Scholars, Chaplains, and Clerks, are all bound to attend, if present in the University, by virtue of their oath, unless prevented by serious illness.

“We will, moreover, that, in one of the four above-mentioned Obits, a special Collect be said for the anniversary of Peter de Rupibus^a, formerly Bishop of Winchester, with the Prayer, *Deus indulgentiarum*^a: and at another Obit, for the anniversary of John^b, Duke of Norfolk, with the same Prayer. We also enact, that the President, Fellows, Scholars, Clerks, and Chaplains, shall, when they have heard of our death, every year on the day of our decease^c, if it can be done conveniently, otherwise on the first convenient day following, celebrate our Obit in the Chapel solemnly and devoutly in the manner and form above mentioned. We desire also, that every day throughout the year, the Psalm *De profundis*, with the Lord's Prayer, and the Angelical Salutation, be said after High Mass at nine o'clock, and

^a Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester 1205—1238. He founded the Priory of Selborne in 1232, after his return from the Holy Land, and died 9 June, 1238.

^a *Deus, indulgentiarum Domine, da animæ famuli tui cujus anniversarium depositionis diem commemoramus, refrigerii sedem, quietis beatitudinem, et luminis claritatem. Per Dominum, &c. Brev. Sar.*

^b John de Mowbray, third Duke of Norfolk, granted the Patronage and Advowson of Sele to Bishop Waynflete, 3 Aug. 1459. He died in 1461.

^c 11 August, 1486.

at the hour of Compline in the Choir, by each of the Ministers of the Chapel in common, before they retire, with the prayers, *Inclina Domine*, and *Absolve*^d, during our life: and after our death they shall say by way of preface the prayer, *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos*. After these Orisons, the performer of the Service, or some other in his room, shall publicly say in the hearing of all, *Anima Fundatoris nostri Gulielmi, et animæ omnium fidelium defunctorum per manum Dei in pace requiescant*. And we will that the Psalms and Prayers above mentioned be for ever said in the Hall after dinner and supper, when Grace is over.

“ Again, our pleasure is, that on every Saturday throughout the year, and on all the Eves of the Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary, after Compline, all the Fellows, Scholars, and Ministers of the Chapel, do devoutly perform among themselves in the Common Hall by note, an Antiphone in honour of that glorious Virgin; and, after it has been chanted, repeat the Psalm *De profundis*, with the accustomed prayers. At which Antiphone and prayers we will that all the aforesaid persons be present from beginning to end, unless prevented by some lawful reason approved by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President, under forfeiture of the loss of commons for one day; and in like manner, that the President and Fellows do hear every day, *Si commode poterint*, one mass, unless they be Priest Fellows, who say it in their proper persons; and that while they are hearing mass, or at some other hour of the day, if they be hindered at mass-time, they do say in honour and remembrance of the most blessed Virgin, the Mother of

^d *Absolve, quæsumus, animam famuli tui Fundatoris nostri, et animas omnium fidelium defunctorum, ab omni vinculo delictorum, ut in resurrectionis gloria inter sanctos et electos tuos resuscitati respirant, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.*

our Lord Jesus Christ, with all possible devotion, on their bended knees, fifty times over, the Angelical Salutation, with the Lord's Prayer after every ten rehearsals of the Salutation: touching all which particulars we strictly burden the consciences of all and each of them before the Most High; and any party convicted of non-observance of these premises shall be deprived of his vest for that year.

“In like manner our will is, that four Obits with note be every year for ever performed; the first of which shall be for the soul of Henry the Third^e, formerly King of England, on the day of the burial of St. Edmund the Archbishop. A second is to be for the Lady Joanna Danvers', between the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, (July 7,) and the Feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, (August 1.) The third shall be for the souls of the ancestors of

* Henry the Third founded or restored the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, (afterwards the College of St. Mary Magdalen,) laying the first stone in the Chapel in person in 1233. He died on the 16th of November, 1271, and was buried on the 20th of November following. St. Edmund, the Archbishop, was born on the 20th of November, died on the 16th of November, 1242, and was buried on the 20th of November following. St. Edmund the King also was martyred on the 20th of November, 870. It must not be forgotten, that St. Edmund the Archbishop, was a Benefactor to the Hospital of St. John, when he was a Student in Oxford, in 1219. The Commemoration of Henry the Third, which by some accident had been solemnized on the 2nd instead of the 20th of November, has within the last few years been restored to the latter day.

† To this lady, Widow of William Danvers, Esquire, the manor of Staneswyke, with its appurtenances at Ashbury, had descended, in default of male issue from Ralph Stanes, to whom it was given by fine in the fourteenth year of Edward the Third. She granted it on the 17th of July, 1453, to Bishop Waynflete and others. The next day the Eoffees let it to her for the annual payment of a red rose, and vested the sole right in Waynflete by release. The President and Society entered into an obligation on the 24th of May, 1454, to celebrate *exequiæ cum nota* for her soul, and for the souls of her husband, and of Matilda de Vere, Countess of Oxford. The manor was conveyed by Waynflete to his College in 1476. *Chandler*, p. 86. The commemoration of Lady Danvers has, according to a tradition derived from Dr. Thomas West, (Chorister in 1720,) been usually celebrated on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen.

de lis, and a very beautiful tablet or triptych enamelled on the outside, and within it a most exquisite sculpture in ivory of our Lord's Passion. For the adornment of the altars were frontals and rere-dosses of velvet, tussey, camlet, tewke, baudkin, and damask, in colours of white, black, green, red, and blue. All these were richly ornamented with orfrays, and pearls; and figures of angels, lilies and roses, antelopes, peacocks, and the arms of the Founder, embroidered in gold and colours. A frontal and dorsal of white and red panes decorated the High Altar on Sundays; whilst hangings of red colour adorned the Holy Sepulchre at Easter.

We find also for the necessary use of the Priest-Fellows and Chaplains, more than one hundred chasubles of the richest make and colour, all probably similar in shape to the old English vestments which adorn the sculptured figures of ecclesiastical monuments. On one of these was embroidered in orfrays, *Orate pro animá Mri Tybarde*, who had been President from 1458 to 1480; on another, *Orate pro animá Johannis Franke*. Amongst these were probably preserved the royal present of two sets of vestments for Priest, Deacon, and Sub-Deacon, which King Richard the Second^b offered to the Chapel of St. John, when he visited the ancient Hospital in person on the Vigil of St. Margaret in 1396. There were also a hundred and fifty copes of various colours; six standards (*vexilla*) of the Holy Trinity, St. George,

^b *Memorandum quod anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo sexto circa finem, Sancte Margarete vigiliis, Dnus Rex Ricardus Secundus de Wodestoke veniens usque Wyndesoriam, Fratre Ricardo Tywe, tunc istius hospitalis magistro, cum suis fratribus processionaliter obviam dicto Dno Regi preccidentibus, post multas de statu istius hospitalis interrogationes, in sui memoriam contulit hospitali prædicto unum par vestimentorum pro Sacerdote, Diacono, et Subdiacono cum una capa, quæ Dnus Ricardus Clifford tunc prædicti Dni Regis Wardroper in die Paschatis proxime secuti huc per Willielmum Southam misit, quæ et in crastino et in Sabbato Sancto apud Abingdon ab Abbate ibidem fuerunt benedicta. Liber Hospitalis, fol. 9.*

St. Nicholas, St. Mary Magdalen, and of the Salutation and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, besides two large processional streamers, and nine small flags for the decoration of the Paschal candle. Tunicles, maniples, veils, canopies, corporal-cases, palls, and other Ecclesiastical articles, appear in sufficient profusion.

Nor should we forget certain Episcopal vestures^c; portions of which, with the fragment of a chasuble traditionally reported to have been worn by our pious and most munificent Founder, are still preserved with reverent attention within the College, which his bounty reared. One of his mitres, and a pastoral staff, which were probably brought from Waltham^d after his decease, were seized upon and carried away from the muniment room, by Colonel Kelsey and his myrmidons, during the great Rebellion^e. An attempt to recover the mitre by law proceedings, after the Restoration, seems to have been unsuccessful^f.

The Chapel is supposed to have been finished in the year 1480. There is no account extant of the day on which the consecration took place, or of the circumstances connected with the ceremonial; but the Society observed in after times the second day of October as the *Festum Dedicationis Templi*, and in the seventeenth century, it was observed on the Sunday after Michaelmas.

One President mentions this latter fact in a note book. "A.D. 1685-6, Feb. 2. I called the officers to my lodgings to consider of a way to celebrate the King's Inauguration Day, being the 6th of February following. I proposed

^c See Inventory, p. 256.

^d Chandler, p. 227.

^e "The Founder of Magdalen his crozier and mitre taken away out of the Treasury of Magdalen by the Presbyterians, and Colonel Kelsey countenancing them." Wood's notes on Oxford in Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, vol. ii. p. 574.

^f Lib. Comp. 1682. *Sol. Mro. Chyles pro causa mitræ* £2. 10s.

to them the transferring of the gaudy-day, which used to be the Sunday after Michaelmas, *called the Dedication*, to the 6th of February, which was agreed upon by all of them unanimously, and was accordingly observed with bonfire in the quadrangle at night, &c." *Ms. Clerke.*

About the time that the Chapel was finished, the Founder promulgated a code of laws, in which directions for the daily celebration of divine worship were prominently set forth. Dedicating his College in the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; in the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Mary Magdalen, St. John the Baptist; in the name also of the glorious Confessor St. Swithin, and all the Patron Saints of his Cathedral at Winchester; for the support of poor and indigent Clerks, to the increase of the liberal arts, sciences, and faculties; he founded it especially *ad laudem, gloriam, et honorem Nominis Crucifixi, et omnium Sanctorum præmissorum; sustentationem et exaltationem fidei Christianæ; Ecclesiæ profectum; Divinique cultus augmentum*^a. His regulations for carrying into effect these latter purposes were as follows:

"That the divine offices^b in the Chapel of our College daily, by God's grace, *devotius et honestius ac profectius compleantur et fiant*, we will that there be twelve Ministers of the Altar and Chapel *deservientes quotidie in eadem*: of these, four are to be Priests, and eight are to be Clerks, of sufficient and competent literature, well-conditioned, and of honest conversation: and such Priests and Clerks are to have competent voices, and be well or at least competently instructed in singing and reading. The said Priests are to receive for their annual stipend four marks sterling each, and a table of their own, and the same allocation as the

^a Statuta, p. 1.

^b Ibid. p. 23.

Fellows. Moreover our will is, that whosoever of the Chaplains shall be deputed by the President to the office of Sacristan or Cantorⁱ, shall humbly undertake that office, and in no wise decline it; and, having effectually discharged either of these offices, he shall receive thirteen shillings and fourpence for the same.

“ Every Clerk shall receive for his stipend twenty shillings. Moreover our pleasure is, that if any of the Priest-Chaplains or Clerks be sufficiently informed in singing to be able to teach the Choristers plain song and other kinds of singing, then the President shall hire him to instruct them in the best way that he can: but if none of the Chaplains or Clerks volunteer to accept this office, then shall the President hire some extraneous person *aptum et idoneum*, and make agreement with him for his stipend and commons. We will moreover, that if no one of the Fellows or Scholars be willing to assume the charge of celebrating the Mass of the Blessed Virgin for the accustomed salary, six and twenty shillings and eight-pence shall be divided amongst the four Chaplains over and above their stipend for undertaking the same, that the said Mass may be devoutly celebrated every day in all future times.

“ We also ordain^k, that all the Priests and Clerks of the Chapel shall swear that they in no wise will reveal the secrets of the College; and if they should happen to know of any danger, damage, or loss, likely to befall the College, they shall make it known to the President, Vice-President, and other officers, as soon as possible. More-

ⁱ *Cantor est, qui cantui præest: ejus officium est examinare cantum et cantores; atque videre, ut omnes in choro justa modulatione concinant; assignare quid quisque cantet; atque facere, ut pro varietate dierum et festorum varii et idonei cantus observentur.* Appendix to Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, p. 28.

^k *Statuta*, p. 26.

over, each of the Priests shall swear at the time of his admission, that he will give warning to the President or Vice-President of his intention to withdraw, four months before such removal, so that without loss of time another suitable and proper Priest may be provided for the laudable performance of Divine Service in due season.

“ In like manner¹, inasmuch as according to the authorities it is easier to pull down than to build up, and because it often happens that the structures, which a Founder has erected carefully and durably to the honour of God, are recklessly allowed by the negligence of his successors to fall to decay, we specially enjoin, that the Chapel, Hall, and other buildings, by God’s help laboriously raised at our expense, be for the future in walls, roofs, and other portions, kept sufficiently and properly in repair. And because the House of God demands unusual care and comeliness, we enact, that, for the repairs of the Chapel or Hall which may be immediately necessary, two pence every week be reserved from the allocation of each person, and applied to such reparations until they are completed. And we will that the President, Vice-President, Deans, and Bursars, and other Fellows, be bound faithfully, in virtue of their oath, to observe and enforce this Statute.

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¹ Statuta, p. 28.

^m Ibid. p. 38.

“ In like manner we willⁿ, that the President, Fellows, and Scholars of our College do every day, when they have risen from bed, and every night, before they lie down to sleep, or at other hours of day and night, if fairly hindered at the proper times, recite in honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Antiphon, *Libera nos*^o, with the Versicle *Benedicamus Patrem*; and the usual Collect respecting the Trinity, *Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus*^p: and whilst we are alive the following prayer, *Rege*^q, *quæsumus, Domine famulum tuum, Willielmum Pontificem, Fundatorem nostrum*: but when we have departed this life, in lieu of the former, the prayer, *Deus*^r, *qui in Apostolicos Sacerdotes famulum tuum, Fundatorem nostrum, Pontificali dignitate, &c.*

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ⁿ Statuta, p. 52.

^o *Libera nos, salva nos, vivifica nos, O beata Trinitas. Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Spiritu Sancto. Laudemus et superexaltemus eum in sæcula.* Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis.

^p *Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, qui dedisti famulis tuis in confessione veræ fidei æternæ Trinitatis gloriam agnoscere, et in potentia majestatis adorare unitatem, quæsumus ut ejusdem fidei firmitate ab omnibus semper muniamur adversis. Qui vivis, &c.* Missale Sar.

^q *Rege, quæsumus Domine, famulum tuum, Willielmum Pontificem, Fundatorem nostrum, et intercedente beata Dei genetrice semperque Virgine Maria, cum omnibus Sanctis tuis, gratiæ tuæ dona in eo multiplica, ut ab omnibus liberetur offensis, et temporalibus non destituatur auxiliis et sempiternis gaudeat institutis.* Missale Sar.

^r *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos Sacerdotes famulum tuum, Fundatorem nostrum, Pontificali dignitate fecisti censeri: præsta, quæsumus, ut quorum vicem ad horam gerebat in terris eorum perpetuo consortio lætetur in cælis.* Brev. Sar.

^s Statuta, p. 52.

faithful departed, the Psalm, *De profundis clamavi*, with *Kyrie eleyson*, and the Lord's Prayer, together with the Angelical Salutation¹, in the usual manner, and with the prayers, *Inclina^u Domine*, and *Fidelium Deus^s*, expressly mentioning the names of our father and mother; and after our death the above-mentioned prayer, *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos Sacerdotes*, &c.

"We moreover enact, that every week as well of public Lecturing as of Vacation times, as the rule to endure to all future ages, once on some convenient day they say singly, or in common for all the souls aforesaid, and for our predecessors and successors in the See of Winchester, the Office of the Dead *cum commendatione^y*, after the usual Church practice.

"Furthermore we ordain, that the President, Scholars, Fellows, and Chaplains of the College perform solemnly in common in the Chapel the Burial Service of the Dead four times in every year, at the end of each quarter, on the most convenient day, for the souls of the above-mentioned persons, and for the rest of our College Benefactors, when we and they have departed this life, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; and on the morrow the Commendation of Souls, and afterwards in the same Chapel a mass *de Requie pro mortuis*, together with the following prayers, *Deus, Qui inter*

¹ *Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum. Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et Benedictus Fructus ventris tui, Jesus. Amen.* No edition of the Salisbury Breviary has the addition, *Sancta Maria* &c. till the Paris ed. 1531.

^u *Inclina, Domine, aurem tuam ad preces nostras, quibus misericordiam tuam supplices deprecamur: ut animas famulorum famularumque tuarum, quas de hoc seculo migrare jussisti, in pacis ac lucis regione constituas, et sanctorum tuorum jubeas esse consortes, per Christum Dominum.* Brev. Sar.

^s *Fidelium, Deus, omnium Conditor et Redemptor, animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum remissionem cunctorum tribue peccatorum, ut indulgentiam, quam semper optaverunt, piis supplicationibus consequantur. Qui cum Deo Patre et Spiritu Sancto vivis et regnas Deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.* Brev. Sar.

^y See the Salisbury Breviary, after the Office of the Vigils of the Dead.

Apostolicos Sacerdotes &c. Deus, cui soli competit medicinam præstare post mortem, miserere quæsumus animabus omnium Benefactorum nostrorum defunctorum. Inclina Domine aurem tuam. Fidelium, Deus, omnium Conditor. Which they are to cause to be solemnly and devoutly celebrated, and the President, Vice-President, or some Graduate Fellow of the greatest dignity is to perform such service.

“At these Services of the Dead, Commendations, and Mass, the President, Fellows, and Scholars, Chaplains, and Clerks, are all bound to attend, if present in the University, by virtue of their oath, unless prevented by serious illness.

“We will, moreover, that, in one of the four above-mentioned Obits, a special Collect be said for the anniversary of Peter de Rupibus^a, formerly Bishop of Winchester, with the Prayer, *Deus indulgentiarum*^a: and at another Obit, for the anniversary of John^b, Duke of Norfolk, with the same Prayer. We also enact, that the President, Fellows, Scholars, Clerks, and Chaplains, shall, when they have heard of our death, every year on the day of our decease^c, if it can be done conveniently, otherwise on the first convenient day following, celebrate our Obit in the Chapel solemnly and devoutly in the manner and form above mentioned. We desire also, that every day throughout the year, the Psalm *De profundis*, with the Lord’s Prayer, and the Angelical Salutation, be said after High Mass at nine o’clock, and

^a Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester 1205—1238. He founded the Priory of Selborne in 1232, after his return from the Holy Land, and died 9 June, 1238.

^a *Deus, indulgentiarum Domine, da animæ famuli tui cujus anniversarium depositionis diem commemoramus, refrigerii sedem, quietis beatitudinem, et luminis claritatem. Per Dominum, &c. Brev. Sar.*

^b John de Mowbray, third Duke of Norfolk, granted the Patronage and Advowson of Sele to Bishop Waynflete, 3 Aug. 1459. He died in 1461.

^c 11 August, 1486.

at the hour of Compline in the Choir, by each of the Ministers of the Chapel in common, before they retire, with the prayers, *Inclina Domine*, and *Absolve*^d, during our life: and after our death they shall say by way of preface the prayer, *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos*. After these Orisons, the performer of the Service, or some other in his room, shall publicly say in the hearing of all, *Anima Fundatoris nostri Gulielmi, et animæ omnium fidelium defunctorum per manum Dei in pace requiescant*. And we will that the Psalms and Prayers above mentioned be for ever said in the Hall after dinner and supper, when Grace is over.

“ Again, our pleasure is, that on every Saturday throughout the year, and on all the Eves of the Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary, after Compline, all the Fellows, Scholars, and Ministers of the Chapel, do devoutly perform among themselves in the Common Hall by note, an Antiphone in honour of that glorious Virgin; and, after it has been chanted, repeat the Psalm *De profundis*, with the accustomed prayers. At which Antiphone and prayers we will that all the aforesaid persons be present from beginning to end, unless prevented by some lawful reason approved by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President, under forfeiture of the loss of commons for one day; and in like manner, that the President and Fellows do hear every day, *Si commodè poterint*, one mass, unless they be Priest Fellows, who say it in their proper persons; and that while they are hearing mass, or at some other hour of the day, if they be hindered at mass-time, they do say in honour and remembrance of the most blessed Virgin, the Mother of

^d *Absolve, quæsumus, animam famuli tui Fundatoris nostri, et animas omnium fidelium defunctorum, ab omni vinculo delictorum, ut in resurrectionis gloria inter sanctos et electos tuos resuscitati respirant, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.*

our Lord Jesus Christ, with all possible devotion, on their bended knees, fifty times over, the Angelical Salutation, with the Lord's Prayer after every ten rehearsals of the Salutation: touching all which particulars we strictly burden the consciences of all and each of them before the Most High; and any party convicted of non-observance of these premises shall be deprived of his vest for that year.

“In like manner our will is, that four Obits with note be every year for ever performed; the first of which shall be for the soul of Henry the Third^e, formerly King of England, on the day of the burial of St. Edmund the Archbishop. A second is to be for the Lady Joanna Danvers^f, between the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, (July 7,) and the Feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, (August 1.) The third shall be for the souls of the ancestors of

• Henry the Third founded or restored the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, (afterwards the College of St. Mary Magdalen,) laying the first stone in the Chapel in person in 1233. He died on the 16th of November, 1271, and was buried on the 20th of November following. St. Edmund, the Archbishop, was born on the 20th of November, died on the 16th of November, 1242, and was buried on the 20th of November following. St. Edmund the King also was martyred on the 20th of November, 870. It must not be forgotten, that St. Edmund the Archbishop, was a Benefactor to the Hospital of St. John, when he was a Student in Oxford, in 1219. The Commemoration of Henry the Third, which by some accident had been solemnized on the 2nd instead of the 20th of November, has within the last few years been restored to the latter day.

^f To this lady, Widow of William Danvers, Esquire, the manor of Staneswyke, with its appurtenances at Ashbury, had descended, in default of male issue from Ralph Stanes, to whom it was given by fine in the fourteenth year of Edward the Third. She granted it on the 17th of July, 1453, to Bishop Waynflete and others. The next day the Eoffees let it to her for the annual payment of a red rose, and vested the sole right in Waynflete by release. The President and Society entered into an obligation on the 24th of May, 1454, to celebrate *exequiæ cum nota* for her soul, and for the souls of her husband, and of Matilda de Vere, Countess of Oxford. The manor was conveyed by Waynflete to his College in 1476. *Chandler, p. 86.* The commemoration of Lady Danvers has, according to a tradition derived from Dr. Thomas West, (Chorister in 1720,) been usually celebrated on the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen.

Francis, Lord Lovell^a, and for his wife, when they shall have departed this life, between the Feast *ad vincula* and the Feast of St. Michael. The fourth Obit shall be for William, Earl of Arundel, and for Lord Thomas Maltravers. And at these four Obits there are to be pittances for the President and Scholars, and the accustomed allocations. And our pleasure is, that at all and each of the Obits aforesaid the President, Vice-President, Fellows, Scholars, and other Ministers of our Chapel, be present both at the Obsequies and the Mass, under pain of loss of commons for one week, which we would have the Fellows &c. offending in this particular *ipso facto* to incur.

“In like manner^b we ordain, that the vestments, chalices, jewels, and books, and other ornaments conferred upon the College by ourselves, or by the pious bounty of the faithful, for the use of the Chapel, and for the more

^a William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and Lord Lovell, lately made a Viscount, and Chamberlain to King Richard, whom he had accompanied on a visit to the College in 1483, maintained each a Scholar at the College, and had each a Chaplain to celebrate masses for him there, with an allowance of two pounds a year. The Earl of Arundel, to whom the Hospital of St. John and St. James, founded at Aynho in Northamptonshire in the time of King Henry the Second, belonged, covenanted with Waynflete, in October 1483, to annex it to his College, on condition that the President and Scholars should keep perpetually a Morrow-mass, to be called Arundel-mass, at an altar to be named Arundel-altar, for his well-being, and for that of his son Lord Thomas Maltravers, for their ancestors and successors for ever; also after his demise and that of his son, a solemn obit, dirge, and mass yearly: and that the Doctors and Masters of the College, preaching in the University, and at St. Paul's Cross in London, should pray for the good estate of the Earl while living, and for his soul when departed; and that he and Lord Maltravers and their heirs should have “participation and be partners of all manner of prayers and suffrages done or to be done by all or by any person of the said College in divine service, masses, doctrine, and alms, or otherwise.” *Chandler*, p. 165.

The Earl of Arundel died in 1488. Lord Thomas Maltravers died 25 Oct. 1524. Lord Lovell disappeared at the battle of Stoke, 16 June, 1487, and was never heard of afterwards.

^b *Statuta*, p. 60.

honourable performance of divine worship in the same, or which shall be purchased out of the revenues of the College, or obtained by other means, shall be safely deposited and for ever preserved in a certain building in the inner Vestry, appointed by us and especially appropriated to this purpose; with the exception of those articles applicable to daily use, when they must needs be taken out for the purpose of celebrating divine worship in the Chapel, or for adorning the same at the discretion of the President, or in his absence of the Vice-President with the advice of the Deans and Bursars. And we straitly forbid these articles under any denomination of alienation ever at any time to be transferred or pawned to any other person, or to be carried away beyond the walls of the College, except for the purpose of repairing the same, or for some paramount and necessary cause to be approved of by the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, Deans, and Bursars of the said College.

“Moreover we enactⁱ, that all the vestments, chalices, jewels, chapel-books, and other ornaments, and in like manner all the books in all the faculties belonging to the College, be entered in a single Register composed of parchment for this especial purpose, wherein each book is to be properly described by the commencement of its second leaf, and all the other articles are to be described according to their several natures, together with the givers of them; and the Bursars are to keep this Register with them in their Bursary. The Bursars are also bound to enter and describe in the said Register such books, goods, jewels, and other articles newly acquired in any way by the College. They are also to write in the second leaf of each book, or where it may be most convenient, the names of the donors of the same, with

ⁱ Statuta, p. 61.

the following clause, *Liber Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, ex dono*, adding the name and surname of the Donor.

“We also ordain, that once every year, within eight days before or after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, all the vestments, chalices, jewels, books, and other ornaments of the Chapel, be visibly and distinctly produced before the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, Deans, and Bursars of the College, that by such means it may appear whether any of them have been lost or torn or impaired, and that those which stand in need of repair may be mended in due time.

“We ordain^j, that every day throughout the year, vespers, complines, matins, and masses of the day be celebrated with all devotion in the Chapel, with chanting and note by the Chaplains and Clerks especially appointed and assigned to that purpose. And that solemn processions be made through the cloisters, according to the use and practice of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, saving the distinctions and regulations by us noticed below. And whereas the authority of the holy Canons hath decreed, that the Lord’s day, and every Feast day dedicated to the honour of Almighty God or of any one of His Saints, should be passed entirely in hymns and spiritual songs; we will, that on each day, and other solemn days and festivals, according as they happen throughout the circle of the year, the President, Fellows, Scholars, and other Ministers of the Chapel, who are present in the University, and not prevented by any reason approved of by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President and Deans, do personally attend in surplices, (the President^k attired in a grey amice,) and having their

^j Statuta, p. 63.

^k This clause is not to be found in the two ancient copies of the Statutes. It is probable, however, that it was added afterwards by the Founder

*capicia pænulata, sive sindone tartarino duplicata*¹, suitable to their degrees and to the seasons, at the first and second vespers, complines, and matins, and the celebration of high masses, and the other canonical hours in the Choir, and Procession; and do devoutly and distinctly chant the first and second vespers, complines, matins, prime, and other hours, with singing and note, according to the use of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and in all points duly execute and humbly perform them as they have been deputed to do by one of the Deans, whilst the President, Vice-President, or some Fellow of the College deputed by one of the Deans, do celebrate the mass, and perform the whole office of that day. And we ordain, that this office of appointing do belong to the Deans, or their deputy, and shall be exercised by them in turn week by week. We will also, that on all the principal Feasts, and the greater double Festivals, the President, or if he be prevented, the Vice-President, or some one of the principal persons of the College, do solemnly in his own person celebrate and chant with note the first and second vespers, matins, high mass, and other hours; and that, so far as the number of the Fellows and the means of the place supply, such divine offices be performed according to the form of the Ordinal of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

“But at the other double Feasts, at first and second vespers, matins, high mass, compline, and the other himself. “In 1453, I. Walton, Abbot of Oseney, obtained leave of the Bishop of Lincoln for him and his successors, to wear the *almucia*, as was used in Cathedrals, in divine service, from the ancient usage of their predecessors of St. George, which consisted of a Dean and Prebends. This, as used by the Deans, was lined with skins and furs.” Peshall’s Oxford, p. 308. In the story of Thomas Garret in 1526, recorded in Foxe’s Acts, vol. v. p. 423. (Ed. 1838.) Anthony Dalaber mentions, that he went “strait to Frideswydis, and evensong was begun, and the Dean and the other Canons were there in their *grey amices*.” L. C. 1560. *Sol. Dno Presidi pro amictu pelliceo*, £iv.

¹ Hoods with a lining, that is, lined or covered inside with sarcenet.

hours, and also on Good Friday, and the vigils of Easter and Pentecost, and the two days preceding Good Friday, at which we will that the President, Fellows, Scholars, and Ministers of the Chapel, all and each, be present, the President and Fellows of the College, who minister, shall in due manner discharge the duties of the said Feasts, beginning with matins, with a due regard to and consideration of such Feasts and Persons. And this is a matter which we would have to rest on the discretion of the Deans solely for their alternate weeks.

“Moreover, we allow any Bishop, or beneficed person, who has formerly been a Fellow of the College, or any respectable person whatsoever, to have power at the discretion of the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, Deans and Bursars, to celebrate and perform high mass at the high altar, and all other divine offices, at the Feasts and days aforesaid, and also to take his meals in the Hall, when the Fellows take their refreshments.

“On each of the aforementioned Sundays, and on other solemn days and festivals, let some of the Fellows or Scholars, or Clergy of our College, appointed for that purpose by one of the Deans, or his substitute, read the Epistles. And we also ordain, that on the principal Feasts of the year and the greater double Feasts, namely, on Christmas Day, the Epiphany, Easter Day, the Ascension, Pentecost, and on the six Feast Days of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Trinity, Corpus Christi, All Souls, and the Dedication of the Chapel, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, and St. Paul, the Feast of Relics, and of St. Mary Magdalen, on which the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or one of the principal and dignified persons chances to celebrate the office of the Day, some of the graduate

Fellows, appointed by one of the Deans, with due consideration of such Feasts and persons, according to seniority or juniority, or to the importance of the said Feasts, and at the discretion of the Dean, who on that occasion defines the duties, do read the Gospels. But on other days, and double Feasts, and other Festivals, namely, those of St. Stephen, St. John the Apostle, the Holy Innocents, St. Thomas the Martyr, the Circumcision, and on the second, third, and fourth days of Easter week and of the week of Pentecost, the Feast of the Invention and Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the Translation of St. Thomas, the Apostles St. Andrew and St. Thomas, St. Matthias, St. Mark, St. Philip and St. James, and of the other St. James, St. Bartholomew, St. Michael, St. Luke, St. Simon and St. Jude, St. Nicholas, the Translation of St. Swythyn, St. Anne, St. Laurence, the Translation of St. Edward, St. Catharine, and St. Frydeswyde in the month of October, one of the two Chaplains, who do not exercise the office of Sacristan or Cantor, are by weekly course or by turns to perform the office of reading the Gospels.

“Our will is, that such two Chaplains do on the Feast-days undergo the aforementioned duty of reading the Gospels, and that they do their utmost to perform it in due manner; and we also will, that each year there be assigned to those Chaplains or Priests, thus deputed by us to the said office, one mark, to be equally divided between them for their labour, and in addition to their stipend. Besides, we will, that each of the aforesaid Feast-days, on which the Fellows, Scholars, and Ministers of the Chapel are bound to attend during vespers, compline, mass, and the other canonical hours, be deemed and celebrated as Festivals.

“Moreover, we would that on the Feast-days of the four Doctors of the Church, St. Gregory, St. Ambrose,

St. Augustine, and St. Jerome, all and singular the above be bound to be present at the masses.

“ We also will, that every year for ever, a Sermon^m *ad populum* be delivered in our said College, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, between the solemnization of the masses, by the President, Vice-President, or some Fellow or Scholar of the College, being a Doctor, Bachelor, or Scholar of Divinity, to be delegated and assigned thereto by the President, if he be present, but if not, by the Vice-President, and the majority of the Thirteen; and he must, without murmur and gainsaying, undergo and perform such duty enjoined to him as aforesaid, under pain of privation of commons for three months next following; which penalty it is our pleasure that every one of the Fellows and Scholars aforesaid, who thus offends, should *ipso facto* incur.

“ In like manner we ordain, that every day for ever, except on Good Friday, certain masses be devoutly

^m Connected with this Sermon is the curious and extraordinary little Pulpit of stone, situated in St. John's Court, at the north west corner of the ancient oratory of the Hospital. When this was erected we know not, but probably about the commencement of the 16th century, for we find as late as 1495, a portable Pulpit, borrowed on St. John's Day from New College. (See Appendix, p. 202.) To listen to the Preacher, there was usually assembled a large concourse of people, with the Authorities of the University, who had seats placed for them, whilst the ground was covered with green rushes and grass, as were the surrounding walls and buildings with the verdant boughs of trees and with flowers, to imitate the preaching of St. John in the wilderness. The latter custom was continued till about the middle of the last century, but the Sermon had previously been transferred to the Ante-chapel. Hearne, in his Diary, 25th of June, 1716, says, “ Yesterday preached at Magdalen College, Mr. Lydall, B.D. and Fellow of that College. It is customary upon this day to preach in a stone Pulpit in the Quadrangle, all beset with boughs, by way of allusion to St. John Baptist's preaching in the wilderness; but this being a damp morning, the Sermon was preached in the Chapel, as it is always when the morning proves wet.” Nevertheless, one of the Presidents, Dr. Harwar, who died in 1722, is said to have caught his death by attending the Sermon of that year in the open air.

celebrated in the Chapel after the matins appointed for the day; of which the first is to be in the morning at a convenient hour, according to the discretion of the President, and is to be celebrated at an altar in the nave of the Chapel, commonly called the Arundel altar; in which the celebrant shall specially pray for the good estate of the Most Noble William, Earl of Arundel, and Lord Thomas Maltravers, as long as either of them shall be alive, and, after their deaths, for their souls and those of their forefathers, and all the Benefactors of the College. The second mass shall be that of Saint Mary, according to the use of the Church of Salisbury, and the exigence of the season of the years, with the prayers ensuing. The first, for instance, that of Saint Mary, with the prayer, *“ Omnipotens et Misericors Deus, Qui vivorum simul et mortuorum,* in the first place for Sir Edmund Rede, and Scures, and other Benefactors. The second prayer, *Regeº, quæsumus, Domine, famulum tuum Willielmum Pontificem, Fundatorem nostrum, &c.* so long as we remain alive. The third prayer for the good estate of Francis Lord Lovell^p, and his Consort, *Deus, Qui Caritatis^q, &c.* The fourth for the state of the Universal Church, or for Peace. The fifth for the souls of our father and mother, Lord Ralph Cromwell,

^a The Founder probably quoted from memory, as the *Oratio* is as follows: *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, qui vivorum dominaris simul et mortuorum, omniumque misereris, quos tuos fide et opere futuros esse prænoscis: Te suppliciter exoramus: ut pro quibus effundere preces decrevimus, quosque vel presens sæculum adhuc in carne retinet, vel futurum jam exutos corpore suscepit, pietatis tuæ clementia, omnium delictorum suorum veniam, et gaudia consequi mereantur æterna. Per, &c.* Missale Sar.

^o See above, p. xvii.

^p See above, p. xxii.

^q *Deus, Qui charitatis dona per gratiam Sancti Spiritus tuorum cordibus fidelium infundis: da famulis et famulabus tuis, fratribus et sororibus nostris, pro quibus tuam deprecamur clementiam, salutem mentis et corporis, ut Te tota virtute diligant, et quæ Tibi placita sunt tota dilectione perficiant.* Brev. Sar.

and all the faithful departed, with the Collect, *Fidelium Deus*^r. But when we are dead, in lieu of the aforesaid prayer, *Rege quæsumus*, there shall then be a second for the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, with the prayer, *Rege, quæsumus, Domine, famulum tuum Pontificem, Patronum nostrum*. A third, for the King, or for the state of the Universal Church, or for Peace. A fourth for us, together with the orison, *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos*. And a fifth for the dead, as mentioned above. A third mass shall be one of *Requiem* for souls of happy memory, namely, those of King Henry III. King Henry VI. King Edward IV. and for our own, when we shall have departed this life, and for the souls of Richard our father, and Margaret our mother, the Lord Ralph Cromwell, Sir John Fastolfe, Knt. and our own Benefactors, and those of our College, and for all the faithful defunct; with the following prayers: first, *Deus, Qui inter Apostolicos*: the second, *Inclina, Domine*; for the souls of the ancestors of Francis Lord Lovell, and for his own soul after his death: and the third, *Fidelium Deus*. And these two masses shall be celebrated by two Fellows or Scholars of our College especially appointed thereunto by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President; one of whom celebrating the mass of the Blessed Virgin shall receive twelvepence each week, and the other celebrating the mass of *Requiem* shall receive sixpence each week, out of the goods of the College. A fourth mass shall be for the Day according to the demand of the time of year, with prayers, after the ordinal and use of the Church of Salisbury, which one of the hired Chaplains shall celebrate in his course on all days, not being festivals, throughout the year; who shall also pray and secretly make special

^r See above, p. xviii.

remembrance for the souls of Lord Ralph Cromwell, and of our own Benefactors and those of our College. But on the days in which there shall be full service for St. Mary, there shall be a second mass of *Requiem*, with chant and the aforesaid prayers; and there shall be a third mass of the Holy Spirit, or a *Salus Populi* without note; so that the Fellow who is deputed for the mass of *Requiem*, shall celebrate such mass, or shall cause it to be celebrated by one of the Fellows, Scholars, or Chaplains of the College. And it is our will, that these three masses, namely, the mass of St. Mary, of *Requiem*, and of the Day, be celebrated at the high altar of our Chapel; nevertheless, we give permission, that for urgent or special cause, subject to the approval of the President, or, in his absence, of the Vice-President, the mass of *Requiem* may be celebrated in the side oratory near the high altar, provided that the mass of Saint Mary and of the Day be celebrated by note and with chant; but on Good Friday the mass of St. Mary and of *Requiem* need not be said.

“Moreover we will, that every year for ever, two Priests, being Fellows or Scholars, be appointed by the President to commend specially to the Most High in their masses the good estate of the Lady Joanna Borowgh, while alive, and when dead, her soul, and the souls of William Porte, and Sir (John) Borowgh, Knight; and we will, that each of such parties officiating shall receive forty shillings annually out of the common goods of our College.

“And forasmuch as in the following Feasts, the President, Fellows, and Scholars of the greater and less number, and the other Ministers of our Chapel, will in the divine service undergo greater and longer labours on account of the solemnity of the Feast, we will that on every one of the following Feasts, and on every one of the Obits below written, six shillings and eightpence

out of the common goods of our College, in addition to the usual commons, be distributed on account of the Pittance of the President and the aforesaid persons. Now the Pittance-Feasts and Obits are the following: the Feast of the Birth of our Lord, of Saint Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, of the Circumcision of our Lord, of the Epiphany, the five Feasts of the Blessed Mary, and the sixth, which is solemnized anew, namely, that of the Visitation, the Feast of Easter, and the Vigil of the same, the Ascension, the Feast of Pentecost, and the Vigil of the same, Trinity, Corpus Christi, Saint John the Baptist, the Apostles Peter and Paul, the Feast of Relics, of the Translation of Saint Swithin, Saint Mary Magdalen, the Dedication of the Church, All Saints, Saint Nicholas: Five Obits, namely, that of William Waynflete, the Founder, when he has departed this life, and of the Benefactors of the College, and the four terminal Obits; also the Obit of Henry III. formerly King of England, the Obits of the ancestors of Francis, Lord Lovell, and his own, when he has departed this life, and the Obit of Lady Danvers. Moreover we will, that the four hired Chaplains of our College, and the two Fellows appointed for the masses of the Blessed Mary and of *Requiem*, and the junior Priest-Fellow, have in special observance the commendation of the souls of Sir John Fastolf, Kt. and of his Consort, and of the friends and benefactors of the same, while engaged in their masses and prayers. Moreover we ordain, that the seven seniors by age of our poor Scholars, called Demyes, shall for ever specially pray for the said souls of Sir John Fastolf, and his Consort, and his friends and benefactors, in the Psalm *De Profundis*, which they are bound by force of Statute to say daily, and in their other prayers: and our will is, that each of these Demyes receive every week in all

Sancta Trinitate; the second, *De Sancta Maria*; the third, *Pro salubri Statu Dni nostri Regis Angliæ*, together with the prayer, *Deus, in cujus manu corda Regum*; the fourth, *Pro salubri Statu nostro*, so long as we survive, with the prayer, *Rege, quæsumus, Domine, famulum tuum Willielmum Pontificem, Fundatorem nostrum*; and the fifth, *Fidelium Deus, omnium Conditor et Redemptor, animabus, etc.* for the souls of all the faithful departed.

“Moreover we ordain^x, that the President of the College hold the first place on the right side of the Choir of the Chapel; on the left side, the Vice-President is to occupy the first place; next, on each side of the Choir, the Doctors of Divinity; after them, the Doctors of the Decrees; next, the Doctors of Laws and of Medicine, if any such there be; following them, the Bachelors of Divinity; and next in succession, the Masters of Arts; next, the Bachelors of the Canon and Civil Laws; and lastly, the Bachelors of Arts, severally, that is, as they are seniors by Degree; and the same is the order which we would have to be observed in processions; but the Chaplains are to stand among the Fellows as shall seem most expedient to the President, or, in his absence, to the Vice-President: also the other Scholars, who are not of the greater number, whether they be Graduates or Undergraduates, are to stand behind the Fellows in the stalls, or before them, according as it shall seem good to the President’s discretion: but the Fellows ought, and are bound, to direct the Quire, and chant together the responses, verses, and other portions, as they are entitled and appointed by one of the Deans. But in case any one should offend in the premises or any one of them, our will is that he incur the penalty defined in the Statute touching the disputations of the Fellows’.”

Such were the directions given by the good Bishop

^x Statuta, p. 68.

^y Statuta, p. 84.

Waynflete for the due solemnization of religious rites in the College Chapel. And scarcely had the Sacred Edifice been consecrated, when bowing down before its splendid altar, rich with sculptured imagery and glowing with colour and gilding, might be seen the form of King Edward^a, attended by the venerable Founder, and other Bishops and Nobles. The short interval of two years elapsed, and the doors were thrown open to receive in processional pomp another sceptred Monarch, the wily Richard^a, who escorted, as on the former occasion, by the Founder and his own courtiers, made an oblation to the King of kings. Yet a few years more, and the victorious Henry^b was to be observed kneeling on the same spot, and for the same purpose: but the aged Founder of the College was not there to receive the Royal Suppliant; for him the Mass of Requiem had been already sung^c, and fervent prayers of commend-

^a Edward the Fourth visited the College 22d Sept. 1481, and passed the night there. He was attended by the Chancellor, Lionel Wydevile; by Story, Bishop of Chichester; Morton, Bishop of Ely; and Audley, Bishop of Rochester; by the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Stanley, Lord Dacres of Sussex, Sir Thomas Barrough, and other Nobles and Gentlemen. *Coll. Reg. A. fo. 8.*

^a Richard the Third visited the College 24th July, 1483, and passed the night there. He was attended by the Chancellor, Wydevile, now Bishop of Salisbury; by Dudley, Bishop of Durham; Alcock, Bishop of Worcester; Redman, Bishop of St. Asaph; Langton, Bishop elect of St. David's; by the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Surrey, Lord Stanley, Lord Audley, Lord Lovell, Lord Beauchamp, Sir Richard Radcliffe, and many other Nobles and Gentlemen. *Coll. Reg. A. fo. 27.* The King made an oblation in the Chapel on the 28th of Oct. in the same year. L. C. 1483.

^b Henry the Seventh visited the College in 1487 or 1488; and offered a noble at the altar. L. C. 1487-8. He is commemorated annually as a Benefactor on the first of May.

^c The Founder died 11 Aug. 1486, at four o'clock in the afternoon. He was buried in Winchester Cathedral. At his exequies performed in the College Chapel were expended £3.6s.11½d; and on the trental £3.8s.7d. A charge is extant for green wax for the making of flowers round the candles in *Obitu Fundatoris*. (L. C. 1498.) A distribution of forty shillings yearly on his anniversary was decreed by the President and Fellows. The custom of sending the bellman round the University to proclaim his obit continued

ation offered up to the Throne of Mercy by the grateful hearts whom his bounty cherished.

One President had already succumbed to the common fate of man, and had been buried with the customary obsequies in the centre of the Choir. A representation of him in brass, with an epitaph recording his virtues in the quaint poetry of the time, was placed over his remains.

*Tybardum precibus vestris memorate Magistrum,
Ut poterit citius læta videre Dei.*

In 1506, a Visitation of the College took place by the good Bishop Fox, formerly a member of the College. Enquiries into the state of the Chapel disclosed a lamentable falling off from that expressed in the foregoing statutes. Chaplains and Clerks were accused of being negligent in their duties, of frequently absenting themselves from the Services, and of coming in late when they did attend. Some are even mentioned as being utterly useless members of the Quire. The result of this investigation was, that the President immediately resigned.

In 1516, a Mass of Requiem was performed in the Chapel for Richard Mayew^d, Bishop of Hereford, the President last mentioned.

In 1530, the College were not afraid of exciting Royal enmity by solemnizing a special Mass for the soul of their former Fellow, and afterwards their great Patron, the famous Cardinal Wolsey, not long before interred in the Lady-Chapel of Leicester Abbey^e.

till the time of Elizabeth. He is still gratefully commemorated on the 11th of August, and on fifteen other commemorations of College Benefactors.

^d See the decree for the commemoration of Richard Mayew, Bishop of Hereford. Statuta, p. 109. He died 18 April, 1516, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

^e Cardinal Wolsey died 29 Nov. 1530. *Solut. pro exequiis Dni Cardinalis* vi^a. viii^d. L. C. 1531.

Then came the convulsions of religious controversy. Parties arose, separated from each other by the discussions and state-ordinances, which occurred during the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards, correspondent changes taking place in the Services, vestures, and ornaments of the Chapel. On the accession of Elizabeth¹, when the authority of Rome was finally put aside, the members of the religion then established were divided, forming two active and avowed parties; while a third, attached to the Roman See, and, though it no longer combated in its own name in the front of the battle, still powerful, aided sometimes one, sometimes the other of those two parties, as it conceived that the triumph of either might possibly pave the way hereafter for its own; these consisted of the Anglican or Anglo-Catholic party, who were content to follow out the religious ordinances actually established by law; the Puritans, who wished to remodel them still more; and those, who would have restored the Papal supremacy, and the rites and ceremonies of Rome. The latter had a short-lived triumph in College, to their cost, during the last days of the reign of James the Second. The Puritanical party, which had gained strength during the few years of Edward the Sixth, again triumphed during the greater portion of the reign of Elizabeth, and eventually to the overthrow of the Anglican Church itself in the time of Cromwell. The Anglo-Catholic party exercised the more powerful influence in College during the latter years of Elizabeth, and the reigns of James the First and his successor Charles. From the Restoration downwards, those who remained within the pale of the Church seem to have coalesced, more or less, and under the name of High Church or

¹ See Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, p. 202.

Low Church to have paid that sufficient attention to party prejudices, which would avoid any violent demonstration of party triumph on either side. Even in our own days, the wish to conciliate a single individual prevented, as I have understood, the original design of ornamental sculpture, as allowed in the time of Charles the First, from being carried into effect, though acceptable to the great majority of the Fellows. The effect of these separate parties may curiously be traced in the History of the Chapel.

Here it must not be forgotten, that, from the Foundation of the College to the Accession of Edward the Sixth, there were resident within its walls, as students or teachers, men whose influence in retarding or hastening on these religious changes can scarcely be overrated. Some, it is true, trimmed their sails, and turned about as persecution threatened them; while others left their College, or preferments, encountered the miseries of exile, or gave their bodies to be burned, for the principles they upheld. Readers of Ecclesiastical History will easily recognise as familiar to them the following names. On the one side the two Cardinals Pole and Wolsey, Bishops Fox, Longland, Stokesley, Atwater, Veysey, Oglethorp, and Cotos. Presidents Claymond, Hygden, Morwent, Slithurst, Cole, and Knollys: other Members of the College, as Brynknell, Roper, Sothern, Carter, Drumm, Cope, Bourchier, Brockbey, and Dr. Richard Smith. Whilst on the other hand were arrayed Archbishop Lee, Bishops Parkhurst, Bradbridge, Harley, Bentham, Bickley, Downham, Godwin, and Cooper. Dean Colet, Archdeacon Molyneux, Dr. Robertson, Bull, Crowley, Spencer, Foxe, Eden, Turner, Partridge, Renniger, Munson, Tyndale, Palmer, George Lilye, Sir Thomas Chaloner, Sir Thomas Knollys, Sir Thomas Bodley, and Dr. Lawrence Humphrey.

Now and then the veil is lifted up, and we behold scenes of miserable confusion, caused by the conflicting elements, within the enclosure originally consecrated to learning and holy peace.

In 1526, as we are told, Lutheranism^g was increasing daily in the University, and some of Magdalen, as well as of other Colleges, persisting in these opinions, were ejected, or severely punished, till they recanted. Foxe mentions by name one only of Magdalen College, namely Eden, as of those who were accustomed to read the heretical books, which had lately been dispersed amongst the students. Tyndale, however, was about this time residing in the neighbouring Hall, then attached to the College, and was exercising considerable influence over the minds of its junior Fellows.

In May, 1531, King Henry the Eighth was acknowledged Supreme Head of the Church of England by the Convocation of Bishops and Clergy.

In 1532^h, the King visited the University in person, and in all probability Magdalen College, but of this visit we have little or no account. In the following year he issued a command, that every theologian preaching at St. Mary's, or elsewhere, was to declare, that the Pope was not Head of the Church, "whereupon some did it very boldly, others faintly, and a third party not at all."

In 1534, on the 27th of Juneⁱ, the Chancellor, John Longland, formerly Fellow of Magdalen, with the Doctors and Masters of the University in Convocation assembled, in answer to a question from the King, determined that

^g Wood's Annals. See also the curious story of Garret in Foxe's Acts and Monuments. William Eden was elected Fellow in 1523. I find his name in a list of Fellows in 1527, but not afterwards; he probably absconded.

^h Annals, 1533.

ⁱ Annals, 1534.

“ the Bishop of Rome had no greater jurisdiction in this realm of England conferred upon him by God in Holy Scripture than any other foreign Bishop.” After this, the Members of each College were called upon to renounce the Pope, and those who refused were deprived of their Fellowships or other Academical emoluments.

In 1535, the University, and especially Magdalen College, was visited by Royal Commissioners, when, “ so zealous,” says Anthony Wood¹, “ were many against the Pope, that all memory of him they obliterated, whether it were by pictures in glass windows, or whether by name in printed or written service-books. And though this was done by order and command, yet some outran the law, and did more than was required.” It is probable that some damage of this kind was perpetrated in the College Chapel, as we find in this year certain charges^k for new painted glass, to replace, as we may suppose, figures that had been destroyed.

In 1536, certain Articles concerning faith and ceremonies were recommended by the King; one of them praised the use of Images in churches, as representations of virtue and good example, but not otherwise to be esteemed, lest idolatry should ensue. Another stated, that Vestments for God’s Service, Holy water, Candles on Candlemas day, Palms on Palm Sunday, and other laudable customs, were to be continued, but that none of them had power to remit sin.

In 1537, Anthony Brockbey, or Brorbey¹, a learned

ⁱ Annals, 1534.

^k Appendix, p. 270.

¹ Wood’s Fasti, A.D. 1537. “ *Eodem anno mensis Julii die 19^o Reverendus Pater Antonius Brorbe, vir cum in humanis, tum in divinis literis, apprime versatus, linguarum etiam Græcæ et Hebræicæ callentissimus, et in theologia licentiæ gradum adeptus in Oxoniensi Academia, ex Collegio Divæ Magdalænæ, unde tanquam ex equo Trojano summæ eruditionis viri veniunt, prodiens,*

divine, and one well skilled in the Greek and Hebrew languages, suffered death for having ventured to vindicate the Papal Supremacy, and to express his horror at the demolition of the Religious Houses. He had formerly studied in Magdalen College, but had afterwards become a Franciscan Friar. In this year too, "the Institution of a Christian Man," called also "the Bishop's Book," was published. The Preface was signed by Lee, Archbishop of York; Stokesley, Bishop of London; Veysey, Bishop of Exeter; Longland, Bishop of Lincoln; Richard Smith and Thomas Robertson, all members of this College.

In 1539, the Act of the Six Articles in favour of the natural Corporal Presence in the Eucharist, of Private Masses, Auricular Confession, etc. having passed through Parliament, was published in this University, and became a noted touchstone to try the consciences of men. There were, however, but few scholars entrapped by it for the present, but more of the Town party, occasioned by the information of malicious men^m. Lee, Archbishop of York, voted for the Act.

In 1542, "though careⁿ had been taken in the Uni-

usque adeo furorem Regis effugere non potuit, ut etiam similem cum aliis mortis aleam, libidine Regem ad pessima quævis designanda flagitia impellente, subire cogeretur. Apprehenditur itaque vir optimus, et in carcerem conjicitur. Quæstionibus postmodum subjectis, acerba adeò ipsi tormenta adhibebantur, ut os ossi vix hæreret, dum singuli propemodum corporis articuli loco distrahuntur, quæ certè pœnaria vis cum fortiter et constanti animo a bono Patre fertur, incredibilis, non dubium, debuit fuisse constantiæ, Martyriique subeundi studiosus. Plagæ adeo acerbæ fuerunt ut per continuos viginti quinque dies in lecto volvere se nequiverit, manus etiam ad os levare minime valuerit, tam fuerat atrox illud tormenti genus. Accessit tamen vetulæ cujusdam mulieris adminiculum, quæ, miseratione adducta, quæ ad victum erant necessaria, ipsi suppeditabat, et quo non poterat vir optimus fungi manuum officio, ut ad os cibum deferret, ipsa subivit. Mittitur ad hunc tandem carnifex, mandato Regio, qui Patrem eâ, quam ex D. Francisci instituto gestabat cordam, in lecto collocatum, omni miseriarum genere abundantem strangulavit. Bouchier, Hist. Eccl. de Martyrio Fratrum D. Francisci, p. 16.

^m Wood's Annals, 1539.

ⁿ Ibid. 1542.

versity eight years before against using the Pope's name in Prayers, Sermons, &c. yet now greater was to be observed among all members, and that also all Mass-books, Portuases, Portifores, Grayles, and Manuals in the Church of England, and particularly those in the Universities, should be newly examined, and corrected from all mention of the name of the Bishop of Rome: also from all apocryphas, feigned legends, superstitious orations, collects, verses, and responses. Order was also taken in the Convocation of the Clergy, 21 Febr. this year (1542), that the names and memories of all Saints, who are not mentioned in Holy Scripture, or in authentic Doctors, should be abolished, and put out of the same books and calendars; and that the Services should be made out of the Scripture." This I mention also, (says Wood,) because a strict command came to the University (of which divers Doctors and Masters were present in the said Convocation) to see the order put in execution forthwith.

King Henry VIII. died 28 Jan. 1546-7, and was succeeded by his son, King Edward VI. At this time, Wood remarks°, there was great expectation in the University what Religion would be professed. The Roman Catholics expected theirs to be continued, the Protestants theirs to be settled. While things were in doubt, John Harley, Schoolmaster of Magdalen College, and afterwards Bishop of Hereford, preached at St. Peter's in the East on some occasion in Lent, and in his Sermon spoke out very boldly against the Pope and his party, and such matters as he thought were superstitious. This and his novel doctrines troubled some very much, but others, who were inclined to a change, were thereby comforted. The Vice-Chancellor however thought proper to arrest him, and to convey him to

° Annals, 1547.

London to be examined and punished for heresy. But, when it was discovered which way the scales would turn, the matter was hushed up, and Harley liberated. The Reforming Party upon this acted violently, and did many things not yet required by law. They endeavoured to cast out from each Chapel what they accounted superstitious, and to throw an evil report upon the Pope and the old Religion in their Sermons and common discourse.

It is probable that about this time the painful scenes of sacrilege, related by Wood^p and Lawrence Humphrey^q, occurred in our College Chapel. Thomas Bickley^r, a young man of Magdalen, presumed, on Whitsunday Even, in the middle of Divine Service, to go to the High Altar there, and before the face of a great multitude most irreverently to take away the Sacrament, and to break it in pieces, to the great offence of many, whereof not a few were strangers, who came at that time to hear the Service. Henry Bull^s also about that time, with the help of Thomas Bentham^t, openly in the Choir, snatched the Censer out of the Priest's hands as he was about to offer incense therein. Besides this also, Thomas Williams^v pulled a Priest from the Altar after he had read the Gospel, and flung away his book. Furthermore he with other young people, not contenting themselves

^p Annals, 1549. See also Appendix, p. 301.

^q Lawrence Humphrey had been elected Demy at the age of 16 in 1546, and was probably an eyewitness of these atrocities, which he relates with puritanical glee in his *Juelli Vita*, pp. 72, 73.

^r Bickley was at this time Fellow and Greek Lecturer. See Reg. of Choristers, p. 10.

^s Henry Bull, now Fellow and Logic Lecturer, afterwards Precentor of Chichester.

^t Thomas Bentham, now Fellow, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

^v Thomas Williams. See Register of Clerks, p. 6. He and others were frequently punished this year for absenting themselves from the theological lectures of Dr. Richard Smith. V. P. Reg.

with these zealous insolencies, borrowed hatchets, and went into the Choir, and chopped in pieces books that had cost more than forty pounds^w.

Before the end of this year, the Royal Injunctions and Book of Homilies had been authoritatively received in College; and painters had been employed to obliterate some of the coloured representations of Saints, &c. in the Chapel^x.

“An Acte against such as shall unreverentlie speake against the Sacrament of the Bodie and Bloude of Christe, commonly called the Sacrament of the Altar, and for the receiving thereof in both kyndes,” had passed both Houses of Parliament on the 20th of December. About three weeks previously, the Clergy in Convocation assembled had agreed that the Sacrament should be so received^y.

In 1548, early in the year, (8 March, 1547-8,) a new Order of Communion and Proclamation was issued by the King. Letters also had been received from the Protector Somerset, (6 June,) vaguely inciting the College to the redress of Religion as carried out in the King's College. “As for other proceedings in Magdalen College before Visitors were appointed, I find them,” says Wood^z, “to have been very high, (the Protestant party being more numerous than the Catholic,) following therein the actions that Dr. Cox, Dean of Christ Church, did in his own House. For though the Lord Protector did not command or desire them to alter any special thing till further orders, yet so forward

^w Strype mentions the case of a Sizer in St. John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1547, secretly cutting the cord whereby the Pyx was suspended over the Altar in their College Chapel. Mem. of Cranmer, vol. ii. p. 54.

^x See Appendix, p. 271.

^y Liturgies of Edw. VI. (Parker Soc.) Preface, p. 1.

^z Annals, 1540.

were the officers of that College, (somewhat contrary to the mind of the President^a,) that they changed and altered most parts of Divine Service. Instead of public Mass, whereunto the multitude resorted, they appointed the order of the common Service in the same form as was used in the King's Chapel. They laid aside all manner of ceremonies, particularly that of the font, and did not set up the Sacrament again after Bickley had tumbled it down." Not satisfied with these proceedings, some of the Fellows sent a petition to the Protector, accusing the President of attempting to dissuade the Society from complying with the tenor of his letters. To this petition the President returned an answer, dated November 8th, and signed by himself; Thomas Caponhurst, Dean of Divinity; James Bond, Senior Dean of Arts; the three Bursars, and twelve other Fellows. The President stated in this reply^b, that he had not only received the order of the Communion with the Service thereunto appertaining in the vulgar tongue, as used in the King's Chapel, according to the purport of his Grace's letters, but also willingly ministered it himself, and caused it to be used in place of the High Mass continually since that time. He also requested a Visitation. The complainants were probably Bull, Bickley, Bowre, Bentham, Sall, Renniger, and Williams, Fellows of the time, whose names do not appear appended to the President's reply. Certain Royal Visitors^c did soon afterwards come to the College, but how they settled matters does not appear.

In 1549, the First Liturgy of Edward VI. was published May 4th, and ordered to be used after the following

^a Such was not altogether the case. See Appendix, p. 302.

^b See Appendix, p. 303.

^c L. C. 1548. *Sol. pro expensis in adventu Mri Russell, Mri Grevell, et Mri Hayles, Delegatorum Regiorum.* iiii^l. iiiii^s. xi^d.

Whitsunday. On May 8th, “the fatal Commission” for the Visitation of the University was sealed, and on June the 4th, Holbech, Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Richard Cox, Simon Haynes, Richard Morison, and Christopher Nevinson, the Royal Commissioners *singulis Collegiis noviter præscriptas injunctiones protulerunt*. By these the Visitors were empowered not only to seize upon benefactions bequeathed for commemoration Masses, but also upon the funds appointed for Choristers and Singing Clerks, and for the maintenance of daily worship. The former they at once converted to other purposes^e.

In the Chapel, the work of destruction proceeded; the figures of Apostles and Saints, which adorned the sacred pile, were pulled down and demolished. To make amends for this in some way, the walls which had been defaced, were richly coloured. A copy of the New Testament and of the Paraphrase of Erasmus were provided, and two pulpits erected, from which Sermons and Lectures were frequently bestowed upon willing and unwilling auditors^f. Amongst the latter was Julius Palmer, who being lately elected Fellow, was at this time, as Foxe says^g, “so much addicted to the Romish faith, that if he came to Common Prayer at any time, it was by violence and compulsion, for otherwise he came not. Sermons would he hear none himself, nor yet suffer his Scholars to resort to them by his good will. The preachers themselves he did both disdain and despise, for the which contumacy and stubbornness he was often called before the officers of the College, and punished sometimes by the purse, sometimes by the lack of his

^d *Octavo die Maii an. 1549, fatalis Commissio dirigitur sigillata pro Visitatione Universitatis Oxon. etc.* Reg. C. fol. 17.

^e Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 96.

^f See Liber Computi, 1549. Appendix, p. 272.

^g See Register of Clerks, p. 9.

commons, and otherwhile by certain tasks and exercises of learning enjoined unto him, that divers supposed him to have endeavoured of set purpose continually to seek occasion whereby he might be counted a sufferer for that fantasied religion."

The Services were probably much the same as those described by Hooper to Bullinger, in a letter dated London, 27 Dec. 1549. "Although it is administered in both kinds, yet in some places the Lord's Supper is celebrated three times a day. Where they used heretofore to celebrate in the morning the Mass of the Apostles, they have now the Communion of the Apostles; where they had the Mass of the blessed Virgin, they now have what they call the Communion of the Virgin; where they had the principal or high Mass, they now have, as they call it, the high Communion. They still retain their vestments, and the candles before the Altars; in the Churches they always chant the Hours and other hymns relating to the Lord's Supper, but in our own language. And that popery may not be lost, the Mass-Priests, although they are compelled to discontinue the use of the Latin language, yet most carefully observe the same tone and manner of chanting, to which they were heretofore accustomed in the papacy^b."

On the 28th of the following February, 1549-50ⁱ, Dr. Cox amongst other things brought to Magdalen College four special Injunctions, subscribed at his suggestion by twelve of the King's Council: the second of these was, "that all those stipends and other profits whatsoever, with which the Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers are maintained, should be converted into other uses for the University." These Injunctions having been received by the President, there was a Meeting

^b Original Letters (Parker Soc.) vol. i. p. 72.

ⁱ Wood's Annals, vol. ii. pp. 101—103.

forthwith called, and the matter being published before the Fellows, the whole number resented it so much, as being very dangerous, and in a manner tending to the ruin of their noble Foundation, that they with one consent appointed Mr. William Standish and Mr. John Redmayne of their Society to repair forthwith to London, and become humble suitors to the King's Council to have those Injunctions revoked, stating on behalf of the College with respect to the second clause, that "where there be about thirty by the Founder's Statutes ordained as well for the due execution of Divine Service, as for other necessary ministry and service in our College, whereof sixteen be Choristers, who, after they have learned their songs, go to the Grammar School, and the rest of the thirty apply themselves to the liberal sciences and divinity, and thereunto are forced by the ordinances of our houses; our humble petition is, that our Founder's last Will and Testament herein may not be broken, nor our College dismembered, nor the number of our Students diminished, nor our incorporations thereby touched, to our great discomfort^k." Which being accordingly done, the parties were kindly received, heard, and dismissed with the accomplishment of their desire. The College had also implored the interference of Archbishop Cranmer, to whom they sent a long Latin Epistle, signed by thirty-one Fellows, the Schoolmaster, and the Usher, urging with respect to the Quire, that "*Munici int̄ tam viri quam parvuli nunquam adeo vixerunt male s̄riati, aut otiosi, quin bonis artibus, quoad ejus fieri poterat, invigilarint, unde et Baccalaureorum gradu aliquot insigniti sunt, nec quisquam eorum est de cujus progressu desperare possimus*^l." This letter was probably

^k Remonstrance of the Fellows. Parker's Mss. Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, No. cxxvii. 25.

^l See Appendix, p. 305. No. vi.

composed by Thomas Cooper, the Schoolmaster, a noted Latin scholar.

In this year, another violent attack^m was made upon the President, Owen Oglethorp, by ten of the most puritanical amongst the Fellows. They petitioned the Lords of the Council against him, urging his persecution of the "Godlie" and countenance of the "Papists;" and sent with the petition twenty-five formal articles of accusation, which the President answered *seriatim* by denials and explanations. He also drew up "a further defence," in which he testifies his dislike to the lately received doctrine of transubstantiation, approves the form of religion set forth by the King, and supposes that there is in "the Sacrament" a certain and ineffable presence of Christ's Body, which he can neither comprehend nor express. He was, however, summoned up to London to give in his answers to these chargesⁿ, and in June some of the Council visited the College^o. Of their proceedings we have no record. It is curious to find, not very long after this (Aug. 1), the President entertaining in College Martin Bucer and Peter Martyr^p.

In November, Orders were issued by the King in Council, that Altars should be taken down in every Church and Chapel, and Communion-tables set up in place of them. Accordingly, in the beginning of the

^m See Appendix, No. vii. No. viii. and No. ix. pp. 309—319.

ⁿ L. C. 1550. *Solut. pro expensis Dni Præsidis citati Londinum ad respondendum coram Regiis Consiliariis.* vli. xi^s. iii^d. Christopher Hales, in a letter to Rodolph Gualter, dated London, 24 May, 1550, says, "Your friend Oglethorp, as I hear, is imprisoned for superstition, and is about to lose, it is said, the Presidency of Magdalen College." *Original Letters*, (Parker Soc.) vol. i. p. 187.

^o L. C. 1550. *Solut. pro expensis in receptione Consiliariorum 19 Junii.* xviii^s.

^p L. C. 1550. *Solut. pro expensis Dni Præsidis in receptione Dni Bucer et Petri Martyris.* xiii^s. iii^d. *Solut. 1^{mo} Augusti famulo Dni Præsidis pro expensis in receptione Dni Bucer et Petri Martyris.* xviii^s. v^d.

following January, 1550-51^a, the stone Altar in the College Chapel, called the High Altar, was demolished, the wall behind it made smooth, and a Communion-table substituted. In this respect the example of Christ Church, usually taken, seems to have been anticipated^r. The organ had been burnt in the preceding year. The President again hospitably received Peter Martyr, (who delivered a lecture in College,) and with him Coverdale, now Bishop of Exeter, and others, on the 19th of May^s. Two of the Royal Visitors also were feasted after this, namely, Dr. Cox and Dr. Nevynson; and some fresh Injunctions made.

1552. The King and Council, having an impression that the President was an impediment in the way of carrying out further religious changes, determined to remove him at Michaelmas, and appointed Walter Haddon, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to succeed him. This latter act of tyranny was so contrary to the College Statutes, that the Fellows petitioned the King against it, but in vain. Oglethorp, finding the Council inflexible, made an amicable arrangement with Haddon, in which the latter agreed that "he would restore Ogle-

^a See Appendix, p. 272.

^r "On the Ides of December (1551) it was agreed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, that all Altars, Statues, Images, Tabernacles, Missals, and others matter of superstition and idolatry, as they now called them, should be removed out of the Cathedral, and from other Churches under their patronage; which being soon after, not without some rigour, performed, other Colleges and Churches followed. And, let me tell you, such scorn was by them and other Reformers shewed towards these things, and to such vile uses were they put, and consequently made ridiculous, that, they having been in great veneration with the people, many stood at amaze and blessed themselves: some faltered in their religion, and inclined to atheism, and others began to be desperate, and did not in the least care what would be the event of things, because it could not lay in their power to remedy them." Wood's Annals, A.D. 1551.

^s L. C. 1551. *Solut. pro expensis in Mrum Coverdale, et D. Martyrem, et Mrum Skynner cum aliis.* xv^s. viii^d. *Solut. Marbeck pulsanti ad lectionem Dni Martyris.* xx^d.

thorp to such credit and honest reputation in the King's Council, as he was in with them before the wrongful and false complaints were made against him to them by certain of his own House; that he should be suffered quietly to occupy his office and rooms until the next audit, in order that his adversaries should not rejoice, as they now do to his great slander and reproach, that they had driven him away against his will." Haddon promised also that he would recommend and faithfully advance Oglethorp's desire to have a recompence at the King's hands for his resignation, in consideration of his long services to his Grace's father and mother, and of his having not long before relinquished his Archdeaconry in York to reside at Oxford at the request of the Fellows^t. Under these and similar conditions Dr. Oglethorp resigned on the 27th of September: and Haddon was admitted President by Royal Mandate on the 10th of October, Michael Renniger, one of Oglethorp's strongest opponents, addressing him on the occasion in a congratulatory oration.

The new President "contrived, during his short and unstatutable career, to sell as many of the precious effects of the Chapel, as were valued at about a thousand pounds, for fifty-two pounds fourteen shillings and eightpence, which sum he is said to have consumed on alterations, as also nearly one hundred and twenty pounds of the public money^u."

The verses of Forrest on Dr. Coxe, Dean of Christ Church, might have been well applied to Walter Haddon;

^t See Appendix, No. x. p. 320.

^u See Ingram's Memorials, p. 16. Also L.C. 1553. *Item consumpserunt omnes pecuniarum summas pro vestibis divenditis in Æde Sacra, non sine grandi Collegii damno, nam hæ fuerunt nonnunquam ad valorem mille librarum plus minus, vendiderunt tamen pro lii^l. xiiii.^s viii^d. Extraxerunt ex ærario centum et viginti libras, quas et consumpserunt.*

“ Hee robbed the Churche
 Of chalices, crosses, candylstycks, withe all
 Of sylver and gylte, both preacious and gaye,
 Withe coapis of tyssure, and many a riche pall,
 Dedycat to God above eternall:
 And other Colleges may hym well curse,
 For thorowe hym they are far yeat the wursse^z. ”

The second Service Book of Edward VIth received the approval of Parliament in April, and was ordered to be used from the Feast of All Saints.

Some libellous verses against the President, written up on various parts of the College, were supposed to have been composed by Julius Palmer, who answered the charge with such violent language against the Vice-President and Deans, that for this and other “popish pranks,” he was expelled before the next election in July^y.

1553. The young King died on the 6th of July, and Mary succeeded to the Throne. Observing the signs of the times, the President, Dr. Haddon, (Aug. 27,) obtained leave of absence from College for a month, on urgent private affairs. On the following day, letters were received from the Queen, commanding that all Injunctions contrary to the Founder's Statutes, issued since the death of King Henry the Eighth, should be abolished^z.

And now, says Wood^a, religion and learning in the University put on a new face, in some things for the better, in some for the worse. All those observations

^z Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 116.

^y See Foxe's Account of him in the Clerks' Register, p. 10.

^z A.D. 1553. Aug. 27^{mo}. *Tredecim seniores unanimi consensu concedunt Dno Præsidi mensam integram absentandi se e Collegio in procuratione negotiorum sui ipsius.*

Aug. 28^{vo}. *Adferuntur nobis literæ Reginæ Mariæ, quibus jubemur Statuta per omnia observare, antiquatis injunctionibus et ordinationibus omnibus in contrarium editis a morte Patris sui Henrici octavi.* V. P. Reg.

^a Annals, vol. ii. p. 117.

and oaths, which were put upon each Society by the King and his Council, to be performed and taken on the admission of every Head and Fellow, especially that of renouncing the Pope, were now commanded to be taken away, and all things to be as anciently, before any thing of reformation began. This in particular was given in command to Magdalen College, there having been more affronts lately committed against the Roman Catholics in that than in any other Society. The Protestant party were much dejected, being treated in the same way as they had served their opponents in the late reign. The Roman Catholics left no stone untouched, which they thought might advance, or restore, their religion: they celebrated Mass, set up "the Sacrament," and recommenced their former ceremonies. The Protestants, not knowing how matters would be ordered, before the Parliament assembled, read, though very faintly, the Common Prayer Book lately established, so that during a certain interval two religions were practised in the University.

It was probably about this time that the circumstance mentioned by Foxe (Acts, vol. vi. p. 712.) occurred. "In Oxford, as it was told me, says he, there was a certain Priest, who, in Magdalen College, preparing himself to say Mass, was with his vestments pulled by one from the Altar, and constrained to blow a retract, until by the law he might Mass it."

John Harley, who had been consecrated Bishop of Hereford, May 25, visited the College July 28, and again Oct. 8, on his way to the opening of Parliament; which commencing (Oct. 10th) with a solemn Mass, Harley withdrew. He was deprived 15 March, 1553-4.

On the 2d of October, Bishop Gardiner issued a Mandate to the President and Members of the College to attend a Visitation by himself or Commissaries on the

18th of the same month. There seems to have been some delay in this matter, for the answer to the Mandate was not sealed till the 23d of October; and the Visitation actually took place on the 26th^b. Sir Richard Read, Knt. and Dr. Jeffrey, were the Commissioners. After examination of several of the Fellows concerning their behaviour in the late King's time, many of them were expelled. Dr. Haddon, the President, who was scarcely warm in his place, quitted it without any more ado. Thomas Bentham, the junior Dean of Arts, being commanded by Sir Richard Read to correct the junior Scholars for their absence from Mass, ingenuously confessed his hearty sorrow for his compliance in the time of Henry VIII, and averred before the Commissioners that he would not heap sin upon sin; adding moreover, that he did not esteem it fair to punish that in others which he himself had willingly and knowingly committed. Whereupon he was deprived of his Fellowship. The Vice-President, Thomas Bickley^c; the Dean of Divinity, John Molens: Walter Bower, Arthur Sall, Thomas Williams, Hugh Kirk, Robert Paley, and Peter Morwent, were also ejected. Michael Renniger, John Bullingham, William Overton, and Henry Bull, had previously resigned. Many of these immediately went abroad.

These vacancies^d caused so great a scarcity of Priests and Deacons, that none could be found who would say Mass in the Chapel, no Clerk also or Chorister to answer, no Fellow to hear it; no Altar on which to celebrate it, and finally there were no sacred vestments for the purpose. The Visitors themselves said Mass, and

^b Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 120.

^c L. C. 1553. *Solut. Mro Bickley, Mro Mullins, Mro Bower, Mro Bentham, Mro Sall, Mro Williams, Mro Kirk, Mro Palley, Mro Morwyng. Sing. ex voluntate Inquisitorum et consensu tredecim seniorum. xxvi^o. viii^d.*

^d See Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 121.

performed the ceremonies belonging thereto: those Members of the College of the younger sort, who would not come and hear them, they caused to be flogged, or put out of Commons^e. Walter Haddon having retired, Owen Oglethorp was re-elected (Oct. 31.) in the presence of twenty of the remaining Fellows^f. He was received in College about the middle of November, and at the commencement of the following month the Fellows addressed a letter of thanks to Bishop Gardiner for having restored to them their former Head, and for the beneficial effects of his Visitation^g.

But even before the day of Haddon's formal resignation, the Society had commenced the restoration of the High Altar in the Chapel. Those in the nave soon followed. Hangings for them, together with vestments, copes, albs, missals, psalters, and antiphonals, though not in great abundance, were provided.

In 1554, the Chapel began to exhibit some appearance of its former splendour; more vestments and ecclesiastical ornaments were ordered. Some of the restored Altars were consecrated on the sixth and twenty-eighth

^e *Cum Stephanus Gardinerus, Wintoniensis Episcopus, deputatis, præter jus publicum regni, contra Statuta nostra et officium suum, quibusdam curiosis et superstitiosis Inquisitoribus, Collegium hoc, pro ea quam obtinet autoritate, visitaret, et ante ullam legem de restituendo Papismo latam, etiam in summa libertate, edicto ipsius Mariæ, subditis ante comitia indulta et promulgata, nos quasi legis prævaricatores ejicere statueret, ni in Catholicæ Matris, vel potius novercæ, gremio recumbere vellemus: cum tamen in eo Collegio nullus Minister qui Sacra faceret, nullus Puer, qui Missanti responderet, nullus socius, qui audiret, nullum altare in quo celebraretur, nullæ vestes sacræ, quibus indutus sacerdos histrionicam fabulam suam ageret, uspiam reperirentur, ipsi Visitatores soli, cum suis, missæ choragi, actores, et spectatores facti sunt: et qui a Papisticis precibus aberant pueri virgis cæsi sunt. Alii plus minus quatuordecim omne jus, fructum, possessionem Collegii amiserunt, reliqui vel tempori cesserunt, vel temporis progressu discesserunt. Laurentii Humphredi Præfatio ad Juelli vitam, p. 70.*

^f Ledger E. fol. 51.

^g See Appendix, No. xi. p. 323.

of March: the ancient ceremonies were revived, especially that of washing the feet of seven or twelve Choristers on Maunday Thursday. It was however found necessary in November to admonish the Bachelors of Arts to attend Mass daily, and to be more diligent in chanting the Divine Offices. Lawrence Humphrey, who, though an ultra-Protestant, had allowed himself to be elected Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, obtained permission, (Dec. 24,) afterwards repeated^a, to go abroad, with leave of absence till the Feast of St. John Baptist, 1555.

In this year occurred the memorable disputation between Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and a select Committee of Oxford and Cambridge Divines¹, amongst whom were the President, Owen Oglethorp, now Dean of Windsor, and Dr. Richard Smyth, who had been re-appointed the College Lecturer in Divinity. On the 14th of April, Dr. Oglethorp presented the Cambridge Doctors, who had arrived in Oxford on the previous day,

^a A.D. 1555, June 15th. *Dnus Præses, Mr Ceynter, T. P. Mri Tomson, Ducke, et Mansell, Decani; Mr Jaxson et Steele, Bursarii; fecerunt veniam Mro Humphrido, qui omnium judicio propter vitæ probitatem, eruditionis et ingenii præstantiam, plurimum commendatus erat, ut libere posset studii causa agere in partibus transmarinis usque ad unum annum integrum finitum, computando videlicet a festo Sancti Joannis Baptistæ proximè sequenti usque ad idem anno revoluto; ita tamen ut se contineat tum a locis propter hæreses suspectis, tum ab illorum consortio, qui pravorum dogmatum et hæresium authores aut sunt, aut fuerunt, nec adhuc resipiscunt. Cui etiam decreverunt communas et alia quæcumque emolumenta, in studii levamen, quæ alioqui domi esset percepturus, per manus bursariorum persolvenda ad quatuor anni terminos, siquidem suarum literarum testimonio vivum illum et superstitem esse liquido constare posset.* V. P. Reg.

¹ The Cambridge disputants were, John Young, D.D. Vice-Chancellor. Doctors John Seton, Richard Atkinson, William Glynne, Thomas Watson, Cuthbert Scot, Thomas Segewyke, and Alban Langdale; to whom were added from Oxford, Hugh Weston, D.D. Prolocutor, Doctors William Tresham, Henry Cole, Owen Oglethorp, John Harpsfield, William Pyc, William Cheadsey, Richard Smyth, and Masters John Smyth, Robert Ward, and John Fecknam. *Annals*, 1554.

to be incorporated in Congregation ; and on the following day, Sunday, after a Sermon at St. Mary's, all the Disputants came to Magdalen College, and had a great dinner.

Cardinal Pole landed at Dover (Nov. 21), and (Dec. 6) formally absolved the Realm. Not long afterwards (Dec. 15), the College addressed a letter^{*} of congratulation to him, as her most noble offspring, in which they expressed a wish, that through his means religion might be restored to all its ancient glory.

In 1555, various articles were purchased for the Chapel, including a crucifix, images of St. Mary Magdalen and St. John the Baptist, staves for the Rectors of the Choir, vestments of red velvet, and other ecclesiastical ornaments.

The President, Owen Oglethorp, already Dean of Windsor and destined for higher preferment, resigned his office in April, and Arthur Cole, Canon of Windsor, seems to have been unanimously elected his successor, without any apparent interference on the part of the Crown.

The Queen's Commissioners for the conviction of Archbishop Cranmer, namely, Martin and Story, Doctors of Civil Law, were entertained in College this year, the first on the second of August, and the second on the fourth of September. Walter Haddon also had visited the President in the preceding June.

Then ensued the painful spectacle of the Burning of Ridley and Latimer, (Oct. 16.) Dr. Richard Smith, now Prælector of Divinity, preached on that occasion. Julius Palmer, whose mind had been secretly changing, came away from the sight greatly distressed, and exclaiming against the barbarous cruelty of that act, first gave, as Foxe says, hopes of him to the godly. He underwent the same fate in the following year at Newbury¹.

^{*} See Appendix, No. xii. p. 326.

¹ See Clerks' Register, pp. 14, 35.

On the 3d of October it was found necessary to admonish the Bachelors to be present in good time at the Matins and other prayers, and not to walk about during Divine Service; and to avoid doubtful disputations, and doctrines inimical to religion, which they were directed to leave to be explained by learned theologians. They were also ordered to wear only clerical garments, and not to cut their hair *aulicorum more*, or to nourish their beards. On the 27th of October, Thomas Aldworth, lately elected Probationer, was accused of having refused to chant, when deputed by the Dean, and was fined. The Bachelors were also commanded (Nov. 4.) to be daily present at early Mass. George Haywarde, William Chamberlain, and Thomas Aldworth, before mentioned, were punished by impositions in the Library for absence from Mass; and the latter (Nov. 20.) was convicted of having come into Chapel at the Commemoration, or Obit, of Henry VI. so late, that he was ordered every day at early Mass to kneel near the south pillar in the antechapel, and say his prayers, in order that his companions, who had been scandalized by his bad manners and pernicious opinions, might be reassured by an example of repentance and unusual devotion^m.

John de Villa Garcinaⁿ, commonly called Friar John,

^m See the Vice-President's Register for 1555.

ⁿ John de Villa Garcina was a Dominican, a pupil of Carranza, and his companion during his travels in Germany, England, and Flanders. He was one of the greatest theologians of his age, according to Llorente; and so remarkable were his powers and the successful exercise of them in the confutation of heresy during his stay in England, that, according to another authority, (*Scriptores Ord. Præd. tom. ii. p. 187.*) the Protestants *ad incitas redacti, insidias ejus vitæ sæpius struxerint, et, ne in apertam vim prorumperent, nonnisi stipatoribus regiis comitatus prodibat in lucem.* He was, notwithstanding this eminent catholicity, placed in the Inquisition after his return from England in 1559, on suspicion of heresy. Being at length released, he resumed the office of Preacher at Valladolid, and died there in 1564." Note to Foxe's Acts, vol. viii. p. 80.

a Spanish divine, succeeded Richard Smith (Nov. 18.) as the College Lecturer in Theology. He attempted to convince Cranmer of his errors, and assisted at his execution.

In 1556, the College continued to re-furnish the Chapel with Candlesticks, Tabernacles, Altar-hangings, Frontals, Dorsals, Fannels, Stoles, Copes, Missals, &c. all of which are mentioned in the Chapel accounts of this year. Some of the new Altars in the nave were consecrated (Sept. 10.) by Brookes^o, Bishop of Gloucester, one of the Commissioners appointed by Cardinal Pole^p to visit the University. He and the other Visitors, namely, Ormanet, afterwards Bishop of Padua; Robert Morwent, formerly Fellow of this College, now President of Corpus Christi; Henry Cole, Provost of Eton; Walter Wright, Archdeacon of Oxford, were about this time entertained in College at a great expense, whilst they made their enquiries. But the spirit of opposition of the Anti-Roman party, especially amongst the young men, was very strong: Thomas Aldworth, and other Bachelors, were obliged to be frequently admonished, and sometimes punished, for speaking contumeliously against the Priests, or for absenting themselves from the weekly processions, or morning mass, or other divine offices. Aldworth, Haywarde, and Smallwood, resigned their Probation-Scholarships before election-time in July; and the name of Lawrence Humphrey was struck off the books for absenting himself beyond the time allowed to him.

In 1557, attention continued to be paid to increase the ornaments of the Chapel. Silver-gilt candlesticks were provided, and pictures or figures of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen introduced. On the 24th of April,

^o Bishop Brookes died in 1558.

^p Cardinal Pole was elected Chancellor of the University, Oct. 26, 1556.

Holyman, Bishop of Bristol^r, consecrated a new paten for the Chapel, and perhaps other things.

Opposition amongst the Bachelors and Probationers still harassed the Officers of the College. Anthony Rushe was punished (18 July) for disobedience to the Vice-President, and the Probationers were all admonished (6th Oct.) to remain at the morning Masses from the commencement of the service to the end. Four of the Fellows also, namely, Green, Emlye, Lewis, and Cade, were reprimanded for negligence with respect to their attendance at the Divine Offices.

In 1558, we find charges in the Chapel accounts for a chest to contain a set of vestments of white velvet; for vestments of red velvet, and for gold embroidery of angels and flowers to ornament them; also for apparels, missals, antiphonals, processional, manuals, staves for the canopy borne over the Host, sprinklers, a frankincense-vase, and small bells. Some of the vestments were sent for consecration to the Bishop of Bristol, who afterwards appears to have consecrated in person in College two new chalices. Payments are also found for the twelve choristers, whose feet were washed by the President on Maunday Thursday, and for colouring the base of the Paschal candlestick.

The venerable President, Arthur Cole, died 18 July, and was buried in the choir; a representation of him in brass, in his Canon's cloak, was soon after placed over his remains. The Queen recommended the Fellows to choose as his successor, either Thomas Marshall, Archdeacon of Lincoln; John Somer, Canon of Windsor; or Thomas Slythurst, Head of Trinity College. All these had been Fellows. The College, however, preferred having Thomas Coveney, then senior Bursar, who was admitted President on the 9th of September, more than

^r Bishop Holyman died 20 Dec. 1558.

a month after his election. Robert Morwent, President of Corpus Christi College, and formerly Fellow, died 16th August. Oblations were made by some of Magdalen at his burial, for he was a Benefactor. Soon, however, came another great change. Queen Mary died 17 Nov. and Cardinal Pole on the following day. Elizabeth succeeded to the Throne. "Great alterations were now made, says Wood^r, in the minds of all persons in Oxford. The Roman Catholics expected continuance in, and the Protestants restoration of, their religion. One party seemed sorrowful, the other joyful, for the delivery of the remnant from death or imprisonment. In Colleges where the Protestants had suffered much in the late Queen's reign by expulsion, punishment, and I know not what, they did now, and soon after, upon their return, particularly those of Magdalen College, ever and anon punish the Catholics, either for their speaking against the great personages of the kingdom, or for shaving the upper part of their heads, or for that they continued the saying of Mass."

An unauthorized Litany, in which was a prayer to be delivered from the Bishop of Rome and his detestable enormities, had already appeared, when the Queen (Dec. 27.) issued a Proclamation forbidding preaching, and allowing only the Gospels and Epistles of the day, and the Ten Commandments, and the Litany used in her Majesty's own Chapel, with the Lord's Prayer and the Crede, in English, until consultation might be had by Parliament, &c.* "The Queen," writes Jewel to Peter Martyr, (Jan. 25, 1558-9.) "has forbidden any person, whether papist or gospeller, to preach to the people. Some think the reason of this to be, that there was at

^r Annals, A.D. 1558.

* See Liturgical Services, (Parker Soc. Ed.) Preface, p. i. Cardwell's Documentary Annals, vol. i. p. 176.

that time only one Minister of the word in London, namely, Bentham, whereas the number of the papists was very considerable; others think, that it was owing to the circumstance that, having heard only one public discourse of Bentham's, the people began to dispute among themselves about ceremonies, some declaring for Geneva, and some for Frankford[†]."

A Commission was issued in December for the revival of the Prayer Book, and on the first day of the following January, the Litany mentioned in the Queen's Proclamation, and used in her Chapel, appeared generally; but the Roman Catholics were still allowed to enjoy their Breviaries, and the celebration of Mass with all its solemnities, the elevation of the Host only excepted[‡]. Accordingly, in this very month of December, copes and vestments were being repaired against Christmas-day, graduals and antiphonals newly bound, and torches of the largest size provided.

The crisis at length came. In the beginning of the year 1559, a storm of wind, portending future disasters, appears to have shattered the roof of the Chapel, and rendered it necessary to remove some of the falling pinnacles. Insubordination continued amongst the junior Fellows; one of them, Gilford, was admonished for inattention to the Divine Offices, and negligence in chanting the portions enjoined him by the Deans: another, Kingsmill, was reprimanded for expressing heretical opinions with respect to the Sacraments; and also with Garbrand, Pyrry, Emley, Flower, and Smith, punished for shaving his head in some peculiar way in derision of the tonsure.

The Queen was crowned Jan. 15, by Owen Oglethorp,

[†] Zurich Letters, vol. i. p. 7.

[‡] Liturgical Services, Preface, p. xi; Burnet, vol. ii. p. 378; Collier, vol. ii. p. 411.

the late President, now Bishop of Carlisle, who “when all the rest of the Bishops refused, with much ado was obtained to set the crown upon her head. For which fact, when he saw the issue of that matter, and both himself and all the rest of his sacred order deprived, and the Church’s holy laws and faith against the conditions of her consecration and acceptation into that Royal room violated, he sore repented him all the days of his life, which were for that special cause both short and wearisome afterwards unto him.” (Wood’s *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. ii. col. 792.) *

The Parliament met, Jan. 25, but April 28 arrived ere the Act of Uniformity passed both Houses. By this Act, the Prayer-Book, as a second time revised, was ordered to be taken again into regular use, from and after the Feast of St. John Baptist.

On the first of May, Alan Cope, a strong Catholic, obtained permission to go abroad for twelve months, dating from the Feast of St. John Baptist: not returning at the time appointed, he was deprived of his Fellowship. He became a Canon of St. Peter’s at Rome, and died there about 1580.

On the 27th of May, a letter from the Queen, directed to the Earl of Arundel, Chancellor, gave notice of a

* “The Queen did not spare Bishop Oglethorp, who was the only Bishop that could be persuaded to crown the Queen; for the rest of the Bishops had refused, because she would not take the accustomed oath to protect the Catholic Faith, and that she was supposed to be very averse to their religion. Now Oglethorp would not crown her unless first there might be a most solemn Mass, which he thought the Queen would never yield unto, having formerly bidden the Priest to forbear the elevation of the Body: but she did accept the condition, and was content at that time to admit all ceremonies, only she seemed to slight them, telling her Ladies that the oil wherewith she was anointed was grease, and that it smelt ill.” *Goodman’s Court of James I.* vol. i. p. 470. He was soon after deprived, died, and was buried at St. Dunstan’s in the West, 4 Jan. 1559-60. His Commemoration as a Benefactor is still observed in Magdalen College, Dec. 31, probably the day of his death.

Visitation of the University and Colleges for the maintenance of good learning, and for the stablishing of such uniformity in the causes of religion touching Common Prayer and Divine Service, as by the laws of the realm had been ordained[†].

About the latter end of June, the Royal Commissioners appeared. No sooner did they enter upon their visitation, but ^{*}they purged all College Chapels of such utensils as they thought superstitious. Those who were ejected, or left their places, in Queen Mary's reign, they restored. Amongst the chief persons who were this year, or soon after, removed, were Dr. Richard Smyth, at this time again the College Prælector of Theology; Henry Henshaw, late Fellow of Magdalen, now Rector of Lincoln College; Thomas Slythurst, late Fellow of Magdalen, now President of Trinity College; and John de Villa Garcina, the Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Chapel Services were soon changed. Three copies of the new Prayer-Book, and the Book of Homilies, obtained from Herks Garbrand, the well-known Oxford bookseller, were provided. All the Imagery, which decorated the Altars, was removed, (July 7,) and the Altars themselves destroyed (Oct. 10.), and a Communion Table introduced into the Chapel. The Visitors were entertained in College, Sept. 1st, and having commanded certain alterations, they afterwards (Oct. 27.) sent a

[†] See Appendix, No. xiii. p. 329.

^{*} Wood's Annals, A.D. 1559. The Visitors were, Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely; John, Lord Williams of Thame; Sir John Mason; Sir Thomas Benger; William Kingsmyll; John Warner, Archdeacon of Ely; Walter Wryght, Archdeacon of Oxford; John Watson, Archdeacon of St. Paul's; Robert Bynge, and others.

^a L. C. 1550. *Solut. pro prandio impenso in Regios Commissarios.* 1^o. Sept. viii. vi^a. ix^d.

Solut. Famulo Dni Williams afferenti damam tempore visitationis. v^a.

Solut. duobus coquis opem ferentibus in eodem prandio. v^a.

Solut. pro expensis communibus eorundem commissariorum. xii^{li}.

letter to the President and Officers, desiring them to favour *Christi Religionis Cultores* in all public and private affairs^b. The Chaplains and Clerks, and most of the Choristers, seem to have retired, or were expelled.

Just before these changes took place, the President and Fellows had entered into a Composition^c, dated 26 Feb. 1558-9, with Simon Perrot or Parret, (the son of Robert, the late organist,) who in conjunction with Alice, his widowed mother, had given to the College one hundred and twenty-four pounds, with which certain lands at Stanlake were purchased, that they would provide an Exhibition of two pounds annually for a Fellow of the College, *qui sacris initiatus, videlicet Presbyter bonæ conversationis integræque famæ, orabit pro animabus Roberti Parret, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, Simonis Parret, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, Joannis Kele, et Edmundi Kele, Roberti Gardener, et Aliciæ uxoris ejus, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, bis singulis hebdomadis, cum celebraverit missam.* Moreover they bound themselves and their successors, *ad celebrandas exequias dominica secunda post festum Paschatis, quo die (A.D. 1550.) obiit præfatus Robertus Parret, et missam die sequenti, singulis annis in perpetuum, pro animabus supranominatorum, cum expressione nominum eorum; et ad distribuendos viginti solidos inter Præsidentem dicti Collegii, et Socios ejusdem, qui interfuerint exequiis et missæ prædictis solummodo:* they promised also to distribute amongst the Choristers, *vel eorum locum tenentibus*, five shillings and fourpence, to give to their musical Instructor six-

^b Oct. 27^o. *Delatæ sunt literæ a Dno Cox, Dno Mason, et Warnero ad Dnum Præsidentem et officarios, ut faverent Christi Religionis cultoribus in omnibus publicis negotiis et privatis.* V. P. Reg.

^c See Appendix to Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, (2d Ed.) p. 359. also Ledger E. fol. 73.

teen pence, and to lay out on the day of the special Mass thirteen shillings and fourpence, *in uberiolem refectionem Præsidentis et Scholarium prædictorum, prout fieri consuevit in exequiis aliorum Benefactorum dicti Collegii*. The celebrant was to be called "the Chaplain of Alice Perrot." To the common Bellman also, *more Oxoniæ solito, pro animabus prædictorum publice proclamanti in die dictarum exequiarum annuatim, dabuntur quatuor denarii pro labore ejus*. And after twenty years, during which it was otherwise to be expended, the sum of twenty shillings was to be given annually to a Fellow or Demy, *ad orandum pro animabus prædictorum*. This Composition was altered, as we shall see, in the year 1579.

In 1560, a Latin Prayer Book^d, prepared under the superintendence of Walter Haddon, who had taken a former translation by Aless as a model, was authorized (April 6.) by the Queen's letters patent for the use of the Colleges of both Universities, and those of Eton and Winchester. It contained a Form of Prayer *in Commendationibus Benefactorum*^e, an English version of which has been employed in Magdalen College Chapel from time immemorial. It is probable that the list of obits mentioned below was drawn up at this time, as the last name is that of Owen Oglethorp, who died on the thirty-first day of December in the preceding year.

Commemorationes Solenniores Dni Fundatoris et Benefactorum habendæ in Collegio Magdalenensi Oxon.

1. *Obitus Johannis Claymond, Johannis Higden, et Roberti Morwent^f, primo die Lunæ in Quadragesimâ.*

2. *Commemorationes quatuor Solenniores Terminales pro*

^d See Preface to Liturgical Services in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (Parker Soc.) p. xxiv.

^e See Appendix, No. xiv. p. 331.

^f Statuta, p. 116, 118, 121, 123.

Dno Fundatore et Benefactoribus, nempe singulæ die Jovis præcedente Festum terminale.

3. *Obitus Simonis Perrot^g, die lunæ proxime præcedente Festum Sancti Marci.*

4. *Obitus Henrici VII.^h primo die Maii.*

5. *Obitus Thomæ Ingledewⁱ, 19 die Junii.*

6. *Obitus Dni Gulielmi Comitis de Arundel^k, 30 die Julii.*

7. *Obitus Dni Fundatoris crastino Laurentii, sc. 11 Augusti.*

8. *Obitus Francisci Dni de Lovell^l, die 17 Septembris.*

9. *Obitus Jacobi, Gulielmi, et Roberti Preston^m, 4 die Novembris.*

10. *Obitus Henrici III.ⁿ die 20 Novembris.*

11. *Obitus Audoeni Oglethorpe, 31 die Decembris.*

12. *Obitus Dnæ Joannæ Danvers^o, inter Festum Translationis Thomæ Becket et Festum ad vincula.*

It is difficult to discover upon what principle this selection of names was made; and it is remarkable, that from this time, although three centuries have elapsed, and a multitude of Benefactors, from Sir Ambrose Cave down to William Morgan, lately Fellow, have claimed the gratitude of successive generations, no name has been added to the list.

Three copies of the new Prayer Book, and the Book of Homilies, were purchased from Garbrand, besides two copies of (probably) the Latin Prayer Book, brought (26 May) from London for the Chapel Service. Forty-

^g See above, p. lxv.

^h See above, p. xxxv.

ⁱ Statuta, p. 81.

^k See above, p. xxi.

^l See above, p. xxii.

^m Statuta, p. 100.

ⁿ See above, p. xxi.

^o See above, p. xxi.

eight ells also of lockeram were provided for surplices.

In 1561, the Visitor, Bishop Horn, summoned the College (July 17) to a Visitation on the 19th of September, and on the 25th deprived Dr. Coveney of his Presidentship, who immediately appealed, but in vain, to the Queen. Wood states^p that he was ejected for not being in Holy Orders, and also for his hard usage of some of the Fellows. The Visitor asserted, in a letter to Cecil^q, that "he was thought an enemy to the sincere religion of Christ, and therewith an evil husband for the College, whereof much matter appeared by his own confession upon his examination;" and "that he was the more enforced to deprive him, lest a great many of the most handsome young men should have departed and left the House, as they plainly said they would, in case he continued Head." On the 11th of December, Lawrence Humphrey was elected President in his place, twenty-five Fellows out of twenty-six, who were present at the election, having voted for him.

During the year, we find that certain ornamental paintings on the sides of the Altars were removed, the sedilia in the south wall was filled up with masonry, the *theatrum Crucifixi* destroyed (31 Oct.), and eventually the Altars themselves taken away, the walls plastered over, and texts of Scripture restored, a table of the Ten Commandments introduced, nineteen ells of lockeram purchased for making more surplices, and chants composed or copied out by Baul, the Master of the Choristers, and Jacob a Clerk.

In 1562, Lawrence Humphrey had fully entered upon his puritanical reign, and, as Wood^r observes, "by his

^p Annals, vol. ii. p. 142.

^q See Appendix, No. xv. p. 383.

^r Ath. vol. i. col. 559. (Bliss.) See also Wood's Annals, A.D. 1589.

being for many years President of Magdalen College, Public Professor of Divinity in the University, and several times Vice-Chancellor, he did not only upon advantage issuing from those places stock the College with a generation of non-conformists, which could not be rooted out in many years after his decease, but sowed also in the Divinity School such seeds of Calvinism, and laboured to create in the younger sort such a strong hatred against the Papists, as if nothing but divine truths were to be found in the one, and nothing but abominations were to be seen in the other."

We shall therefore not be surprised to find payments for Masses converted again into Exhibitions, the Altar stones broken down (1 March), and the pavement levelled, the wall of the Chapel excavated (Jan. 3.) for a pulpit, and seats arranged (11 Oct.) *juxta sacrarium*: even the old Cross of stone, which stood before the Pilgrims' gate*, and which from ancient respect, apparently, had escaped injury in King Edward's time, was now entirely destroyed, and the very foundation stones dug up, and carried away†.

At the commencement of the following year, (Jan. 1562-3.) College orders were issued for disposing of the vestments and plate, which had been purchased by the College in Queen Mary's time; and the President and five of the Fellows were appointed a committee to sell them for the College to the best advantage^u. John Wright, one of the senior Fellows, having refused to

* "Lying between East Gate and Magdalen Bridge was a large Cross of stone standing before the door of St. John's Hospital, which, besides the erection of it for holy uses, served as a boundary for the reparation of the way thereby." (*Wood's Hist. of Oxford*, p. 293.) "Nor did any persons whatsoever go over East (Magd.) Bridge, but what paid their respects to the famous Cross of St. John's Hospital." (*Hearne's Note to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, quoted in *Holland's Cruciana*, p. 271.)

† See Appendix, p. 277.

^u See Appendix, No. xvi. p. 335.

preach on the festival of St. John Baptist, was on the following day deprived of his commons for three months, and also enjoined, *ut infra mensem proximum in primo die dominico a Festo D. Magdalenæ publice ad populum Oxoniensem, vel privatim in Collegio, absque vi, dolo, et fuco, sententiam et indicium suum exponeret de Missæ Sacrificio, et de primatu Elizabethæ Reginae, alioqui condignam pœnam suæ contumaciæ subiturum*¹. Terminal preachers were now appointed, and twelve books of chants ordered.

In this year also (Feb. 5, 1562-3.) we find the following, who had formerly been Fellows, now in the lower House of Convocation subscribing their names to the Book of Articles²; John Mullins, Archdeacon of London; William Bradbridge, Chancellor of Chichester; Thomas Spencer, Archdeacon of Chichester; Walter Bower, Proctor for the Clergy of Somersetshire; Arthur Sall, Proctor for the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; Thomas Bickley, Proctor for the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; Robert Crowley, Archdeacon of Hereford; and Michael Renniger, Proctor for the Chapter of Winchester. At the same synod Mullins, Spencer, Crowley, Sall, and Renniger, signed a petition against the use of the cross in baptism, copes, surplices, gowns, caps, and saints-days³. This caused a great contest, and when it came to a vote, there were in favour of the objects of the petition 58 votes, including the above (except Mullins) and Bower. Bickley voted against them in the majority of 59.

In 1564, the work of destruction went on in the Chapel. The niches provided for the sculptured figures of saints were entirely destroyed, a work of demolition

¹ V. P. Reg. p. 29.

² Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 327.

³ Ibid. p. 336.

which employed workmen from the 9th to the 26th of June. A Book of Homilies was purchased.

In December, a long discussion took place between the Archbishop and the President, and Dr. Sampson, Dean of Christ Church, on conformity. His Grace propounded to them several questions, to which they gave succinct answers, seeming eventually to allow the lawfulness of the garments called in question, but on account of inexpediency declining to use them*.

On the 25th of January, 1564-5, the Queen by letters desired the Archbishop to confer with the Bishops of his Province concerning nonconformity in rites and ceremonies. In consequence of which the President, with Dr. Sampson, was summoned to appear at Lambeth on the 3d of March following. The complaint against them was chiefly on account of the vestments. After some discussion and detention in London, they addressed a supplicatory Letter^b to the Archbishop, and to the Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, and Lincoln, the Queen's Commissioners Ecclesiastical, containing the arguments then insisted on for noncompliance with the rules of the Church. About the same time the Archbishop sent a Commissioner with letters to the College, to make enquiry respecting their relinquishment of the vestures still retained by authority in Divine Worship. An answer, signed by the Vice-President and twenty-four of the senior Fellows, was returned to the Archbishop, deprecating his interference as Visitor, and asserting that they had left off the sacred vestments, not, as some had reported, at the persuasion of their learned President, but because with a safe conscience they could

* See Strype's Parker, b. ii. ch. xxiii.

^b *Supplicatio Tho. Sampson et Laurentii Humphredi ad Arch. Cantuar. Episcopos Londin. Wynton. Eliensem, Lincolnensem. 20 Martii 1564.* Strype's Parker, Appendix, book ii. n. xxx.

not do otherwise*. What effect was produced by the discussion of these matters may best be told by the Archbishop himself, in a Letter to Sir William Cecil, dated 30 April, 1565.

"Sir^d, yesterday I called on Dr. Sampson and Dr. Humphrey for conformity, and after some words of advertisement, I did peremptorily will them to agree, or else to depart their places. I shewed them these were the orders which they must observe; to wear the cap appointed by Injunction, to wear no hat in their long gowns, to wear a surplice with a non-regent hood in the quires at their Colleges according to the ancient manner there, and to communicate kneeling in wafer bread. In fine, they said their consciences could not agree to these orders, and they required some respite to remove their stuff. I answered, that I would signify their determination to the Queen's Majesty, and what time should be granted them to remove they should be informed. Mr. Humphrey alleged, for that he had divers Noblemen's sons, he trusted to have a time, requesting much to be spared of the extremity of losing his Living. It may please your Honour to inform the Queen's Ma-

* See Appendix, No. xvii. p. 337. The names appended to this document were,

Adrian Hawthorn, (V. P.)	Thomas Good, (Præl. Dial.)
John Day, (Præl. Mor. Phil.)	Nicholas Balguy, (Præl. Græc.)
George Caponhurst	Nicholas Gibbard
John Wright, (D. of Div.)	John Johnson
John Flower	Richard West
John Kingsmill, (Præl. Nat. Phil.)	Simon Stamp
John Mansell, (Bursar)	Francis Bunney
Thomas Garbrand, (Sen. D. of Arts)	Christopher Wade
Robert Lister	Thomas Cole
Thomas Brasbridge, (Bursar)	Richard Lark
Lawrence Tomson, (Bursar)	John Willet
Thomas Kingsmill, (Præl. Hebr.)	Edward Poste
Thomas Turner, (Præl. Rhet.)	William Merick.

^d See "The Parker Correspondence," p. 240.

jesty how they shall be dealt with, whether to tolerate them, or to provide others. As the Deanery is at her Highness's disposition, and the Presidentship of Magdalen at the election of the College, upon what ground and how to proceed I am in doubt. If it be the Queen's Majesty's pleasure that I write letters to both Colleges, that they may not be reputed or accepted there in their rooms, or enjoy any commodity, I shall do her commandment. Resign I think they mean not; judicially to be deprived, against Mr. Sampson my jurisdiction (after long pleading) might serve; yet so it cannot upon Dr. Humphrey, but it is to be expended by the Bishop of Winchester their Visitor. As I may learn by your Honour the Queen's pleasure, I shall do, being right sorry that they be no more tractable.

Yours alway, MATTH. CANT."

Dr. Sampson, by a special order from the Queen, was deprived of his Deanery, but the President, after confinement in London for a time, obtained leave to depart home. He however retired at first to the house of a pious widow, named Warcup, living at a place called English, in Oxfordshire; there he wrote a letter*, dated May 20, to John Fox, requesting him to exert his interest with his former Pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, to favour him, and obtain some relaxation of his troubles. He had also another friend at Court, the Earl of Leicester, who, to the great annoyance of the Archbishop, had obtained for him the appointment of Preacher at St. Paul's Cross the preceding Easter. It is probable that their influence prevailed, and that his nonconformity was for some time tolerated: at last he deemed it right to yield compliance, and wore the rejected habits for some years before his death.

* See Strype's Parker, book iii. ch. 1.

In 1566, the Queen visited Oxford, (Aug. 31.) On her arrival, Lawrence Humphrey, the President, was presented to her, and while he was kissing her hand, the Queen said, "Dr. Humphrey, methinks this gown and habit becomes you very well, and I marvel that you are so straitlaced in this point; but I come not now to chide^f." The Queen remained in Oxford till the 6th of September, having dined^g at least once in Magdalen College during the days of her sojourn.

In September, Bishop Horn held another Visitation by his Commissary, Dr. George Ackworth, when "*dictus Dominus Commissarius^h, quia ex fide digna relatione ad aures suas pervenerit, quod Præsident, Socii, Scholares, et alii ministri Collegii, non utebantur in Ecclesia sua, tempore Divinorum, Superpellicio, et pileo quadrato, et alio habitu Clericali, Dominus monuit tam Præsidentem, quam socios, et alios ministros Collegii, ad illa sibi præparandum citra festum omnium Sanctorum proxime futurum; et quod tam eodem die, quam deinceps, eisdem utantur in perpetuum, et omnibus diebus dominicis et festivis, aliisque temporibus requisitis, hujusmodi superpelliceis et habitu Clericali prædictis in Ecclesia sive Capella dicti Collegii induantur et utantur, sub pœna imposterum infligenda statutorum, si in sua contumacia perstiterint.*"

In the same Visitation, it was preferred against Thomas Turner, one of the Fellows, "that he hath accused Adrian Hawthorn, the Vice-President, to his friends, that he doth hold with Papists and forsake Protestants," and "that he, Turner, went about to expel Thomas Doyle, "

^f Annals, A.D. 1566.

^g L. C. 1566. *Solut. famulo Comitissæ Leicestriæ afferenti damam.* vi^o.

Solut. pro epulis datis Reginæ et conciliariis. viii^{li}. x^o. iii^{li}.

Solut. pro tribus famulis Reginæ operantibus in coquina. xv^o.

^h *Registr. Ep. Horn in Archiv. Winton.* I am indebted to Mr. Charles Wooldridge, the Bishop's Registrar at Winchester, and his learned friend Mr. Leigh, for a copious transcript of this very curious Visitation. J. R. B.

Fellow, because he wore a surplice." *Deinde Dominus objecit Mro Turner quod non utitur superpellicio, pileo quadrato, et alio habitu Clericali, quem articulum fatetur. Unde Dominus monuit ipsum ad parandum sibi togam Scholasticam, pileum quadratum, et superpellicium, citra diem mercurii proximum post dominicam Passionis proximam, sub pœna subtractionis communarum in statuto, "Ex quibus causis communæ subtrahantur," pro quolibet die quo non utitur superpellicio. Et fatebatur etiam quod non utebatur superpellicio per tres annos ultimos preteritos.*

At the end of the Visitation, the Commissary issued certain Injunctions, amongst which were the following: *Imprimis, ut sacra diligenter a sociis frequententur horis matutinis. Item ut singulis anni quarteriis communiones generales in Capella, sociis et Scholaribus participandæ, fiant. Item ne libri profani in capellam tempore divinorum introducantur. Item ordinibus sacris suo quisque initietur tempore nec relaxatio deinceps ulla concedatur. Ut extra Collegium in Universitate singuli habitu Scholastico, et in capella superpelliceis incedant, &c.*

The Visitor himself, in a letter written to the President, also ordered *inter alia* that the Chaplains should attend the College Hebrew Lecture.

In 1567, certain Bachelor Fellows, viz. Thomas Doyle, Edmund Lyllie, William Merrick, William Aldworth, Henry West, and Josias Halton, were admonished (Dec. 15.) *ut diligentius Divinis officiis interessent*ⁱ. A new Bible and Prayer-book were purchased for the Chapel.

In 1573, a Letter^k, signed by six or seven of the Queen's Council, was sent in June to the Vice-Chancellor, for repressing and punishing those (and there were many of them) who refused subscription to the Liturgy, Ceremonies, and Discipline of the Church. "Of what House these dissenting persons were," says

ⁱ V. P. Reg.

^k See Annals, A D. 1573.

Wood, "seemeth to me to have been of Magdalen, Christ Church, Magdalen Hall, &c. but who were the abettors of them, I cannot say. Some report that Dr. Humphrey was a great favourer of them, and gave encouragement to their proceedings, but how truly, I leave to others to judge. However, those men that would not subscribe or conform to the Church Government as it was now established, were known and distinguished by the name of Puritans; which name continuing till the beginning of the great Rebellion, was changed into the name of Roundhead, and that soon after to Presbyterians, and at length to Nonconformists."

In 1574, there was a report¹ that the Queen had nominated the President for a Bishopric, at the recommendation of Lord Burleigh; and at the latter end of 1576, the same Nobleman wrote to him signifying as much, but hinting that his nonconformity seemed to be the chief impediment; for her Majesty considered him forgetful of his duty in disobeying her Injunctions. The mild persuasion of Lord Burleigh so far prevailed at last, that in February 1576-7 he conformed himself to the habits. The reasons thereof he gave in a Letter^m to the Lord Treasurer, in which he stated, "that it was a remorse to seem by sundry apparel to sunder himself from those brethren, whose doctrine and life he always loved and liked; and he protested to his Lordship before God that his standing before and conforming now came of one cause, viz. the direction of a clear conscience, and tended to one end, which was edification."

In 1578, the President, in a Letterⁿ to Abraham Musculus, dated London 5 June, states, that there had been

¹ Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 472.

^m Appendix to Strype, No. xxviii.

ⁿ Zurich Letters, 2d Ser. p. 301. V. P. Reg. A.D. 1578.

at that time suddenly imposed upon him the important office of being sent as a Deputy into Germany to a Synod at Smalcald, where, as far as he understood, he would have to confer with his brethren about Lutheranism, and that unhappy controversy respecting the Lord's Supper, which had been carried on so long with so much heat and party spirit, that he did not see how it could be settled.

In 1579, an alteration was made in the Perrot Benefaction mentioned above^o; and instead of a Priest to celebrate mass for the souls of Robert, Alice, Simon, and Elizabeth Perrot, it was arranged that one of the Fellows, receiving the usual stipend, *verbi minister, bonæ conversationis*, should annually be appointed to preach a public Sermon in the College Chapel on the Feast of St. Mark; and that a Demy should receive an Exhibition of one pound, on condition of making an oration in the College Hall *memoriter* immediately after dinner on the Monday preceding the same Feast, which day was also to be observed as a commemoration day, and that the Choristers and their Master should be paid their five shillings and fourpence, and sixteen pence, respectively, *quia Robertus Perrot, alias Parret, pater dicti Simonis, fuit olim Præceptor Choristarum in dicto Collegio^p.*

In 1583, *Maii 14, convocati sunt Bowman, Frenche, et Pellinge, Clerici^q, coram Vice-præsidente; et juxta vim Statuti, De Missis etc. puniti sunt per subtractionem communarum per unum diem pro prima vice, eo quod abfuerunt a precibus vesperinis.* V. P. Reg.

In this year also there seems to have been some dis-

^o See page lxvi.

^p Vide Statuta S. M. Magd. Coll. p. 130. This arrangement continues in full force at the present day.

^q The names of these Clerks do not appear in any list till a later period.

oussion as to the place in Hall of the Chaplains, which occasioned the following order :

Decretum est 31 Oct. 1583, per Dnum Præsidentem et Vice-Præsidentem, ex certis et justis causis allegatis et probatis, ut quatuor Capellani, secundum intentionem Dni Fundatoris, in mensis aulæ collateralibus sedeant, secundum gradus suos, ut sedent socii. V. P. Reg.

In 1585, Thomas Cooper, successively Chorister, Fellow, and Schoolmaster of the College, having been in the previous year translated from the See of Lincoln to that of Winchester, issued as Visitor certain Injunctions to the President and Fellows; in some of which^r, he, lamenting the infrequent administration of the divine mysteries of Christ's Body and Blood, ordered that they should be celebrated on the first Sunday of every month, and the Communion received by as large an attendance of the Society as possible. Remarking on the negligent manner in which the public services of the Chapel were performed on Sundays, and other stated times, he ordained also, that if any Fellow, Demy, Chaplain, or Clerk, came in late, or departed before the prayers were finished, or behaved improperly, he should be admonished and punished by the President, Vice-President, and Dean. *Hoc Illi officium negligere non possunt, nisi velint et ipsi fautores haberi neglecti et projecti cultus Divini; quod longissime ab eruditis et piis magistratibus abesse debet.* The use of the linen vestment called the surplice, the Visitor, for some special reason, deferred to the end of the Visitation; but enjoined, till it was restored, that on every Sunday, and at other constituted seasons, the scholastic gown and hood should be worn, under pain of privation of commons in the case of each delinquent. He appointed also a Catechetical Lecture, at which all the Bachelors,

^r See Appendix, No. xviii.

Demies, Chaplains, and Clerks, should attend; and commanded that the Master-Chaplains should be present at the Theological Lectures, and the Bachelor-Chaplains and Clerks at the Philosophical Lectures. No further allusion is made in the Injunctions to the *quæstio vexata* of the surplice; but it is probable that some private correspondence took place on that subject between the Bishop and the President; for in the following year we find a charge, which had not appeared in the accounts for a long time previously, "*pro superpelliceis*."

"There were now some in Oxford," Wood observes, "Fellows of Colleges, or at least Masters of Arts, who were encouraged to go forward in their Presbytery by certain Scotch Ministers, who were here at the Act last year, and had several meetings about the promotion of their cause. The chief matter which they aimed at, was to draw the Scholars over to observe certain Decrees and Discipline. One Edward Gellibrand[†], of Magdalen College, an admirer of Dr. Humphrey and his doctrine, was, as it seems to me, the chief of this party in Oxford; labouring not a little to obtain the Scholars to be of his party, as Mr. Cartwright did about this time in Cambridge." In the following year, Gellibrand was cited before Archbishop Whitgift, Cooper and Piers, Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury, and other High Commissioners, and suspended from the Ministry; "but it does not appear," says Brook[†], "whether he recanted, or was brought under additional hardships by the relentless Prelates."

In 1586-7, three Clerks, namely, Gabriel Bowman, Roger Smythe, and Richard Smythe, were deprived of their commons from the 2d of March to the Feast

* Wood's Annals, A.D. 1585. Edward Gellibrand, Fellow 1573—1588.

† Brook's Lives of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 313.

of the Annunciation, *propter carnem ferinam sublatam a coquina* (V. P. Reg.); and on the 13th and 19th of March, Ambrose Webb, John Kirke, Robert Ashley, and Edmund Gellibrand^u, Fellows, were punished in the same way, for one day, for appearing in Chapel *sine habitu Scholastico*. (V. P. Reg.)

In the same year, (Aug. 12.) Edmund Gellibrand was again punished by deprivation of commons, *propter rebellionem, inobedientiam, et verba contumeliosa in Vice-Præsidem*^v.

In 1588, April 9, Robert Ashley, Edmund Gellibrand, and Robert Parker, were again punished, *quod habitu sacro et scholastico in templo non uterentur*. And on the 1st of May, Gellibrand is punished again for the same cause; and frequently afterwards^w.

In 1589, the new Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, having consulted with several Heads of Colleges and Doctors of the University, sent (Aug. 19.) various Injunctions to be published in Convocation, the fourth of which was, "that all their statutes and decrees, which did most effectually tend to the frequenting of Prayers and Sermons, as well private as public, and that decree *ad extirpandam hæresim*, made by them for catechising, and that likewise which was set down in these words, *omnes Collegiorum Præfecti, singuli item Scholares, quocumque illi gradu et dignitatis loco sunt constituti, in templis et sacellis suis, dum sacra peraguntur publice, superpelliceis et caputiis cum gradu suo apte et decenter congruentibus utentur*," be carefully observed, and henceforth put in execution^x.

In 1589-90, Jan. 25. *Admoniti sunt Clerici omnes ut*

^u Edmund Gellibrand, (probably a brother of Edward,) Fellow 1585—1591.

^v V. P. Reg.

^w Ibid.

^x Annals, A.D. 1589.

lectiones et disputationes singuli pro gradibus suis frequentent deinceps: et Mr. Strowd privatur communis per unum diem, quod negligens omiserit concionem, vulgariter dictam collationem, suam in capella die ex constitutionibus ordinato^z.

“Towards the latter end of this year,” (1 Feb. 1588-89,) says Wood^a, “Dr. Lawrence Humphrey departed this mortal life, by which Learning itself had occasion of grief. He was a great and general scholar, an able linguist, deep divine, pious to God, humble in himself, and charitable to others.” He was however tyrannical and oppressive to the Fellows, which made one of them observe of him, “that although the name of the Pope be banished, he indeed is still here, and instead of one, not only England, but Oxford, hath many, each company his Pope^b.” He was buried at the upper end of the Choir, and a monumental Bust, still existing, though removed to the Antechapel, was placed in the south wall over his grave.

A reaction had now taken place in College against the extravagancies of the Puritans, and many of the Fellows were disposed to elect as the late President's successor a sounder Churchman than himself. When therefore the Queen recommended to their choice her Chaplain, Dr. Nicholas Bond, (Fellow in 1565,) they gave out the following amongst other “considerations, moving divers Fellows to declare for Dr. Bond.”

“Forasmuch as all the *Precise Sort* in the University of Oxford, as well Heads of Colleges as other principal men of that note, do account themselves interested in this election, as appeareth by their continual recourse to

^z V. P. Reg. The date should have been 1588-9.

^a Annals, A.D. 1589.

^b Letter of complaint against Lawrence Humphrey from Nicholas Gybbarde to Lawrence Tomson, dated 3 July, 1575. (*State Paper Office.*)

Magdalen College since the decease of the late President, by their daily conference and consulting with certain of the same House, of the said faction, intending thereby to frame to themselves a strong party, if they could place in that famous College such a Head as they might be assured would favour and maintain their disordered course against the Church government now established; we thought it our duties, both to her Majesty and our honourable Chancellor, *viis et modis*, to meet with such an inconvenience; and according to her Majesty's most gracious commandment to accept of him, whom her Highness offered; who, as we firmly believe, will take such a course of government as shall be consonant to our statutes, and agreeable to her Majesty's most just proceedings^c."

Nevertheless, the Puritanical party contrived to elect Ralph Smith (Fellow in 1568) by a majority of eight voices in the second election by the thirteen senior Fellows; but before the scrutiny could be announced, Swithin Stroud, one of Bond's voters, snatched away the papers from the Scrutator, and, rushing out of Chapel with his friends, contrived to delay the election beyond the statutable time. The Queen then interfered, and Dr. Bond was eventually admitted President. Much recrimination followed; and it was urged against the Puritans, that some of them had not subscribed to "the Prayer-Book and other Articles of ceremonies, discipline, and government set forth by authority;" that one had "avouched that the calling of Bishops was unlawful," and that another was "known to be a patron and publisher of Martin Marprelate's libels," and that "many of them seldom or never wore the surplice in the College Chapel^d."

^c Harleian Ms. British Museum, No. 6282.

^d Ms. account of Dr. Bond's election. (Magd. Lib.)

In 1591, (Oct. 18,) the following Fellows, Swithin Stroud, Ralph Atkins, Paul Brown, Ralph Winwood, Robert Tinley, Francis Bradshaw, Thomas Phipps, Robert Kitson, Daniel Perie, and Christopher Herst, were deprived of a day's commons, partly for absenting themselves from Chapel, and partly for presenting themselves at Divine Service *minimè induti superpelliciis* ^e.

In 1593-4, (Jan. 21,) Thomas Haulton, one of the Clerks, was deprived of his commons for a week by Robert Tinley, Vice-President, Swithin Stroud, Dean of Divinity, and Ralph Winwood, Dean of Arts, *propter comparationes odiosas et verba quædam damnosa habita coram illis*. And all the Bachelor-Clerks were ordered to attend the Natural and Moral Philosophy Lectures: and on the following day, John Sanford, a Chaplain, was admonished for absenting himself from Divine Worship. On the 7th of March ensuing, Robert Honniman and Thomas Haulton, both Clerks, were summoned before the President and the Dean of Divinity, and the Dean of Arts, and, *propter graves percussiones per cul-tellos factas inter se invicem tempore prandii in magna aula*, the former was deprived of his commons for two months, and the latter, *cujus delictum gravius visum est ex quibusdam circumstantiis per testes idoneos comprobatis*, was expelled; but by special favour of the President was allowed commons in his own bedroom for two months, while he was looking out for a situation, provided he conducted himself during that period *quietè et honestè infra collegium* ^f.

In 1594, (Oct. 20,) all the Chaplains and Clerks were deprived of their commons for the day by the President, *quod in responsoriis suis perperàm canerent in capellâ precibus vespertinis*.

^e V. P. Reg.

^f V. P. Reg.

About this time the Chancellor of the University, Lord Buckhurst, sent down letters of recommendation, that ancient discipline should be revived with more severity in private Colleges, and (*inter alia*) that not only the Scholastical and Academical apparel should be reformed, but also that such Ecclesiastical apparel and habit should be observed in private Colleges and Chapels, according to their several Statutes, as by the laws of the Realm, the laudable customs of the Church, the local Statutes of the Houses, and by special Decrees of Convocation, had been provided for the same. "Which orders," says Wood^c, "being read in Convocation, and the execution of them put on the Heads of Colleges, discipline became much refined and virtue increased. However, as by many such orders the Roman Catholics had a strict eye always over them, yet the Puritans, who were now more numerous in the University, being not so much regarded, did in effect do more harm than they."

On the 7th of February 1594-5, Anthony Jefferies and Henry Hall, Clerks, were deprived of their commons for a day, for absence from Chapel and negligence in singing; and on the 24th of the same month, John Bradshaw and Gregory, Clerks, are punished for the same reason in the same manner^d. On the 2d of May, Jefferies is again punished; and on the 28th of October, he and John Hill, another Clerk, are admonished *ne diversoria et tabernas frequentarent*. On the 15th of November, the President called a Meeting of the Fellows in Chapel, and finding that only six of them, namely, William Gilbert, Nathaniel Kemish, Richard Love, Thomas Phipps, Edward Pocock, and William Langton, had surplices, he admonished two and twenty others, *ut frequentiores essent in Capella horis orationi destinatis*,

^c Annals, 1594.

^d V. P. Reg. Gregory is a name not found in the list of Clerks.

et ut venirent secundum formam statuti superpelliciis induti. One of these defaulters was John Pusey.

In this year, the President and thirteen Senior Fellows issued an order, "that the Commoners frequent prayers as other Scholars do, and that the Vice-President and Dean of Divinity do appoint an Impositor to note those who are absent."

In 1596, (April 7,) John Sanford, Chaplain, and Anthony Jefferies, and Gregory, Clerks, were admonished by the Vice-President for neglecting Divine Service: and on May 19, all the Clerks were deprived of commons for a day, *quod Ministro servitia divina celebranti ad gratiarum actionem et precum oblationem non responderent Amen.*

In the early part of 1602-3, certain Instructions¹ against the Puritans were drawn up by the Vice-Chancellor, and several Heads of Colleges, for presentation to the Queen's Council, or Parliament, that Commissioners might visit the University, and reform all enormities relating to doctrine and worship. About the same time, 6 March 1602-3, Richard Ball, one of the Fellows, was called upon for the first time to subscribe to the three Articles respecting the Royal Supremacy, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Articles of 1562. It was also the first time that these Articles were written in the University Registers. In this year also (1603) there was a great plague in Oxford, insomuch that the Churches were seldom or never open for Divine Worship; but the College Chapels were, that the few left behind might put up their devotions for the abatement and removal of the sickness.

At the Hampton Court Conference, in January 1603-4, Dr. Richard Field² appeared as one of the Commissioners

¹ These Instructions were discovered by Anthony Wood in *quoddam cista ferrea* in *Thes. Coll. B. Mariæ Mag. Oxon.* See *Annals*, 1602.

² Matr. at Magdalen College, 24 Nov. 1581.

for the Church, whilst Dr. Thomas Sparkes¹ was one of the Delegates appointed by the Millenary Petitioners. The latter was habited in the kind of gown commonly worn by Turkey merchants. He afterwards, however, became a regular conformist; and published in 1607 his "Brotherly Persuasion to Unity," which answered objections against the Cope, Surplice, &c.

In the same year, John Harding, Fellow in 1580, and Giles Tomson, Prælector of Theology in 1590, were amongst the number appointed for the new Translation of the Bible.

In 1606, (Oct. 20,) Osborne, one of the Clerks, was deprived of commons for two days by the Vice-President and Deans, for absenting himself a second time from Divine Worship, and was moreover admonished *ut crines, quos immodicè nutrierat, abscinderet*. At the same time, Wood, another Clerk, was punished in the same way for one day, *quòd Newton symphonistam contumeliosis verbis et verberibus affecisset*.

On the 8th of February, 1607-8, the President, Nicholas Bond, died, and was buried in the Choir near his predecessor, Lawrence Humfrey. A mural monument was afterwards raised to his memory on the south side of the Choir. During his time little seems to have been done in the Chapel. It was cleaned and perhaps whitewashed, in anticipation of the King's visit in 1605, and a few music books and psalters ordered from time to time. Of the organ we shall give an account hereafter.

In 1610, (June 16,) William Pemble was matriculated at the College under the tuition of Richard Capell. "At this time," says Brooks, "Magdalen College was the very nursery of Puritans^m."

In 1612, (Dec. 7,) the College Chapel was hung with black, out of respect to the memory of Prince Henry, who was buried this day in Westminster Abbey.

¹ Demy in 1567.

^m Lives of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 804.

In 1614, (29 March,) Thomas Dobbs, a Clerk, was admonished by the Vice-President, in the presence of the Dean of Divinity, *de negligentia in Divinis*: and soon after, (April 6,) William Nicholson, Robert Fookes, John Prior, and Alexander Gregory, Clerks, were admonished by the Vice-President, in the presence of two Deans, *de negligentia in Divinis et cantu*; and on the same day, Thomas Dobbs was punished by deprivation of commons for a day for continued negligence; while on St. Peter's Day, Fookes, Gregory, Thomas Drope, and Matthew Cooper, Clerks, were deprived in the same way *propter negligentiam in cantu*.

In 1614-15, (Feb. 26,) all the Bachelor-Demies and Clerks were admonished by the Vice-President, in presence of the Deans, *diligentius imposterum precibus matutinis interesse*ⁿ.

In 1616, (July 27,) Drope, Dobbs, Fookes, and Percival Hinde, Clerks, were admonished by the same authorities *de negligentia in Divinis et cantu*; and on the same day, *acritè reprehensus est Mr. Drope, Clericus, quòd se nimis immodestè gerebat coram Vice-Præside*^o.

In 1617, a copy^p was made for the College of certain ordinances sent by the King to the University; such as, "that all that took any Degree in the Schools should subscribe to the "three Articles;"—that no Preachers should be allowed to preach in the town but such as were every way conformable by subscription and otherwise;—that all Students should resort to the Sermons at St. Mary's, and be restrained from going to any other Church at the time of those Sermons;—that all Scholars both at Chapel and at the School should wear their Scholastic habits;—that young Students in Divinity

ⁿ V. P. Reg.

^o Ibid.

^p L. C. 1617. *Sol. Mro French transcribenti articulos missos a Dno Rege. Ol. 2s. 0d.*

should be directed to study such books as were most agreeable in doctrine and discipline to the Church of England, and excited to bestow their time on the Fathers, Councils, Schoolmen, Histories, and Controversies;—and that no one either in the Pulpit or in the Schools should be suffered to maintain dogmatically any point of doctrine not allowed by the Church of England.” These directions were the first step towards the suppressing of that influence which Calvin and his writings had obtained in this University; and they gave such a general alarm to the Puritan Faction, that the terror of them was not forgotten for many years^a. About this time, Montague, Bishop of Winchester, paid a friendly visit to the College. and was received with a musical entertainment, and the customary present of a pair of costly gloves^r. In this year also a present seems to have been made to the College of a frontal for the stone pulpit, in St. John’s Court^s. Being still (A.D. 1858,) preserved and made use of for the Sermons in the College Chapel, when preached before the University, it becomes an object of some interest, when we remember the Hammonds, Heylins, Hornes, and other learned Divines, who have occupied the Rostrum which it decorated. It may be described as an Antependium of green velvet, embroidered with the Founder’s arms enclosed within the garter and surmounted by a mitre. Above the armorial bearings is the date 1617, and beneath them the Founder’s initials, W. W. The whole is surrounded by a very elegant border of white lilies and a gold fringe. The embroidery consists for

^a Wood’s Annals, A.D. 1616, 1617.

^r L. C. 1617. *Sol. purganti boreal. et orient. partem. Collegii in adventu Episcopi Winton.* Ol. 14s. 8d.

Sol. Musicis et pro suffitu in cæna Episcopi Winton. Ol. 5s. 6d.

Sol Pro chirothecis Episcopi Winton. 3l. 0s. 0d.

^s L. C. 1617. *Sol. Tabellario pro vectura le Pulpit cloath,* Ol. 1s. 6d.

the most part of satin of various colours laid upon the velvet, and enriched with gold and silver thread.

In 1618, (30 August,) Matthew Cooper, a Clerk, was deprived of his commons for a day, *quòd campanas pulsaverit inter horas undecimam et duodecimam nocturnas*.

In 1625, (March 27,) King James died, after a reign of more than twenty-two years. I mention this fact, because Peter Heylin observes^t, that in his time and by his encouragement, amongst other improvements in various Colleges of this University, "great cost was bestowed in beautifying the Quire of Magdalen." I have endeavoured in vain to ascertain when this decoration took place; for the Chapel accounts of the *Libri Computi*^u from 1603 to 1625 give but few notices of expenditure except for organs, of which we shall soon give an account.

In 1626, (Oct. 10,) Dr. William Langton, the President, died, and was buried in the Choir. Henry Hammond, lately elected Fellow, pronounced a funeral oration over him. A monument in the usual style of the time, with a Bust of the deceased President, was erected against the north wall, probably not far from the place of his interment. He was succeeded by Accepted Frewen. From this period, and for many years afterwards, the Chapel underwent successive stages of refitting and embellishment. For the time had arrived when, as Anthony Wood observes^r, "great care being taken to adorn Churches and Chapels in most places, especially in the University, this was altered to what it now is; that is to say, the floor of the inner Chapel was pulled up, and paved with black and white marble;

^t Heylin's *Life of Laud*, fol. p. 131. Heylin was Demy from 1615 to 1618, and Fellow from 1618 to 1630.

^u See Appendix, p. 281.

^r Hist. and Antiq. p. 229.

the old wainscot and stalls taken away, and those in being^y set up with curious painting thereon. A new organ was also provided, a comely screen, painted windows, and what not, to adorn the House of God, Dr. Frewen being then President." Of these changes we have no distinct account. It is probable that they were effected very much at the expense of the President himself, and therefore left to his management. In the *Libri Computi*, the charges paid by the College are comparatively few and insignificant, though they serve to point out the years in which some of the alterations took place. The accounts of this year contain only a payment of £16 9s. 8d. to certain artificers of London for work done in the interior, and for articles entered into between them and the College. This agreement, which would have given us a clue to what was intended, has unfortunately escaped discovery. A few additional candlesticks were added, and one with branches suspended in the centre of the Choir.

In 1627, we find persons of the name of Badger, Abbots, John Carpenter, and Lenton, from London employed in these internal alterations. The latter provided a new organ screen of oak, handsome, but not in accordance with the ancient style of architecture. It was decorated with pedimental canopies for the President and Vice-President, and supported by Corinthian pillars and pilasters.

In 1628 and 1629, the work probably was continued, but we have no notices of it. In the former year, the celebrated Peter Heylyn was married here. "On St. Simon and St. Jude's day," he observes in his Diary,

^y This might have been said so late as 1826, when I first entered Magdalen Chapel. Wood was, however, mistaken in supposing that all the stalls were removed; the back row on each side, with their linings and canopies, still remained, and were at that period painted.

“ I married my dearest Mistress, Miss Lettice Heygate, in the Church or Chapel of Magdalen College, which I had caused to be set out in the best and richest ornaments the College had, my old and true friend Jack Allibond performing the ceremony^a. ”

In 1630, we find payments for painting the beams of the roof^a. Several liturgies and choral books were ordered. In this year Peter Heylyn preached (11 July) at St. Mary's his celebrated Sermon against the Feoffment system under pretence of buying in Improvements^b.

In 1631, the decorations of the Chapel still continued, but not without observation from without. “ About this time,” says Calamy^c, “ Dr. Frewen, President of Magdalen College, changed the Communion-table into an Altar, which was the first that was set up in the University after the Reformation. Several of the Preachers at St. Mary's inveighed against this innovation, particularly Mr. Thorn of Balliol College, in a Sermon on 1 Kings xiii. 2. about the Altar at Bethel; and Mr. Hodges of Exeter College, in another on Numbers xiv. 4. ‘ *Let us make us a captain, and let us return into Egypt.* ’ Mr. Thomas Ford also, in his turn, on 2 Thess. ii. 10, 11. (June 12, 1631,) made some smart reflections on the innovations then creeping into the Church; the magnifying Tradition; making the Eucharist a sacrifice; setting up Altars instead of Tables, and bowing to them.” These Sermons caused a great sensation; and the

^a The marriage was performed between ten and eleven in the morning in the presence of a sufficient number of witnesses of both sexes. See *Preface to Heylyn's Memorial of Waynflete*, p. xx; and *Certamen Epist.* p. 136.

^a See above, p. vii.

^b See Heylyn's *Life of Abp. Laud*, p. 230. The original Ms. of this Sermon exists in the College Library.

^c *Nonconformist Memorial*, vol. ii. p. 27. See also *Wood's Annals*, A.D. 1631.

Preachers, the matter having been brought before the King and Council, were banished from the University; while at the same time Dr. John Wilkinson, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, and now Principal of Magdalen Hall, received a public and sharp reprehension for countenancing the factious parties.

In 1632, the name of Greenbury first appears in the College account books. To him the sum of two pounds was paid, but for what special cause is not mentioned. "About this time," says Ingram^d, "the ante-chapel was embellished with new windows of the best painted glass of that age; the contract for which, between the College and Richard Greenbury, is still extant amongst the papers in the muniment tower." The principal window was the great western, the mullions and tracery of which, originally fashioned after the model of All Souls' Chapel window, were unhappily altered to admit a representation of the Last Judgment, a copy from, or an original by, Christopher Schwartz, ordered, it is said, for the Consort of William the fifth, Duke of Bavaria, therefore between the years 1568 and 1602*. The remaining eight windows contained full length figures, without canopies, of the following saints; Helena, Patricia, Bridget,, St. Mary the Virgin, Agathon, Theodosia, Martha and Mary, Mary Magdalen, Agnes, Anna, Catharine, Salome, Euphemia, Christina, Clara, Ursula, Cornelius, Cyprian, Basil, Gregory, Clement, Cyril, Nemesius, Januarius, Burchardus, Anselm, Huldricus, Clement, Irenæus, Julius, Aristarchus, Polycarp, Ignatius, Cleophas, Barna-

^d Memorials, p. 20.

* The respective dates of her marriage and decease. See note to Chandler's Life of Waynflete, p. 137. A circular print of this window, engraved by John Sadeler, was purchased by the College in 1752, and is still preserved. A print of almost a similar design, engraved by John Collabot, after a painting by Martin de Vos, may be found in a little devotional Book in English, called the Rosarie, published at Antwerp by Keerborg in 1600.

bas, Crispus, Dionysius, Titus, Timothy, George, Kyriacus, Laurence, Hippolytus, Nicholas, and Gregory Nazianzen.

The Choir windows are supposed at this time to have contained figures of Saints and Bishops in coloured glass, but whether they were entirely new, or partly composed of fragments of former glass, like that put up by Middleton in 1518^f, we know not.

In 1633, mention is made of a candelabrum, or corona of lights, suspended from the roof of the Chapel, an offering from a Mr. Boughton^g. The Brass Eagle, still remaining, was also introduced in this year: and a person of the name of Christmas was paid for eight statues or bas-reliefs, which we may suppose were intended for the decoration of the reredos or screen above the Altar.

In 1634, "The floor," says Ingram^h, "at the inner Chapel, covered with the monuments of the dead buried beneath, like that of the Choir at Christ Church, was unfortunately taken up, in order that it might be paved with black and white marble; in consequence of which it became necessary to distribute these monuments over the surface of the Antechapel and against the walls."

It should not be forgotten, that the ancient stalls were about this time decorated with paintings of Apostles and Saints, recalling as it were the memory of the old Chapel of Tittenhanger, built by Abbot John of Whet-hampstede; where he is said to have had painted at the

^f See Appendix, p. 265. Also Buckler's *Architecture of Magdalen College*, p. 74.

^g Probably Stephen Boughton, who was Chorister 1584—1591: Clerk 1594—1595: and afterwards Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, and Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.

^h Ingram's *Memorials*, p. 20. Buckler, p. 77. The Inscriptions for the most part are printed in Wood's *Hist. of the Colleges and Halls*.

back of the stalls the figures of all the Saints who bore the name of John ⁱ.

In 1635, the alterations were completed. They had already attracted the attention of Archbishop Laud, Chancellor of the University, who noted in his Diary ^k, (A.D. 1635,) "the repair and beautifying of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which began the year before I was Chancellor, (A.D. 1629,) was completely finished, as also another new building of theirs towards the waterside in this year." Indeed, one of the charges brought forward against the Archbishop in 1638 was, as deposed by Edward Corbet of Merton College, that "in Magdalen College there was a crucifix placed over the Communion-table, and pictures in the windows ^l."

In 1636, the Bishop of Winchester, Walter Curle, expressed his satisfaction at these improvements in a letter to the President and Fellows, from which the following is an extract. "Having taken into consideration the government of your College, as it hath been represented unto me by some that know it well; out of my love to it, I cannot but express to you the great content and comfort I take therein, as knowing how much it concerns the good government of the Church abroad to have these places of piety and learning well governed at home. Yet forasmuch as there is hardly any government so absolute and well-ordered in every part thereof, but that some deficiency may be found therein, I shall take the liberty, as your friend and Visitor, to deliver my opinion concerning some things, which I conceive may admit of a reformation and betterment. And first, as I cannot but commend you for your wisdom and mode-

ⁱ Ingram, p. 20.

^k Wharton, p. 81.

^l Brooks' *Lives of the Puritans*, vol. iii. p. 226. Prynne's *Canterbury Doom*, p. 71.

ration in preserving peace and unity amongst yourselves, which is the blessing of all societies, so I shall daily pray for the continuance of that blessing upon you. Next, as I must make it a part of your commendation that you have a good care of your College in general in keeping it sufficiently and decently repaired, so especially I cannot but to your honour take knowledge of the great and extraordinary great cost and charge you have been at in adorning and beautifying your Chapel, whereby it may in some degree of decency represent the Majesty of Him, Whose House it is. But withal to this beauty and decency of the place, I shall also desire you to add a decent and comely carriage of your persons in that place, by an uniform reverence in all parts of Divine Worship and Service, according to the canonical Injunctions of the Church, and the commendable and imitable practice of his Majesty's Chapel, that so God may be worshipped not only in holiness, but in the beauty of holiness^m."

The Visitor's recommendations appear to have been carried into effect; and perhaps in no period of the Chapel's history was service more devoutly or more solemnly performed than at this time. On festal occasions, additional singers contributed to the efficiency of the Quireⁿ; and, besides the organ, musical instruments^o of various kinds displayed an anxious desire, at least on the part of the President and Fellows, that the service of God should be celebrated in the most perfect manner that the resources of the College would admit. The principal credit is doubtless due to the President himself, and it is to be lamented how seldom his example has been followed; for it must mournfully be confessed, that the Presidents of this College generally, however respectably they may have acquitted themselves in other

^m V. P. Reg.ⁿ See Appendix, p. 288.^o Ibid.

matters, have thought more of exercising their own patronage in the selection of ministers of the Quire, than of the promotion of the glory of God by the acquisition of good voices, and the enforcement of regular attendance at the choral services.

Some light is thrown upon the constituent parts of the ornamental portions of the Chapel immediately after its restoration, by the description of a world-wide traveller, one Peter Mundy^p, who visited the College in August 1639. "At the upper end of the Choir," says he, "is the birth, passion^q, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour, very largely and exquisitely set forth in colours. This is not usual with us, yet in my mind comely and commendable. Also the windows in Scripture done artificially in lively colours, only at the upper (west) end in white and black, very largely representing the Last Judgment."

Let me now go back for a while to the early history of the Chapel, and give an account of the organs down to the time at which we are arrived. The first mention of them appears in the *Liber Computi* of 1481, where a payment of one penny occurs for *glew pro organis emendandis*. In 1486, William Wotton^r, *orkyn maker*, fur-

^p Rawlinson Mss. Bodl. a. cccxv. f. 178. See p. xcii.

^q It is probable that this bas-relief of "the Passion," gave rise to Corbet's accusation of a crucifix. See p. xciv.

^r This William Wotton is supposed to have been the earliest organ builder in this country. In 1487 he entered into an agreement with Fitzjames, the Warden of Merton College, to make a pair of organs, "lyke unto the newe payr of" organs of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen College, for the new Roodloft, at the same price, viz. £28, against the Vigil of Whitsunday, 1489. I suspect him to have been a brother of Richard Wotton, (Demy in 1482, and afterwards Superior Bedel of Divinity,) and uncle of Edward Wotton, Chorister in 1503. Little is known about him except a connection with the following curious story, told by Anthony Wood in his *Annals*, A.D. 1486. "A certain poor Priest of Oxford, named William Symonds, of the age of 28 years, having a youth of a crafty wit and comely presence to his pupil, contrived (in hope to raise himself to some great Bishoprick), and brought it so to pass, that the said youth should be vulgarly reported by certain noble persons, that

nished the Chapel with a pair of organs³, which cost the College twenty-eight pounds. In 1488 he repaired the former organs at the cost of forty shillings.

In 1508, the Society purchased a pair of organs for the Chapel of one John Chamberleyn⁴, which cost them eight pounds only. In 1509, Chamberleyn was employed in repairing the former organs at the expense of £1. 7s. 10d.

In 1520, one Barbbye is employed in repairing the *little* organs.

In 1529, John Hanson repairs the organs *of the desks*, and John Showt or Scute is employed about the *new*

bore good will to the House of York, to be Edward Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, (who before, as 'tis said, had secretly conveyed himself out of prison,) to the end that he might be King, and that the House of York might again flourish. But the said Symonds, being discovered, was apprehended, and the 10th Feb. confessed in St. Paul's Church before divers Bishops and Nobles, as also the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, that he by flattery had seduced the son of *a certain organ-maker* of the University of Oxford, and had caused him to be sent into Ireland, where he was by many reputed to be the Earl of Warwick, and that he was with the Lord Lovell at Furnsëll." Upon which confession he was sent to the Tower, and afterwards (as some say) suffered as a Traitor; though others, not, but that he was only kept in close prison as long as he lived. Some report that the said youth was named Lambert Symnell, and that he was a baker's son in Oxford; but the Priest's confession was the truest, viz. that he was the son of *an organ-maker* of the University of Oxford. And who that should be but one Edward (*William*) Wotton I cannot tell, knowing very well from various obscure writs, that such an one, and nobody else, professed that art at that time in Oxford."

* "A pair of organs" meant simply an organ *with more pipes than one*. Jonson, Heywood, and others of the older Poets, always use the term *pair* in the sense of an aggregate, and as synonymous with *set*: thus we have "a *pair* of chessmen," "a *pair* of beads," "a *pair* of cards," &c. When speaking of a flight of stairs, we often say a *pair* of stairs. Therefore this ancient expression, although obsolete in most cases, is still in use at the present day. *Rimbaull's History of the Organ*, p. 41.

¹ "John Chamberlyn or Chamberlaine was an organ-builder residing in London in the early part of the 16th century. *Rimbaull's History of the Organ*, p. 49.

organs. The latter also repairs the organs *in the Choir* in the following year.

In 1531, Mr. Whyte^a, *organorum factor*, repairs the two pairs of organs in the Choir at the expense of £1. 8s. 4d. In the same year, John the carpenter is employed about the cover of the organs in the Choir, also about the greater and the lesser organs.

In 1532, Mr. Whyte repairs the great organs, but Richard Beynton^a mends the bellows of the organs in the Choir in preparation for the Feast of the Dedication of the Church.

In 1535, an agreement is made with Richard Baynton for repairing two pairs of organs.

In 1539, Whyte again repairs the organs, and also in 1542 and 1545; but in 1543, one Butson repairs the organs in the Choir.

In 1548, a payment of ten shillings is made *cuidam Sacerdoti^y reparanti organa*.

Lastly, in 1550, we find fourpence laid out in frankincense for fumigating the Chapel *post ustionem organorum*. The burning of the organs probably took place about the same time of this or the preceding year, when, as Wood states, (Annals, vol. ii. p. 105.) one Thomas Williams, "with other young people, did borrow hatchets, and went into the Choir, and chopped in pieces such books that were not bought for forty pound."

Yet we find mention in 1554 of a payment of 12d to Browne *emendanti folles organorum in Choro*. There is a

^a Sir William Cope conjectures, from the title *Magister*, that he was no other than the celebrated Church-writer Robert White, who probably united the art of constructing organs with his higher musical pursuits. *The Parish Choir*, vol. iii. p. 82.

^a In 1537, a William Betun or Beton appears in the Royal establishment as organ-maker. He also built the organ for the old Cathedral of St. Paul's. *Rimbault*, p. 49.

^y In 1531, a Priest, called Sir John, was in Henry the Eighth's musical establishment as organ-maker. *Rimbault*, p. 49.

charge also in 1559 of 3*s.* 4*d.* paid to Browne for mending organs, and in the following year to Mr. Ball (Instructor of the Choristers) the same sum is paid for the same purpose.

In 1597, we find the following items in the Liber Computi.

*Solut. Mro Chappington^z pro organis per billam. 33*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.**

*Sparrow et Georgio Mathew colorantibus et deaurantibus eadem 2*l.* 11*s.**

*Lea et Andrews fabris ligni pro wainscott circa eadem 3*l.* 4*s.**

*Fairberd pro clavis ibidem consumptis 3*s.* 1*d.**

And in the following year,

*Chappington reparanti organa 2*l.**

In 1615, we find Dalham^a for the first time mentioned as repairing the organs at an expense of four pounds; and again in 1624, when he received two pounds. He was also paid two pounds and thirteen shillings for tuning the organ in 1632; and in 1637, two pounds seven shillings and sixpence were paid to Dalham and Yorke for repairing the organ.

In 1616, Yorke mends the organ, for which he is paid 2*s.* 6*d.* In 1617, for the same purpose, he receives 10*s.*; and in 1622, 8*s.* In 1634, for tuning the organ, 2*s.* In 1635, the same. In 1638, 1639, 1640, and 1641, various sums are paid to him for repairing certain musical instruments at this time used in the Chapel.

^z John Chappington appears to have built an organ for Westminster Abbey about 1596; at least we find him in that year selling the old organ of that Collegiate Church to the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's. *Rimbault*, p. 50.

^a There appear to have been three organ-builders of the name of Dalham or Dallans: viz. Robert Dallam, Ralph Dallans, and George Dalham. Robert Dallam or Dalham, the one here mentioned, was born in 1602, and died in 1665. He built the organ in New College Chapel and the Music Schools, Oxford; but his principal work appears to have been the organ in York Minster. He was buried in the New College cloisters. *Rimbault*, p. 52.

A person of the name of Bishop also was employed in repairing the bellows of the organ in 1628, and the organ generally in 1642.

In 1633, one Bull by name was paid £2 for tuning the organ. In 1637, Harris, the grandfather, as we shall find hereafter, of Renatus Harris, receives forty pounds *pro ecclesia*, evidently for the purchase of a new organ.

In 1640, the first shadows of coming troubles appear. John Johnson, Fellow and Bursar of Magdalen College, on Sunday morning (Sept. 6.) preached a bitter Sermon against those who were opposed to Calvinistic doctrines, and being summoned to appear in the following week before the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and certain Doctors, made then and there a public recantation. Henry Wilkinson, also of Magdalen Hall, afterwards intruded Vice-President of Magdalen College, in a Sermon in the afternoon of the same day, "uncharitably and indiscreetly glanced at his superiors and other conformable members of the Church of England, as men luke-warm, and wanting zeal, and inclining to favour Romish superstitions." For this he was also called upon to retract, but, refusing to do so, he was suspended from all priestly functions within the University and its precincts. Soon after, however, when the Long Parliament began, he complained of the usage he had received; whereupon, according to the command of the Committee for Religion in the House of Commons, the Vice-Chancellor sent up a Copy of his Sermon, with his exceptions against it; but they, finding in it nothing worthy of punishment, released him from his suspension, and gave orders that his Sermon should be printed, which was done in the following year. From this time the factious or puritanical party grew very bold, preaching and discoursing what they list ^b.

^b Wood's Annals, A.D. 1640.

In 1641, (June 28,) it was ordered by the House of Commons, that the Subscription to the three Articles of the 36th Canon should no longer be imposed, and that no Scholar should be subject to the injunction of doing reverence to the Communion Table at St. Mary's, or in any College Chapel: by which reverence they meant bowing and cringing to it, and offering at it. These orders were read in Convocation on the 6th of July, to the great rejoicing of the puritanical party^c.

In 1642, (July 12,) the Parliament issued an order for apprehending the President, Dr. Frewen, for his zeal in assisting the King with the College plate and money. The President escaped from Oxford, but returned before the end of the year^d.

In 1643, (Aug. 17,) Dr. Frewen was nominated by the King to the Bishopric of Lichfield.

In the same year, (Aug. 28,) the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament issued an Ordinance, that all Altars and Tables of stone be demolished before the first day of November; that all Communion Tables be removed from the east end, and placed in the body of the Church or Chancel; that the Altar-rails be taken away, and the Altar-pace levelled; that all candlesticks, tapers, and basons, be removed from the Communion Tables, and that all crucifixes, crosses, images, or pictures of the Trinity or Saints, and superstitious inscriptions, be taken away and defaced^e.

In 1644, on some Sunday in April, the President was consecrated^f Bishop of Lichfield by John Williams,

^c Wood's Annals, A.D. 1641.

^d Ibid. A.D. 1642. It is remarkable, that amongst the plate given to the King on this occasion was "*Cantharus ex dono Joannis Hamden Buckinghamiensis, 1610.*"

^e Rushworth's Historical Collections, vol. v. p. 358.

^f Heylyn's Diary.

Archbishop of York, Walter Curle, Bishop of Winchester, Robert Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, and John Towers, Bishop of Peterborough, in Magdalen College Chapel. On the 11th of May following he resigned the office of President, adding to the official note a short farewell address; “ *Quod reliquum est fratres gaudete, compingimini, consolatione fruimini, idem sapite, in pace agite, et Deus charitatis et pacis erit vobiscum.*” (S. Paul. Ep. ii. ad Cor. c. xiii. 11.) Dr. John Oliver was elected his successor on the 26th, and admitted on the 28th of May. Shortly afterwards, two prayers, one for the safety of the King, and the other for the preservation of the University and City, were ordered by His Majesty to be used in all College Chapels. This command was issued in consequence of the terror inspired by the Earl of Essex and Sir William Waller drawing up their forces for some hours on Bullingdon Green, on their march from Abingdon to Islip, on the 29th of May. Probably one of the first duties of the new President was to attend the King on this occasion, when His Majesty mounted Magdalen Tower for the purpose of observing that hostile array^c. In this year, (May 9,) the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament issued another Ordinance, that all representations of any of the Persons of the Trinity, or of Angels or Saints in any Churches, should be demolished, the Chancel-ground raised for Altars levelled, that no copes or surplices should be used, and that all organs should be taken away^d.

In 1645-6, (circa Jan. 19,) the King sent a Warrant under his hand to the Heads of the Colleges, for the performance of Divine Service according to the Prayer

^c See Wood's Annals, A.D. 1644. Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 16.

^d Rushworth, vol. v. p. 750.

Book morning and evening daily, and for a fast on every Wednesday and Friday¹.

In 1646, (June 24,) the City of Oxford was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces under a treaty of twenty-six Articles, one of which provided, that all Churches, Chapels, Colleges, and Public Buildings, belonging to the City or University, should be preserved from defacing and spoil². Shortly afterwards, Michael Baker, a Parliamentary messenger, came to the College under pretence of seizing popish relics, and carried off the Founder's Mitre, with its border of gold garnished with precious stones and pearls, his Pastoral Staff, and various effects belonging to the Chapel, of the value of £2000, or thereabouts¹.

In 1647, (May 1,) an Ordinance was issued by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the regulation and reformation of the University of Oxford, and twenty-four Visitors appointed, amongst whom were Dr. John Wilkinson, Fellow in 1593, afterwards intruded as President; and Samuel Dunch, Commoner in 1608. On the other hand, certain Delegates were appointed by Convocation, (June 1,) to answer and act in all things pertaining to the public good of the University: amongst these were Dr. Oliver, President, and George Wake and Thomas Clutterbuck, Fellows, of Magdalen College. Henry Langley (Chorister in 1627), one of the six Preachers appointed by Parliament in the preceding year, was intruded (Aug. 26) into the Mastership of Pembroke College. On the 4th of November, Dr. Oliver, and other Heads of Colleges, were summoned before the Visitors, and confronted them at Merton College on the following day. Their answers not being deemed satisfactory, they were cited to appear at Westminster on

¹ Wood's Annals, 1645.

² Ibid. 1646. Rushworth, vol. vi. p. 283.

¹ See above, p. xiii. Appendix, No. xviii. p. 339.

the 11th of November. Dr. Oliver was afterwards summoned to appear on the 2d of December, and on the 14th of that month was declared guilty of high contempt of the authority of Parliament, and ordered to be ejected from his office of President. This was not carried into effect until the 13th of April, 1648, on which day the Parliamentary Visitors also ordered, that no Member of the College should enjoy the benefit of his place until he had given them satisfaction. On the following Saturday, (April 15,) a paper prohibiting the use of the Common Prayer, and establishing the Directory, was affixed to the gates of all Colleges and Halls. During the course of the year, the following Fellows were ejected for non-submission to the Visitors: Abraham Foreman, Lancelot Law, John Langton, Anthony Chibnall, Hugh Holden, Henry Clay, Henry Parkhurst, Edmund Diggle, John Harris, Alexander Jennings, John Flood, John Tayleur, Edward Rogers, John Dale, sen. William Cox, George Langton, Richard Baskett, John Clitheroe, Thomas Peirce, Thomas Clutterbuck, Henry Jones, Nathaniel Giles, John Drope, John Brice, Henry Yerbury, and Edward Exton. Those who submitted were, Herbert Pelham, Robert Williamson, Edward Hawtaine, John Riland, William Hobbs, John Dale, jun. Henry Clark, and James Lyford. John Newby and William Hooper, whose mental faculties had been affected by the changes of the times, were pensioned as Fellows. Of the Demies were ejected, William Oates, Thomas Webb, John Worthington, James Brown, Peregrine Palmer, George Nicholson, Andrew Searle, James Panson, Nathaniel Goffe, William Bowles, John Nourse, Timothy Wade, Thomas Wilcox, Ralph Deane, George Alexander, William Bayley, William Collis, Walter Stonchouse, Francis Drope, Edmund Chamberlain, Littleton Osbaldeston, John White, John Pennington,

and John Carpenter. Richard Doyley, George Porter, Doddington Clerk, and William Browne, submitted. John Cheeke, the Moral Philosophy Reader, was also ejected. All the Chaplains and Clerks were dismissed, except Daniel Capell and Josiah Banger; and most of the Choristers. It had been a custom in the University, that when any Head of a College, or a Doctor, or any Master of consideration, was to be buried, the University bell-man put on the gown and formalities of the person defunct, and with his bell went into every College and Hall, and proclaimed, that, forasmuch as God had been pleased to take out of the world such or such a person, on such a day and at such an hour he was to be buried. This custom the Visitors did not only forbid, but also that the bell-man should precede the body at the funeral^m.

On the same day (April 13, 1648) of Dr. John Oliver's expulsion, John Wilkinson, formerly Fellow, and Principal of Magdalen Hall, was intruded on the College as President by the Visitors. A mingled tribe of Presbyterians and Independents soon filled up the places of the ejected Fellows.

I have already mentioned *nominatim* those Members of the Collegeⁿ, who took a distinguished part in the eventful controversies before the accession of Edward VI. Let me now mention the names of those, who, from that time down to the Parliamentary Visitation of 1647, became conspicuous in the struggle between the Anglo-Catholic and Puritan parties in the College, or in the country at large. On the Church-side we find Dr. Thomas Coveney, President, William Camden, John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester, Edmund Lillie, Nicholas Bond, President, Samuel, son of John Fox the

^m Annals, 1648, Ms. Regr. of the Visitation. (Bodl. Libr.)

ⁿ See p. xxxviii.

historian, Richard Field, Robert Tighe, Daniel Featley, John, Earl of Bristol, John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Walter Raleigh, Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York, Edward Chaloner, Robert Gorge, Sir Francis Wortley, Peter Heylyn, John Oliver, President, Walter Stonhouse, Henry Hammond, Erasmus Laude, John Goffe, Thomas Widdowes, John Riland, Henry, Earl of Sunderland, and Sir Robert Howard. Of the Puritan faction were, Lawrence Tomson, John Bullingham, Bishop of Gloucester, Peter Morwyn, Thomas Brasbridge, Francis Bunney, Edmund Bunney, Richard Cricke, Thomas Edmunds, Thomas Sparke, Edward Gellibrand, Sir Francis Hastings, Rodolph Gualter, junior, Robert Tinley, Stephen Goffe, John Wilkinson, Thomas Baylie, George Wither, the poet, William Greenhill, Richard Capel, Samuel Dunch, Thomas Godwyn, John Hamden, Sir John Gell, William Pemble, Ferdinando Nicolls, William Lyford, Robert Codrington, Samuel Newman, Samuel Keme, William Russell, Earl of Bedford, (who afterwards changed sides,) Christopher Fowler, Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, Robert Dingley, and John Dale.

A few Members of the College also became at different periods seceders to the Church of Rome. Such were, William Joyner, Demy in 1636, Ralph Buckland*, John Theyer, John Lackenby, Commoners,

* Ralph Buckland, Commoner in 1579. After his secession he published some polemical works, one of which is an *Embassage from Heaven, wherein our Lord Christ giveth to understand his indignation against all such, as being catholicly minded, dare yield their presence to the rites and public prayers of the Malignant Church*. In this book he expresses his grief at the changes which had been made in the sacred edifices and worship of the Anglican Church. "See here the Service, which they, who mock Me, call Mine, and they, who delude themselves, name the old Service translated. Where are the memories and representations of my Saints? Lessons of iustruction to the ignorant, and examples of piety to the simple, are they not despitefully broken and brent as idols? Where is my Standard, the eternal monument of my triumph, at the sight whereof the

Arthur Phillips, Organist, George, Earl of Bristol, and his brother, John Digby.

In 1648, (May 27,) it was ordained by both Houses of Parliament, that the University Visitors should have power to take away and destroy all such pictures, images, crucifixes, or reliques, which should be adjudged by them to be superstitious or idolatrous ^p.

In 1649, (May 19,) Thomas Lord Fairfax, the General, Oliver Cromwell, Lieutenant General, and the Commanders^q, having been invited in the name of the College by the new President, dined in Magdalen College Hall, where they had good cheer and bad speeches. After dinner they played at bowls in the College green, the Vice-Chancellor (Edward Reynolds) being with them. In return for this undeserved hospitality, the greatest outrages were committed by the troopers. An attempt had been made by some of the better-disposed Members of the Society to save the most valuable specimens of painted glass in the Chapel by concealing them; but this provident caution served only to exasperate these puritanical barbarians; and though the more recent windows seemed to have escaped, the rest were trampled under foot without remorse on the pavement of the cloisters^r. Various other instances of outrageous pro-

furies quake, and whose sight is to every good Christian as a sentence heard or read out of my passion? Where are my tapers, which warn people to see that their life be light, and their souls free from darkness? Where are the vestments and vessels of sanctification? Doth not the face of all things in their temples import a perfect and absolute alteration in faith? Do not the very walls or pillars cry out that Catholics should not come there?" *Embassage*, p. 37.

^p Journal of the House of Lords, vol. x. p. 286.

^q See Annals, 1649. Wood gives the names of the following chief officers: Sir Hardress Waller, Colonel Thomas Harrison, Colonel Richard Ingoldesby, Colonel John Hewson, Colonel John Okey, Major General George Sedascue, Quarter-Master General Edward Grosvenor, Scout-master General Owen Roe, and Lieutenant Colonel William Goffe.

^r Ingram's Memorials, p. 21. Wood's Hist. p. 351.

fanation took place, of which we have no detailed account. We may believe, however, that the interior of the Chapel suffered all the injury that fanatical zeal could perpetrate.

“ The Reverend Pile lay wild and waste,
 Profan'd, dishonour'd, and defaced ;
 Through storied lattices no more
 In softened light the sunbeams pour,
 Gilding the gothic sculpture rich
 Of shrine, and monument, and niche ;
 The civil fury of the time
 Made sport of sacrilegious crime.”

On the following day, Henry Wilkinson, now Vice-President, preached before the Generals at St. Mary's, “ and though a rank Presbyterian, prayed hard, if not heartily, for the army and their blessed proceedings^s.” About this time a circumstance occurred, which was afterwards related to Anthony Wood by Malachi Conant, Demy in 1653, and afterwards Fellow, and Vicar of Upper Beeding in Sussex ; “ when the Virgin Mary's picture was thrown down, by certain men employed for that purpose in Oliver's time, from off its pedestal over the great gate going into the great quadrangle, it fell upon its legs ; which being wondered at, it was sent to Rome as great news, and there was discoursed of^t.” Concerning the robbery of the Spur-royals from the muniment room in the beginning of July by the President and Fellows, as it does not come within the scope of my present purpose, I will merely refer to the account given of it by Wood, Heylyn, and Hickman^u. In the Chapel, a pulpit was erected, and seats about it for the frequent Sermons,

^s Wood's Annals, 1649.

^t Wood's Mss. Ashmolean Museum, D. 2. p. 160.

^u Wood's Annals, 1649. Heylyn's Examen Historicum, vol. i. p. 268. Appendix to Hickman's Justification of the Fathers.

which were now substituted for the prayers, praises, and thanksgivings of the Church.

In 1649-50, (Jan. 2,) Dr. John Wilkinson, the intruded President, died, and was buried at Great Milton. Anthony Wood describes him in no complimentary terms as “generally accounted an illiterate, testy, old creature, one that for forty years together had been the sport of the boys, a person more of beard than learning; and sufficiently known never to have preached above once in forty years; and having outlived all the little learning he had, and his every thing but sugared drinks and possets, was thought fit to be Sir Nathaniel Brent’s second in being revenged on learning; not, as I am persuaded, that he sought after it, but rather put upon him, because of taking advantage of his weakness in making him consent to any thing that Cheynell and Henry Wilkinson desired^x.” The latter-named, being now Vice-President, and perhaps hoping that he should be the successor, gave notice of an Election in the usual statutable way, but such was not to be: Dr. Thomas Goodwin^y, who had lately been appointed one of three preachers to give expository lectures in the University, was soon created President by authority of Parliament; and to him alone was committed the power of nominating the future Fellows and Demies. Amongst the candidates for the Demysships vacant in this year (1650) came Anthony Henley, (father to Lord Chancellor Northington). Addison, himself elected Demy in 1689, gives an account^z of Henley’s interview with the President,

^x Annals. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 615.

^y Originally of Christ’s College, Cambridge, and afterwards of Catherine Hall. He was commonly called Nine-caps, because, having a cold head, he was forced to wear so many. In sentiment he was a Calvinist of the supra-lapsarian cast. See Annals, 1650. Nonc. Mem. vol. i. p. 240.

^z Spectator, No. 404. Sept. 26, 1721. Godwin’s Lives of Edward and John Philips, p. 12.

which is so characteristic of the religious humour of the time, that I will venture to give it at full length. "A gentleman, who was lately a great ornament to the learned world, has diverted me more than once with an account of the reception which he met with from a very famous Independent Minister, who was Head of a College in those times. This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the University with a good cargo of Latin and Greek. His friends were resolved that he should try his fortune at an election which was drawing near in the College, of which the Independent Minister, whom I have before mentioned, was governor. The youth according to custom waited on him in order to be examined. He was received at the door by a servant, who was one of that gloomy generation that were then in fashion. He conducted him with great silence and seriousness to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon day, and had only a single candle burning in it. After a short stay in this melancholy apartment, he was led into a chamber hung with black, where he entertained himself for some time by the glimmering of a taper, until at length the Head of the College came out to him from an inner room with half a dozen night-caps upon his head, and religious horror in his countenance. The young man trembled, but his fears increased, when, instead of being asked what progress he had made in learning, he was examined how he abounded in grace. His Latin and Greek stood him in little stead; he was to give an account only of the state of his soul; whether he was of the number of the elect; what was the occasion of his conversion; upon what day of the month and hour of the day it happened; how it was carried on, and when completed. The whole examination was summed up with one short

question, namely, whether he was prepared for death? The boy, who had been bred up by honest parents, was frightened out of his wits at the solemnity of the proceeding, and by the last dreadful interrogatory; so that upon making his escape out of the house of mourning, he could never be brought a second time to the examination, as not being able to go through the terrors of it."

In 1651, as the private prayers and exercises now appointed in College Chapels interfered with the attendance of Scholars at the public Lectures and Sermons given on Sundays and other days, it was ordered by the Visitors, (April 18,) that all Students should be allowed to attend the public instead of the private Lectures. Amongst the public exercises, one was established at Magdalen College every Saturday at four o'clock in the afternoon, when a Sermon was preached by the President and Fellows in their turns for preparation of the day following. Dr. Goodwin, the President, constituted about this time in his own lodgings an Independent Meeting every Wednesday afternoon, where each Candidate, before he was admitted a member of that assembly, made an open confession of his sins, which to those who came out of curiosity, and to others also, seemed very ridiculous^a. It seems, that the celebrated John Howe, now one of the College Chaplains, shrunk from availing himself of such a means of spiritual improvement, to the great astonishment of the President, who questioned him upon the subject. Howe replied, that he understood that considerable stress was laid on certain peculiarities which he loved not, but that if he could be admitted on catholic terms he would readily attend. To this proposal the President consented^b.

^a Annals, 1651.

^b See Reg. of Chaplains, p. 147. Henry Hickman, one of the Presby-

It may be doubted, whether the destruction of the Chapel windows mentioned above ^c did not occur in this year; for we are told, that after the battle of Worcester, (Sept. 3,) not only all tokens of Monarchy in the University and City were defaced, but “all monuments of superstition, as they were pleased to style them, namely, pictures of Prophets, Apostles, and Saints, painted in College Chapels, both on stalls and in windows; the picture of Christ in our Lady’s arms, or in other postures, whether cut in wood, stone, or painted; as also Scripture History on glass, and crosses, &c. in the defacing of which Christ Church were great losers through the violent zeal of Henry Wilkinson, (Fellow of Magdalen College,) Canon of that place, who, when they were taken down, was so far from having them taken up and preserved, that he furiously stamped upon many parts of, and utterly defaced, them ^d.” It is very certain that in this year the College expended more than twenty-three pounds for renewing the broken windows^e.

In 1652, Dr. Goodwyn and others, mostly Independents, were appointed Visitors by a new vote of Parliament, (June 15,) for the purpose of reducing the Statutes of each College to such a state as might render them most

terian Fellows at this time, says, in his ‘*Certamen Epistolare*,’ p. 60. “Here I shall take liberty to speak my very heart about confession; it is the great pride and folly of the professors of our age, which keepeth them from emptying their souls into the bosom of their ministers; and they are burdened and kept upon the rack the longer, because they neglect that remedy which is by God offered to them. I think it good counsel which is given in the Liturgy before the administration of the Holy Communion; but yet with Dr. Morton I account it popish to maintain, that there is from Christ’s institution such an absolute necessity of this private confession, as that without it there can be no remission or pardon hoped for from God.”

^c See p. cvii.

^d Annals, 1651.

^e See Appendix, p. 284.

conducive to the advancement of true piety and learning, not forgetting the interests of the Commonwealth^f.

In 1653, the Visitors ordered (June 27), that all Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates should be required every Lord's Day to give to some person of known ability and piety an account of the Sermons which they had heard, and of their attendance on other religious exercises: and that all Heads of Colleges and Graduates should be personally present at the performance of these exercises, and should take care that they were to be attended with prayer, and other duties of religion appropriate to such meetings. Another order was issued (July 4), that all pupils should repair to their Tutors' chambers between the hours of seven and ten at night for private prayers, and to give an account of their time spent during the day; with other regulations tending to religion, good manners, and strict discipline: also (Oct. 10), that all Gentlemen Commoners, Chaplains under the Degree of Master of Arts, Clerks, Choristers, and Servitors, if considered sufficiently advanced, should perform the same exercises as other members of their College: and (Nov. 1), that no Scholar should be eligible to any place of Fellow or Chaplain in any of the Colleges, now restored by authority of Parliament to the power of making their own election, unless four non-electors of approved godliness and integrity testified that they judged the Candidate truly pious, studious, and of good proficiency in learning. So great in fact was the zeal of these Visitors for introducing into the University the form of religion now in use, and learning of a certain kind, such as that of practical divinity, that their time on every Monday and Tuesday afternoon was entirely absorbed in this vocation. Frequent preaching also in every College was another chief matter aimed at by

^f Annals, A.D. 1652.

them; and the nursing up of young men in their peculiar principles, and the encouragement of those, who were ambitious of becoming proselytes. Enquiries having been made what preaching or divinity exercises were performed in each College; how many Graduates in Divinity, and Masters of Arts, and Graduates in Law, designed by Statute to Divinity, there were; and how often any of the number voluntarily undertook to preach in their respective Chapels; the Visitors ordered (Nov. 29), that in those Colleges, which had most divines, sermons should be delivered on every Sunday morning between the hours of seven and nine^s.

On the 20th of March (1653-4), an ordinance was passed by the Council of State, whereby certain Commissioners, to the number of thirty-eight, called *Triers*, were appointed for the approbation of public Preachers, that is, to discover whether they had the grace of God in them, and were of holy and unblameable conversation. Among these Commissioners appear the names of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, and William Greenhill (Demy in 1603^b.)

From 1642 up to the present year 1654, no mention of the organ is to be found in the College account-books; yet the following notice of it in Evelyn's Diary proves that it was still remaining in the Chapel.

"A.D. 1654, July 12. We went to Magdalen College, where we saw the Library, and Chapel, which was in Pontifical order, the Altar only, I think, turned table-wise; and there was still the Double Organ, which abomination, as now esteemed, was almost universally demolished; Mr. Gibbonⁱ, that famous musician, giving us a taste of his skill and talents on that instrument."

In Gutch's "Appendix to Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford," p. 217, it is stated, that in "the

^s Ibid. A.D. 1653.

^b Ibid.

ⁱ Christopher Gibbons.

Grand Rebellion, when the organ of Magdalen College, among others, was taken down, Cromwell ordered it to be conveyed to Hampton Court, where it was placed in the great Gallery; and one of Cromwell's favourite amusements was to be entertained with this Instrument at leisure hours. It continued there till the Restoration, when it was returned to the original Owners; and was the same that remained in the Choir of the College till within these last twenty years." Gutch quotes this account from Warton's "Observations on Spencer," 8vo. 1762, vol. ii. note p. 326, but adds, "Mr. Warton produces no authority for this anecdote:" and Rimbault, in his "History of the Organ," p. 73. gives an opinion, that this story, like many others of a similar kind, is probably apocryphal; but Warton, it may be said, received it doubtless as a College tradition, and as such worthy of respect, from his father, Thomas Warton, who was elected Demy in 1706, and whose father, Anthony Warton, was Clerk of Magdalen College in 1666, a few years only after the supposed restoration. The matter is however set at rest by the appearance of a College payment, in the *Liber Computi* of 1660, for bringing back the organ.

L. C. 1660. *Solut. pro transportatione organ. pneumat. de Hampton Court, £16 10s.*

It must therefore have been taken down and removed to Hampton Court between the years 1654 and 1660. We find also that, at an election of College Officers on Christmas Eve 1662, Dr. Yerbury, one of the Senior Fellows, objected to vote for Dr. Clerke as Vice-President, because "he consented to the giving away the College organs to Cromwell^k."

^k V. P. Reg. There was probably some amicable agreement on the subject between Cromwell and the President and Fellows. In *Nichols's History of Leicestershire*, (vol. iv. pt. i. p. 149.) we find the following

In this year (1654), a new set of Visitors was appointed by Cromwell and his Council at the instance of Dr. Goodwyn : amongst them, himself included, were Samuel Dunch, before mentioned¹, John Crew, Commoner in 1616, Henry Wilkinson, and James Baron, now Divinity Reader of Magdalen College².

In 1657, the Visitors ordered that all the Members of each College should be present at their religious exercises, under pain of losing their allowance for the day ; that corrupt elections should be avoided, like some that had taken place at Magdalen, New College, and All Souls ; and also that, for the better instruction of youth in the principles of true religion, there should be catechizing weekly in every College on Saturday afternoons, between the hours of five and six, by the Head of the House, or, in his necessary absence, by some proper person to be appointed by him. In a Sermon preached at All Saints, July 15, by Vavasor Powell, Henry Hickman, Fellow of Magdalen, was attacked. It was said of him by the preacher, that " the Pope would provide him with a mitre, and the Devil with a frying-pan," because Hickman had stated in the Divinity School at the last " Vespers" on the question, *an Ministri Anglicani habeant validam ordinationem*, that " the Church of Rome, for aught he knew, was a true Church³." It affords some gratification to find, that in this year the College incurred the expense of repairing the Tomb of the Founder in Winchester Cathedral, which had been wantonly injured by fanatical fury in 1642⁴.

statement : " Stanford Church is decorated with a handsome organ that formerly belonged to the banqueting-room, Whitehall, which by order of Cromwell was taken down and sold. *It was intended to be placed in the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford* ; but being too small, was purchased by the Cave Family." Did Cromwell offer it in exchange ?

¹ p. ciii.

² Annals, A.D. 1654.

³ Ibid. A.D. 1657.

⁴ See Register of Clerks, p. 53, note y ; also *Lib. Comp.* A.D. 1657.

In 1658, (Oct. 14,) Dr. Goodwyn, the President, presented to Richard Cromwell, now Protector, an Address in the name of his congregation at Oxford, and, in a speech before him, represented their humble acknowledgment and most affectionate duty ^p.

In 1659, signs of an approaching change appear. Thomas Peirce, who had been ejected from his Fellowship in 1648, was appointed Prælector of Theology in the room of James Baron, who had resigned that office. The spur-royals, which had been stolen from the Muniment Tower in 1649, were for the most part restored by those who had shared the spoil, as if anticipating by a show of honesty the time when they should be called to account. The reign in fact of the Presbyterians and Independents was now nearly over. Notwithstanding, however, Heylyn's accusation ^q, that for their own profit they had "abolished the alms-basket, and suppressed many gaudies and pie-gaudies, to the destruction of the hospitality and charity of the noble Foundation; and that they had even deprived the Demies and Choristers, whose dinners were too small before, of that unlimited allowance of bread and beer, which of old they had, reducing them at first to an allowance of two shillings and sixpence by the week, and afterwards retrenching that to two shillings only;" it must fairly be allowed, that during the Presidentships of Wilkinson and Goodwin, some very able and good men of their party were introduced into the College in every department. Of the Choristers, Clerks, and Chaplains, during that period, we have already given an account. A majority of the Demies so introduced became eventually conformists. Amongst those who did not follow their example were William Goffe, Thomas Pinkney, John Harding, Theophilus Gale, Samuel Blower, Thomas Crittenden, Thomas

^p Annals, A.D. 1658.

^q Certamen Epistolare, p. 136.

Palmer, Gracious Franklyn, William Hodges, Richard Avery, and Humphrey Gunter, all of whom were ejected from various benefices on St. Bartholomew's day, 1656, and find a niche in the temple raised to their memory by Edmund Calamy¹. Of the Fellows, who retained their opinions and lost their places, the principal were, Francis Barksdale, Joshua Cross, James Baron, George Sikes, Christian Ravis, Henry Hickman, Henry Wilkinson, James Ashurst, Thomas Jeanes, Thomas Dawson, Zachary Mayne, Humphrey Philipps, and John Brett. It is remarkable, that during the ten or eleven years, in which these persons had sway, there is no charge in the College Account Books for the sacramental elements; and it is highly probable that the Eucharist ceased altogether to be administered in the College Chapel². Zachary Mayne gives one reason perhaps for this, in a declaration, that "when he was an Independent Preacher, his conscience would never permit him to administer either of the Sacraments, being sensible that he had no authority so to do³." An Inventory of Chapel Furniture was made the 14th of January 1659-60⁴.

In 1660⁵, Robert Greville, Lord Brook⁶, (who had

¹ *The Nonconformist's Memorial*.

² "In Christ Church, Oxford, the Communion was not once administered during the rule of the Independents; and the very person who was the last to administer it before his expulsion, was the first to renew it at the Restoration." *Lathbury's History of the Book of Common Prayer*, p. 259.

³ Wood's *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. iv. col. 412.

⁴ Appendix, p. 284.

⁵ In this year (April 25), Dr. Henry Hammond, Demy in 1619, for whom the See of Worcester had been designed, died. He was a Divine of great learning and eminent merit, and an unspeakable loss to the Church of England.

⁶ His father was killed at the siege of Lichfield, on the 2d of March 1642-3, when, as Scott expresses it,

. "Fanatic Brooke"
The fair Cathedral stormed and took;
But, thanks to Heaven and good Saint Chad,
A guerdon meet the spoiler had.

been matriculated at Magdalen College on the 15th of March 1653-4,) was (May 3) with five other Noblemen appointed by the House of Peers to invite His Majesty, Charles the Second, to return to his kingdom^a. On the 8th of May the King was proclaimed, and on the same day Richard Cromwell resigned the office of Chancellor of the University; and William Seymour, Marquess of Hertford, (matriculated at Magdalen College 16 April, 1605,) who had been Chancellor from 1643 to 1648, was again restored to that office. And now, says Wood^a, “the scene of all things was changed, and alterations made in the countenances, actions, manners, and words, of all men. Those, who for the twelve years last past had governed and carried all things in a manner at their pleasure, looked discontented, plucked their hats over their eyes, and were much perplexed, foreseeing that their being here must inevitably vanish. Those, who had lain under a cloud for several years, appeared with cheerful looks; while others, who had then flourished, drooped away, or withdrew themselves privately, knowing very well that they had eaten other men’s bread, and that if they should stay they would undergo a visitation and censure by those men, whom they themselves had formerly visited.

On the 9th of May, Dr. Thomas Goodwin resigned the Presidentship, and departed^b: and on the 18th of May, an order^c was issued by the House of Lords, that Dr. John Oliver should be restored to that office, which was accordingly carried into effect on the 22d of the same month. A petition on this day (May 18) also from Drope, Tayleur, Giles, and other ejected Fellows, was referred by the Lords to a Committee^d. On the 29th, the King was proclaimed at Oxford, which in observance

^a Kennet’s Register, p. 133.

^a Annals, A.D. 1660.

^b V. P. Reg.

^c Kennet, p. 152.

^d Kennet, p. 156.

of the Restoration exceeded any place of its size. "The jollity of the day," says Wood, in his Diary, "continued till next morning." On the 4th of June, an Order was issued by the Lords in Parliament assembled, "that the Chancellors of both Universities should take care that their several Colleges be governed according to their respective Statutes. And that such persons as had been unjustly deprived of their Headships, Fellowships, or other Offices, be restored according to the Statutes of the Universities and College-Founders^e."

By virtue of this Order, the Chancellor appointed (14 June) Dr. Oliver, the President, and others, as a Committee of advice and enquiry. But these Commissioners, not being certain of their authority, procured another Commission from the King himself, (23 July,) and then proceeded to command the restoration of those persons, who had been unjustly ejected from their Fellowships^f, etc. Accordingly, Foreman, Holden, Diggle, Jennings, Tayleur, Rogers, Cox, Langton, Baskett, Clitheroe, Jones, Giles, Brice, Yerbury, Exton, John and Edward Drope, returned about this time to College as Fellows: Searle, Nourse, Wilcox, Bayley, Stonehouse, White, George Alexander, and Francis Drope, as Demies^g. The Common Prayer and Surplice were

^e Annals, A.D. 1660.

^f Ibid.

^g See above, p. civ. This Restoration is recorded on the grave-stone of Abraham Foreman, who died in 1667, still remaining in the Ante-chapel; *Hic situs est Abrahamus Forman S.T.B. hujus Collegii per xlviii annos Socius, ex parte longè majori Sociorum unus, qui ob fidelitatem erga Carolum Primum anno MDCXLVIII ejecti, et e septendecim etiam eorumdem unus, qui imperio et auspiciis Caroli Secundi MDCLX anno restituti fuere. Obiit vi^o Julii A.D. MDCLXVI. Ætat. suæ LXXV.* It is commemorated also by the following inscription on a silver-gilt Grace-cup; *Dono dederunt A. Forman S.T.B. V.P. H. Yerbury M.D. E. Diggle S.T.B. A. Jennings, J. Tayler, F. Rogers, Gul. Cox, Geo. Langton, Nath. Chyles, A.M. Socii Coll. Magd. Oxon. Pars non minima eorum, qui cum per duodecim continuos annos exulassent, eo quod turbatis rebus Parti*

restored in every Chapel; and the Service, that had been lately practised, namely, a Psalm or two, two chapters, and a Prayer of the Minister's own making, with a little more, was laid aside^b. The Altar was purified, and the Eucharist, though sparingly, again celebrated. The organ, as we have mentioned aboveⁱ, was restored to the Chapel.

About this time the religious party lately in power consoled themselves by promulgating extraordinary prognostications of future ruin and destruction to the Church, its Cathedrals and Colleges; and by publishing most wonderful tales of sudden deaths, and apparitions, always to the detriment of the Church party. One Henry Jessie was very prolific in strange inventions of this nature. In a curious work, entitled, *Annus Miribilis*^k, he relates a circumstance, which was supposed to have occurred at Magdalen College. Let me give his own narrative. This story is headed, "The Devil in the likeness of a Bishop appeared to a Scholar in Magdalen College, November 10, 1660."

"By a letter from a very good hand from Magdalen College in Oxford, it is certified, that about the 10th of November last, 1660, a *Spectrum* appeared to one Allen of that College, which according to his own relation was as followeth: He heard in the night, when he was in bed, a noise like the noise of geese; he arose from his bed, and looked out at his window, which opened over the bridge, but saw nothing; but, going to his bed again,

Regiæ studerent, Regnante Carolo Primo, in monumentum perenne ipsorum restitutionis postliminio factæ anno MDCLX auspiciis Caroli Secundi.

^b Annals, A.D. 1660. During this year and the following several editions of the Book of Common Prayer, in various sizes, were published for use in Churches. It was not possible to find a sufficient number of copies of the old editions. *Lathbury*, p. 317.

ⁱ See above, p. cxv.

^k *Annus Miribilis*, 4to. 1661, pp. 46, 47.

he saw a man as it were grovelling upon the floor in *Pontificalibus*, attired like a Bishop in his lawn sleeves.

“ At first he was not much affrighted, but called to it, and adjured it to speak ; the Bishop immediately rose up, and approached towards his bed, at which the young man was exceedingly terrified, and crying out, murder ! murder ! it vanished : he since says that he saw and heard something, which he will discover to none. Upon the report of this strange apparition in the College, the next night five or six Scholars watched in that chamber, and about midnight, on a sudden, the candles went out, and immediately upon it was heard a great noise as of children crying out, which so affrighted them, that they all ran out of the chamber. This is a thing generally known and talked of by the Students in that House, though, as it is reported, the Vice-President did his uttermost to suppress the rumour of it, and by his menaces hath so awed the Scholar, that except it be to some special confidants he dares not own this to any.”
Now for the Parallel.

“ An Apparition not unlike to this we find to be in the year 1402, in the reign of Henry IV. when the Devil appeared in the likeness of a grey or white Friar at Danebury in Essex ; he came into the church, and extremely affrighted the people, who were there assembled together ; and great hurt was done to the chancel and steeple by him : not long after, several of these grey or white Friars were hanged and beheaded for treason, and many Priories with their possessions were resumed, and seized into the King’s hands.”

At the latter part of this year, (Dec. 4.) William Nicholson, Chorister in 1598, now Bishop designate of Gloucester, received the degree of D.D. by diploma.

In 1661, (March 25,) Dr. Accepted Frewen, who in the previous year had been installed Archbishop of York to

the great satisfaction of all, who had formerly known the learning and wisdom of that worthy Prelate, was now appointed with Peter Heylyn, Dr. Thomas Pierce, and others, to undertake a revision of the Book of Common Prayer, by comparing the same with the most ancient liturgies, which had been used in the Church in the primitive and purest times, and by avoiding all unnecessary abbreviation of the liturgical forms so long received in the Church of England¹. He also assisted (April 15) at the Savoy conference. Amongst the Clergy, who sat in Convocation this year, were Dr. John Gough, (Demy in 1627,) whom Wood calls "a zealous son of the Church of England^m," Dr. Ralph Cook, (Chaplain in 1636,) Dr. Thomas Peirce, Dr. Oliver, now Dean of Worcester, and Dr. John Riland, (Demy in 1635.) On the seventh of September, Dr. Oliver had the honour of receiving with Collegiate hospitality his former Pupil, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, who had been elected in the previous year, on the death of the Marquess of Hertford, Chancellor of the University. This distinguished Nobleman was received at Magdalen Bridge by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and all the Members of the University; and as he entered the College gates, he was greeted in a short ingenious speech by one of the Fellows; and on the day following was entertained by the Society in the College Hallⁿ.

¹ Kennet, pp. 272, 308.

^m Ath. (Bliss) vol. iii. col. 525.

ⁿ Kennet, p. 583. Lib. Comp. 1661. *Solut. pro expensis in hospitio excipiendo Dominum Cancellarium* £58. 8s. 1d. "Lord Edward Hyde, Earle of Clarendon, Chancellor of England and Chancellor of the University of Oxon, was feasted in Magd. College Hall, Sept. 8, 1661." V. P. Reg. He had been sent in 1622 to Magdalen College, in expectation of obtaining a Demyship, having been recommended by a special letter from King James to President Langton, but was unsuccessful. The next year

On the 27th of October, the most learned and reverend President, Dr. Oliver, departed this life, and three days afterwards was buried in the College Chapel with universal respect and solemnity; the whole body of the University attended his funeral, and gave full expression of universal sorrow for so great and wide-felt a loss, his memory being precious to all who knew him^o. “His moderate expedients,” Lloyd remarks, “did much in the College while he was Fellow, to reconcile differences; and he bequeathed this memorial to the Scholars of the House, that he let them know that he was President so as that he remembered that they were his Fellows, using to the younger sort that saying of divine Herbert, *Fool not, for all may have, if they dare try, a glorious life or grave*^p.” “He was also,” says Kennet, “a good Benefactor to the College, to which his immediate predecessors Wilkinson and Goodwyn, who were thrust in by the Parliament and Oliver for their Saintship and zeal to the Blessed Cause, gave not a farthing, but raked and scraped up all that they could get thence; as the rest of the Saints then did in the University^q.”

He was succeeded in the office of President by Dr. Thomas Pierce, (Chorister in 1633,) now Prælector

the same interest failed for want of a vacancy. He was therefore placed at Magdalen Hall under the tuition of Mr. John Oliver, then Fellow of Magdalen College. *Life of the Earl of Clarendon*, p. 7.

^o Kennet, p. 552. He was buried in the Antechapel not far from the north door. A Tablet on the western wall bears a short but remarkable Epitaph, composed by the late venerable President, Dr. Routh; *Corpus hic situm est Joannis Olivarii S.T.P. Præsidis optimi et doctissimi, sua sponte pauperis: vixit annos LXI. Qui cum ad Domum fortunasque suas, Caroli causâ amissas, rediisset, post paulo hominibus exemptus est. Hæc anima egregia, forsitan et huic sæculo exemplo futura!* This inscription attracted the attention of the celebrated Sheridan.

^p Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 546.

^q Kennet, p. 553.

in Theology, who was celebrated as a Preacher, having this very year been called upon to deliver Sermons before Convocation (May 8), the House of Commons (May 29), and the House of Lords (June 12). The King had strongly recommended him to the electors in a letter dated the 1st of November, which mentioned his "early and eminent deservings of the Church of England." An opposition was however started apparently by some of the Presbyterian or Independent Fellows, who had been allowed to remain. This called forth a severe expostulation from the King (November 7), which had the desired effect. *Quibus literis perlectis*, says the College Register, *et sacrosanctâ Synaxi secundum Statutorum exigentiam celebratâ, unanimi Sociorum ad unum omnium consensu, Novembris nono, Thomas Pierce S.T.P. in Collegii Præsidentem electus est, et a Domino Visitatore comprobatus Nov. 18^o, installatus sive admissus Nov. 20^{mo}, 1661.* A sufficient number of Music-books, Liturgies, and Commemoration-Prayers were ordered for the use of the Chapel.

In the preceding June, an attempt had been made to recover the Founder's Mitre, Pastoral-staff, and other episcopal ornaments, which Michael Baker carried away in 1646. Disappointed at obtaining little or no share of the booty, Baker gave such information, that the College petitioned the House of Lords, that Alexander Thaine, formerly Usher of the Black Rod, and the Executors of William Wheeler, a Goldsmith, who had obtained and converted the effects to their own use, might be summoned to appear and give an account of them, and, if possible, restore them to the College. The Petition was referred to a Committee, but the adjournment of Parliament prevented any result. On its meeting again, (Jan. 10, 1661-2,) an order was obtained for considering the case on the last day of February, when after Thaine's reply

to the accusation, and a debate thereupon of two hours, his friends were sufficiently powerful to carry the matter against the College, and to vote the case to be within the Act of Oblivion. This appeared so unsatisfactory to the Lords Mohun, Lucas, and others, that the next morning they brought the business before the whole House, where, after a long and sharp debate, leave was given to the College to offer a new Petition, which Lord Mohun, who had been especially thanked by them for his kind services, offered to present. A second Petition was accordingly drawn up, but, it being understood that several of the Bishops were annoyed at the discussion, and, dreading unpleasant consequences from it, wished it to be at least deferred, the Steward of the College waited upon Accepted Frewen, now Archbishop of York, and Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; both of these strongly dissuaded him from proceeding; the latter indeed severely blamed him for his forwardness, and said that he was sure that Dr. Oliver would not have moved in the matter without having first consulted the Lord Chancellor. And so the business was relinquished to the discretion of the Lord Mohun, and nothing more appears to have been effected^r.

To return to the Organ. In 1661 we find Dalham repairing Harris's Instrument at an expense of £25; and in the following year we find the following charge, *Pro velo serico coccineo organis prætenso* £1. 8s. In 1664, Dalham charges for mending the organ £40, and in 1665, £20.

In 1672, Harris^s (son or grandson of the former) re-

^r Appendix, No. xix.

^s It was probably about 1670, that, according to Dr. Burney, (*Hist. of Music*, vol. iii. p. 487.) "Harris arrived from France with his son René or Renatus, an ingenious and active young man, to whom he had confided all the secrets of his art. However, they met with little encouragement at first, as Dallans and Smith had the chief business of the kingdom; but

pairs the organ, and charges £10; and in 1680, Preston¹ is employed for the same purpose at an expense of £23. 8s, and in 1681 of 6s. 8d.

In 1685, Dr. Clerk mentions, that "the old organ"² was sold to Mr. Collyns of Whitney for forty guineas, which Dr. Yerbury received. Witness, Mr. Wright, and Richard Stubs." *Clerk Ms.*

In 1686, (June 17,) "At a meeting of the Fellows in the Chequer it was agreed that the organ should be thoroughly repaired, and that Mr. Pygott the organist should write to Mr. Smith³, the organ-maker, who was setting up a new organ at Durham, to testify to him of the design and purpose of the College to have him employed by them as soon as he can despatch his work there." *Ibid.*

"*Mem.* It was afterwards thought fit to waive Mr. Smith, and to agree with Mr. (Renatus) Harris for the repairing of the organ, who being at Oxford offered his

upon the decease of Dallans, who died while he was building an organ for the old Church at Greenwich, 1672, and of the elder Harris, who did not long survive him, the younger became a formidable rival to Smith." "In the latter part of his life," says Sir John Hawkins, (*Hist. of Music*, vol. iv. p. 356.) "Renatus Harris retired to Bristol, and, following his business there, made sundry organs for the Churches in that city, and in the adjacent parishes, as also for Churches in the neighbouring counties. He had a son named John, bred up under him, who followed the business of organ making, and made a great number of very fine instruments." Renatus Harris died circa 1715.

¹ Probably Preston of York, a respectable builder of organs. See Sir John Sutton's 'Short Account of Organs,' p. xi. Appendix, No. xx.

² This *old organ* was probably Chappington's. Another old organ, which was in the President's lodgings in 1667, was sold in 1684. L. C. 1684. *Recept. pro veteribus organis venditis in Hospitio Dni Presidentis*, £1. 10s.

³ About the time of the Restoration, "Bernard Schmidt, or Smith, brought over with him from Germany, of which country he was a native, two nephews, Gerard and Bernard, his assistants: and to distinguish him from these, as well as to express the reverence due to his abilities, which placed him at the head of his profession, he was called *Father Smith*." Burney, vol. iii. p. 436. See also Rimbault, p. 75.

service the rather because his grandfather^y made it at first, and he was sufficiently known to be as skilful an artist as any in England." *Ibid.*

A.D. 1686, 20 July. "I read to the company a Letter sent from Mr. Harris, directed to Mr. Wright, to be communicated to the President and Fellows, shewing the work that was necessary to be done for the repairing of the organ, and all for £150, which was approved of *nemine contradicente*." *Ibid.* In this letter, Harris promised that it should be "an extraordinary good instrument, the best old organ in England, and exceed the best organ in the University."

For various important reasons this purpose was not accomplished for some years. At length, in June 1690, Articles of Agreement were drawn up and concluded between Renatus Harris and the College, for improving the organ to a greater extent than was originally specified^z. For Harris's labours in effecting this object he received, by anticipation apparently, in 1689 fifty pounds, and again in 1690 fifty pounds, in 1691 fifty-seven pounds, and in 1694 ten pounds. In 1695, Harris entered into a separate agreement with the College to keep the organ in proper repair and good tune for eight pounds per annum^b.

This composition was continued during his lifetime, (he is reported to have died in 1715,) and afterwards with his son John^c, apparently down to the year 1737. In 1734, Thomas Hetcht, who had been organist of the College for nearly forty years, bequeathed by will £120

^y See above, p. c.

^z See Appendix, No. xx.

^a Appendix, No. xxi.

^b Appendix, No. xxii.

^c In 1738-9, John Harris was living in Red Lion St. in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. He was probably in partnership with John Byfield, who married his daughter.

for adding four new stops to the organ^d. It does not appear that the legacy was ever accepted by the College. In 1737, this organ was removed to the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, where it was after a long lapse of time, namely in 1848, re-modelled, and greatly enlarged, by Mr. Henry Willis of London. But little of the original work now remains, except a few diapasons and the principal, together with the east or choir front, which, although thin, are valuable, as they are made of tin, alloyed with about eight pounds of lead to the hundred weight. The organ contains twenty-two stops.

“One of the reliques of our Church,” says Mr. Havergal*, “before its grand disruption, in the days of fanaticism, rebellion, and usurpation, was spared from destruction by the last man in the world, who could be thought to have music in his soul,—was curiously conveyed to an outraged palace for his stealthy gratification,—was upon his death restored to its original home in Oxford, and is now standing, renovated and enlarged, in one of the most beautiful bulwarks of our land. Surely that organ speaks with a speechless voice to the heart of every English Churchman more stirringly than the most consummate skill could make it speak to the ear! If more be wanting, then let Poetry come to the aid of History, and tell you, that her Bard of Bards, the Glory of Godly verse, must in all probability have listened to its tones. There can be little doubt that, if not at Magdalen College, yet at Hampton Court, your organ was often heard by Milton.”

^d See Register of Organists, p. 208.

* In a Sermon preached in the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury, on Friday, June 28, 1850, by the Rev. W. H. Havergal, M.A. Rector of St. Nicholas, and Honorary Canon, Worcester. J. Bennett, Tewkesbury. The proceeds towards the cost of enlarging the organ in the Abbey Church.

In 1662¹, the Chapel was replenished with a considerable number of new Liturgies and music-books, some of them decorated with brassen clasps, and lettered in gold; and a linen cloth for the Altar was provided by the well-known Oxford tradesman, Sir Sampson White. More than twenty pounds was also expended in internal repairs or decorations. The wall at the back of the Altar, disfigured by the mutilated remains of Saint-less niches, was rendered as level as possible, and then plastered over and white-washed.

“Olim Planitiem (quam nunc fœcunda colorum
Insignit Pictura) *inhonesto et simplici cultu*
Festuit Albedo.”

By the Act of Uniformity passed this year, the Prayer-book revised and altered was ordered to be used on the 24th of August following. Algernon Greville, third son of the “fanatic” Brook, who had been matriculated in the preceding year (24 May), died in College (21 July), much respected and lamented; and after some funereal ceremonial, at which Ezekiel Hopkins, (Chorister in 1648,) preached a sermon, he was carried to be buried amongst his ancestors at Warwick, where the same preacher, afterwards Bishop of Londonderry, preached the same sermon at his interment on the 6th of August. John Fitzwilliams, John Younger, and Robert Yeomans, Demies, composed Elegies on the occasion, which were printed with the sermon in 1663².

About this time, Savile Bradley, late of New College,

¹ In this year (8 May), Dr. Peter Heylyn (Demy in 1615) died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the Sub-dean's Stall.

² See *Addison's Latin Poem on the Resurrection*. Appendix, No. xxiii.

³ *A Sermon preached at the funeral of the Hon. Algernon Grevil, Esq. second brother to the Rt. Hon. Robert Lord Brook, by Ezekiel Hopkins, M.A. late of M. C. Oxon.* 4to. London, 1668.

was elected Fellow. In the previous year, March 31, he had been a Candidate for Holy Orders at Christ Church, and attended accordingly for Ordination, and Sacramental Communion, at the hands of Bishop Skinner; but Bradley, having been used to eat breakfast and drink morning draughts, and not being able to hold out with fasting, was troubled so much with wind in his stomach, that he fell into a swoon, and disturbed for a time the ceremony. At length some cordial being procured, it set him up again, yet he could hardly keep himself from a second swooning¹.

On Saint Bartholomew's Feast, (Aug. 24,) many individuals of sectarian principles, formerly connected with the College, resigned their Benefices, and became regular non-conformists^k.

In 1663, Oxford was surrounded about the beginning of May with a greater flood than any that had occurred within the memory of man. During the Royal visit to the University in September, the Duchess of York paid a special visit to Magdalen College, (Sept. 25,) and on Tuesday morning, (Sept. 29,) His Majesty, Charles II. rode suddenly into the College precincts, and passing by the College School, or through the Cloisters, proceeded to the end of the walk, afterwards called by the name of Addison, but at this time, from its standing high amidst the flooded waters, better known by the name of "Dover Pier." The President, becoming aware of the Royal Presence, waylaid him at his departure, and treated him with a mercifully-short oration¹. It is doubtful whether his most sacred Majesty visited the Chapel on this occasion.

¹ *Anthony Wood's Diary.*

^k See *Calamy's Nonconformist Memorial.*

¹ Fulman's Diary, MS. No. cccii. in the Library of Corpus Christi College.

In 1664, Archbishop Frewen died, (March 28,) and was buried (May 3) in his Cathedral Church at York. In his Will he did not forget his former well-beloved home; "To Magdalen College in Oxford," are the touching words, "my Mother, that gave me my breeding, I give five hundred pounds, to be employed as my gift to the honour of the College, in some public way approved of by my worthy friend, Gilbert (Sheldon), at the present time Lord Bishop of London; as also I forgive unto it five hundred pounds lent it by me, *pecuniis numeratis*, in a time of necessity".

"After the ravages of the rebellious usurpers," says Ingram*, "it became necessary to repair the injury, which the sacred edifice, the Chapel, had sustained in its internal-appearance. But the conflict of contending sects and parties in England had gradually introduced a taste for foreign art, to the neglect and disparagement of our ancient architecture. Hence a large picture of the Resurrection, painted by Isaac Fuller, who had studied under Perrier in France, was thought a good expedient to cover the mutilated remains of the old tabernacle-work over the Altar." At this time, therefore, Fuller commenced his labours, and received £100 for Arrah^o: in 1665 £78; in 1666 £72; but the College became discontented at the slow progress of the work, and brought an action against Fuller for not having completed it. He however seems to have gained the Cause; and the

* Will dated 22 May, 1663: proved 28 March, 1664, in *man. de Bishopthorpe*. In the *Liber Computi* of 1664, it is stated, that *Reverendissimus in Christo Pater, Acceptus Frewen, Archiep. Eborac. nuper Præses Coll. Magd. dono legavit suo Collegio per testamentum suum summam, £500, quæ in ornanda et decoranda Capella erogata et insumpta erat. Condonavit etiam Collegio antiquum debitum de £500.*

" Ingram's Memorials, p. 22.

^o Arrah, for *Arrab*, or *Arra*, or *Arrha*, an abbreviation for *Arrhibone*, earnest money, or a sum paid down for current expenses before he commenced the work.

College were compelled to give up £63. 10s. for payments due to him, besides the amount of their legal expenses in prosecuting the suit. There is a tradition, that Fuller introduced the groom of the Greyhound inn, where the painter took up his abode, amongst those condemned to eternal punishment, on account of some feeling of dissatisfaction with that unfortunate menial. Whatever merit or demerit this painting of the Resurrection might possess, it has gained some celebrity from the well-known Poem of Addison^p on the subject, to the publication of which in 1718 was attached an engraving of the picture^q by Michael Burghers. This print is curious and interesting, for it pourtrays the whole of the eastern wall of the Chapel at this period: the Altar-table, with candlesticks, tapers, and offertory bason, and behind it, extending the whole length of the lower portion of the wall, a large representation of the Lord's Supper. Evelyn, in his 'Diary,' describes a second visit paid by him, (25 August, 1664,) "to the painting of Magdalen Chapel, which is on blue cloth in *chiaro oscuro*, by one Greenborough, being a *Cæna Domini*; and a Last Judgment on the wall by Fuller, as is the one at All Souls, but somewhat varied."

In this year, we find a payment for the first time in the College account books^r for decorating the court in front of the Chapel on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, when a Sermon was preached in the stone pulpit. It is

^p See Appendix, No. xxiii. This Poem was translated into English verse by Nicholas Amherst, the well-known Author of *Terræ Filius*.

^q Jones of Nayland, in his "Journey to France in 1776," describes as existing in the Church at Calais, "a vast picture of the Resurrection so exactly resembling the design of the Altar-piece at Magdalen College in Oxford, that probably both were copied from some common original better than either." (p. 13.)

^r L. C. 1664. *Solut. pro ramis viriscentibus in Festo S. Joannis Baptiste* 6s. See Preface, p. xxvii. note m.

L. C. 1665. *Solut. afferenti flores et frondes in Festo S. Joannis Bapt.* 6s.

not unlikely however to have been an ancient custom, restored by the President, who probably recollected what had taken place when he was a young Chorister in 1633.

On the 26th of November, the King in a Council, which was attended by several Bishops, severely reprimanded the President for disrespect to the Bishop of Winchester; and ordered the restoration of Dr. Yerbury, one of the Fellows, who had lately been expelled by the President; the Royal command was also given to the Bishop of Winchester to hold a Visitation of the College in the following year¹.

In 1664, accordingly, the Visitor held a Visitation, (20 July.) He attended Divine Service in the Chapel, having been received on his entering the College *eleganti oratione per Mrum Dobson*, and afterwards addressed the Society in the College Hall. The President entertained him at dinner in the Lodgings. Having settled some important matters, he prorogued (July 28) his Visitation to the following May, *habita oratione ad mutuam pacem adhortiva*².

In 1665, the Visitor issued (May 12) several Injunctions. Amongst these were the following³ respecting the Chapel and Divine Worship. He commands that all the Fellows, Demies, and the Members of the Choir, should be present at Matins and Evensong of Sundays, Saints Days, and their Eves, arrayed in Surplices and the Hoods of their several Degrees, and that the President, Vice-President, or one of the Fellows, should perform the Service; and that the Officiator should be appointed by one of the Deans, or his Deputy; and that all the Society, Fellows, Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers, and Commoners, should attend Divine Service together during the week before Easter-Day, the week after Easter-Day, and from the

¹ V. P. Reg. 1663.

² Ibid. 1664.

³ Appendix, No. xxiv.

Nativity of Christ to the Feast of the Epiphany; and that, besides the Canonical Hours, all below the Degree of Master of Arts should attend the Evening Prayers, *sine cantu*, at nine o'clock.

The Visitor directed also, that in the early Morning and late Evening Prayers, on days not festal, the Service might be performed with one Lesson only, and without chanting: on these occasions he commanded the attendance of the Clerks, Choristers, Demies, Commoners, Bachelors of Arts, and poor Scholars, with the Vice-President, and one of the Deans of Arts; but that at the Canonical Hours, so called, all the Fellows, who had taken the Degree of Master of Arts, the Chaplains, and all other Members of the Quire, should be present, unless prevented by serious illness; especially enjoining, that all the Society should unite in the service of the Litany at the usual times. This latter order seems to have been observed, as we shall find, down to the year 1774*. He then proceeds to point out certain punishments for delinquents, and to appoint the officers by whom they were to be enforced. For instance, those, who twice came late to Chapel, were to receive the same penalty, as those who absented themselves altogether without sufficient reason; and the term "late" was to be applied to those, who on Festal Days and Vigils came in after the general Confession, but, on the common daily services, after the first Psalm. On the former occasions, the Chapel bell was to be rung a sufficient time to allow for putting on the Surplice, and for proceeding to the Service. It was provided also in these Injunctions, that one of the Bachelors of Arts, under the name of *Impositor*, should be nominated by the Dean to mark down the name of the absent or late-coming worshippers; and to present the list to the Vice-President and Deans after

* See below in the year 1774.

Evensong on the Saturday, or at some other appointed time. No Chaplain or Clerk was to be absent from his place without a substitute being appointed, and even then, never for more than thirty^y days in any one year.

The Visitor also, referring to his predecessor, Bishop Cooper's Decree^z, that the Holy Eucharist should be celebrated on the first Sunday of every month, and that on such occasions a Sermon or pious exhortation should be delivered by a Student in Sacred Theology, Fellow or Chaplain; and lamenting the present omission of such discipline, directed the custom to be re-enforced. In conclusion, he ordered that all Scholars, Choristers, and Commoners, should be presented by their Dean, or their Master, to the Bishop to be confirmed, before admitted to the participation of the solemn rite of Communion.

In this year the ancient Chapel of St. John's Hospital^a, still remaining on the south side of the College, was partially pulled down, and converted into chambers. The foundation-stone had been laid by Henry the Third, and before its humble Altar Richard the Second had offered up his devotions, and had made a present of ecclesiastical vestments^b. Below the sacred building was a vaulted room, which had occasionally been used as an election chamber, a College School, and a place for eleemosynary purposes. The Chapel had also become, in the earlier times of the College, the lecture room of the Prælector in Theology, but in the time of the Rebellion, that and the vault below were made serviceable merely as places to lay fuel in. Such an act of desecration required some apology; and when called to account in 1687 by the Commissioners of James the Second, the best answer that could be given by the

^y This was afterwards changed to twenty.

^a See above, p. i.

^z See Appendix, No. xviii.

^b See above, p. xii.

College was that contained in a paper given in by one of the Fellows, Dr. Thomas Smith; who pleaded as follows^c:

“As for turning the remaining part of the Hospital of St. John, about twenty years since, into lodging chambers, which were very much wanted for the Fellows, that alteration was not made without consulting the Bishop of Winton, our local Visitor, and without having obtained his Lordship’s consent, there having been no use, as we could ever learn from our predecessors, of those rooms, and as we may seem not without grounds to believe, since the time that pilgrimages were left off, and disused here in England.” It is a matter of regret that this Chapel, with its historical recollections, was not retained at least as a theological lecture room.

In 1666, (April 11,) the Visitor sent another Injunction to the College respecting the stipend of each of the Clerks, to whom he ordered an addition of three pounds to be made yearly, *modo honestè se gesserit, et officii sui partes cum laude impleverit*^d.

Not long afterwards, (May 23,) *Convocati sunt omnes Artium Baccalaurei minoris numeri coram Mro. Langton, Vice-Præsides, in præsentia Mri Mew, Theologiæ Decani, et Magistrorum Hicks et Fairfax, Artium Decanorum, et admoniti sunt per Vice-Præsidem, ut singulis diebus, tam profestis et feriatis quam Dominicis et festivis, precibus tam matutinis quam vespertinis frequentius intersint, et ad eas maturius accederent; si qui deliquerint, per subtractionem communarum per unum diem, vel per mulctam,*

^c Johnston’s *the King’s Visitation Power asserted*, p. 93. “Part of the rubble wall, covered with plaster, still remains in the Chaplains’ Court, with the subterraneous vaults of the almshouse, which was under the Chapel or Oratory, now converted into cellars or receptacles of rubbish.” Ingram’s *Memorials*, p. 14.

^d See Appendix, No. xxv.

secundum ordinationes Dni Visitatoris nuper editas, juxta valorem dictarum communarum, puniendi sunt^c.

In 1668, (June 5,) Henry and Thomas Howard, sons of Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, were created Honorary Masters of Arts. They had been Students in the College under Dr. Yerbury, but did not wear the Academical costume, because they were both Roman Catholics^f. In 1671, their father, then Duke of Norfolk, *duos scyphos argenteos, spectabiles admodum et pretiosos, quovis altari planè dignissimos, filiorum suorum nomine, dono dedit dedicavitque^g.* The Earl of Arundel eventually became a member of the Anglican Church, but his brother Thomas, continuing in the religion in which he was born and baptized, became great in favour with King James, who made him Master of the Robes, and afterwards sent him Ambassador to Rome^h.

In 1669, the Chapel was visited (May 3) by Cosmo de Medicis, Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was received by the President, and during his stay in College “various Latin compositions were recited by the young Students in his praise, and congratulating him on his arrival; but from the peculiarity of the pronunciation the purport of them could not be sufficiently understoodⁱ.”

On the 6th of July, Elias Ashmole came to Oxford, and lodged at the Greyhound inn, (where the College School now stands,) without the east gate. He visited, with Anthony Wood, Magdalen Chapel, to see the painting by Fuller^j.

In 1670, (Dec. 10,) the Prince of Orange visited the College. *Princeps Auriacus Collegium hoc invisit et in Navi Capellæ exceptus est^k.*

In 1671-2, the President, Dr. Pierce, who had passed

^c V. P. Reg.

^f Wood's Fasti, 1668.

^g V. P. Reg.

^h Fasti, 1668.

ⁱ Travels of Cosmo, p. 258.

^j Wood's Diary.

^k V. P. Reg.

the last ten years in miserable contentions with the Fellows of the College¹, was on promise of other preferment persuaded to resign his office, which he did in the Chapel at evening prayers, on the 4th of March, in the following words, addressed to the Vice-President: *Ego Thomas Pierce, S. T. P. et Præsidens Collegii B. Mariæ Magdalenæ apud Oxonienses, consensu Regis favorabili quæsito prius et impetrato, ut valetudini meorum, meisque rebus privatis, vacem, necnon ut spatium intercedat inter vitæ negotia et mortis diem, purè, spontè, ex mero motu meo, resigno totum jus meum, quod vel habui unquam, vel habeo, quatenus dicti Collegii Præses, in manus Vice-Præsidentis et Sociorum Collegii antedicti post natos homines longe celeberrimi. Cui gratiam et pacem summis votis exoptans, eidem lætus et animitus, et semper suus, valedico die quarto Martii 1671-2^m.*

The King, anticipating the choice of a successor, had previously in a letter to the Fellows, dated Feb. 27th, notified "the gracious care he was pleased to have of the Society," and strongly recommended to them Dr. Henry Clerkeⁿ, as "a person every way qualified according to the Statutes of the Founder, as well by his prudence and discretion, as more particularly by the great and long experience he hath had in the Statutes, customs, revenues, and whole condition of the College."

The election took place on the day following the resignation of Dr. Pierce, (March 5,) and Dr. Clerke was unanimously chosen. He was presented to the

¹ See Choristers' Register, p. 46. At an interview that took place between some of the Fellows and his Majesty respecting their complaints against the President, one of them, Mr. Pudsey, exclaimed, "*Faith*, your Majesty, he is intolerable;" on which the King laughed, and said, "He must be bad indeed, since he makes this old Gentleman *swear*."

^m V. P. Reg.

ⁿ Henry Clerke, Fellow 1642—1667.

Visitor for confirmation (March 8), and admitted President (March 11) a few days afterwards^o.

In 1673, (Dec. 1,) Mr. Richard Reeve, Master of the College School, resigned that office at the command of the President. He had been for many years privately a member of the Church of Rome, and according to report had converted no less than sixty of his acquaintance^p. He afterwards became a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.

In 1675, it became necessary to repair some of the dark-coloured windows in the antechapel, which had escaped destruction in the time of the Commonwealth, especially the figure of our Blessed Lord on the great west window. This was accordingly effected by one Clerke, a glass painter, at the cost of £39^q.

In 1676, (July 7,) Bishop Morley, the Visitor, issued another set of Injunctions. In one of them he refers back to his former orders of 1665, respecting the Chaplains and Clerks; and observes that, although for some years past, the names of certain Priests had been entered on the College books as Chaplains, yet, as they were permitted to be constantly absent, their places had been supplied by deputies, who were not only not Priests, but sometimes not even Deacons; he therefore commands, that such an abuse should be immediately remedied; and that no one in future should be admitted as Chaplain without producing Letters of Ordination to the Priesthood, as well as testimonials of moral character. He moreover forbids any one of the Chaplains to be absent more than twenty days in the year from his duties in the Chapel, a proper

^o V. P. Reg.

^p Anthony Wood's Diary. It is probable that John Davis, Chorister 1662—1670, was one of these converts.

^q See Appendix, p. 287.

substitute being of course provided, under any pretence whatever; and he enjoins the President and Vice-President never to allow more than two Chaplains to be absent at one and the same time. With respect to the Clerks, he commands that no one of them shall be absent for more than twenty days in any one year, and never more than three at the same time, their places being supplied with proper substitutes, to be absent together: and the observance of these Injunctions he confides to the special care and good faith of the President and Vice-President^r.

In 1680, (Nov. 22,) *coram Præsidente, Vice-Præsidente, et tribus Decanis comparuerunt omnes e numero semicom-mensalium in Artibus Magistri, eo quod publicas in Collegio preces minus quam oportuit frequentaverint; ac proinde admoniti sunt ut majori quoad eximium hoc pietatis officium diligentia dehinc utantur, sub pœnâ in otiosos et parum pios, et post seriam monitionem immorigeros, ex vi et præscripto Statutorum atque Injunctionum, infligendâ*^s.

In 1681, (Oct.) the College considered that the custom of celebrating the Eucharist only once a Term was not sufficiently frequent: "*Hoc mense a Dno Præsidente et Sociis Statutum est ut Sacra Synaxis bis quolibet termino celebraretur, cum antea semel tantum haberetur*^t."

In 1682, (Nov. 18,) Miss Catharine Clerk, the President's only child, was married in the Chapel to Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gauthorpe Hall, Lancashire, at this time a Gentleman-Commoner of Trinity College. She was usually called the Infanta. The age of both of them did not exceed thirty-three years^u.

In 1683, about the end of May, when the Duke of York came to Oxford, Mary Beatrice, his Royal Consort, was received in Magdalen College by Dr. John Younger,

^r See Appendix, No. xxvi.

^t V. P. Reg.

^s V. P. Reg.

^u Wood's Diary.

one of the Senior Fellows, who addressed her in an Italian oration, in consequence of which, by her interest, he shortly afterwards obtained a Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral². He also became Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to Queen Anne, and George the First, the latter of whom liked him much, because he was able to converse in high Dutch, and meditated higher preferment. The Ministers, however, took care to prevent this, by dismissing him, and telling the King, when enquiring for him, that he was dead. The King some time afterwards visiting Salisbury, of which Dr. Younger was Dean, exclaimed on seeing him, "My little Dean, they told me you were dead! what has prevented my seeing you as usual?" On the letter of dismissal being mentioned, the King said warmly, "Oh! I perceive how the matter is; but (with an oath) you shall be the first Bishop that I will make." Dr. Younger died before any opportunity occurred of carrying into effect His Majesty's gracious intentions³.

In 1683-4, the President revived an ancient charity, which had probably been omitted for many years. "I minded, says he⁴, (March 24,) the Porter to deliver twenty shillings in bread at the College gate for the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, according to the will of Ingledew and Preston, which was accordingly done on that day. I ordered the same to be done at all Festivals following, on which such doles were formerly given, *videlicet, in die vel vigilia Nativitatis Domini, Circumcisionis, Epithaniæ, Resurrectionis, Ascensionis, Pentecostis, Trinitatis, Corporis Christi, Omnium Sanctorum: In vigilia vel in die Beatæ Mariæ Purificationis, Annunciationis, Assumptionis, (15 Aug.) Nativitatis, (8 Sept.) Conceptionis, (8 Dec.)* At other Feasts the like

² Ath. (Bliss,) vol. iv. col. 227.

³ Atterbury's Letters, vol. ii. p. 46.

⁴ MS. Clerke.

sum was usually distributed as on Midsummer day and Magdalen day, but only of the College liberality and not of duty. Now the twenty-ninth of May, being a Feast and Music day in the College, may also be added."

In 1684-5, (March 15,) Baptist Levinz, Fellow 1664—1683, was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of Sodor and Man by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Saint Asaph, Ely, and Glasgow.

In Dr. Greenville's "Letters of Advice" to his Nephew, Thomas Higgons, Demy of Magdalen College in 1684, he says, "How often the Holy Communion is administered in your College, I am not well informed, but I cannot in charity imagine that you have fewer than monthly Communions, since Colleges, as well as Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, are strictly obliged to administer the Holy Communion at least every Lord's day, and your College, being one of the four eminent Colleges, that have Quire Service with jubilation, should be supposed to be very exemplary in this the very highest and chief duty and mystery of the Christian religion*."

In 1685, upon the news of the Duke of Monmouth's landing at Lyme, the University was up in arms; and the College speedily raised a troop, which was exercised in the Chapel quadrangle under Captain Francis Bagshaw and Lieutenant Robert Hyde, both Fellows of the College. Their colours were quarterly, sable and argent, with three coronets or. They had, however, been anticipated by their new Visitor, Dr. Peter Mews, Bishop of Winchester, who had formerly served in a military capacity in the royal army. He presented himself at the battle of Sedgemore (6 July), and by his skilful

* *Counsel and Directions, Divine and Moral, in plain and familiar Letters of Advice from a Divine of the Church of England to a Young Gentleman his Nephew, soon after his admission into a College*, 8vo. London, 1685. The author was Dean of Durham, and brother to the Earl of Bath.

management of the artillery did signal service, for which he was presented by the King with a rich medal^b.

In 1686-7, (March 24,) the President, Dr. Clerk, who had been for some time failing in health, died at Gauthorpe Hall, the seat of his daughter Lady Shuttleworth. In his Will he bequeathed to the College "the sum of fifty pounds, to be laid out in a gilded bowl with a cover, and to be placed upon the Altar." His body was conveyed for burial to the place of his ancestors, Willoughby in Warwickshire, where a fair monument was afterwards erected on the north wall of the north aisle of the nave of the Church, bearing the following inscription: *Spe felicitis resurrectionis Henricus Thomæ Clerke de hac villa generosi e regione tumulati filius, Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ Oxonii nuper Socius, Medicinæ Doctor, et in eadem Academia per decennium Prælector Anatomiae Publicus; e Societate tam Regia quam Medicorum apud Londinenses; Academiae demum Vice-Cancellarius, et per quindecim annos Præses Collegii Magdalenensis, cui pacem diu desideratam restituit. Tot muneribus perfunctus, cælo tandem maturus hic inter avos atavosque exuvias reponi voluit annos salutis 1587, ætat. 68^c.*

A storm now burst upon the College, which eventually to a great extent involved in its effects not merely the fortunes of this Society, but the fate of a mighty empire. The King, baffled in an attempt to introduce

^b See Wood's Diary. Hutchins's Dorset, vol. ii. p. 345. Salmon mentions (*Present State of the Universities*, p. 178) that the King's forces were joined by a detachment from the University of Oxford, and particularly by a company from Magdalen College; and that these troops contributed their share to the victory. I lately visited the spot, and easily found the place where the Bishop took the horses and traces from his carriage, for the purpose of dragging the guns to the place where the battle was raging. I. R. B.

^c This monument was a few years since restored at the expense of Magdalen College, who for many reasons justly considered this President to be a great Benefactor.

as President a person of disreputable character^d, still persisted against all remonstrance in intruding another, whom, according to their Founder's Statutes, the Fellows could not recognise as legally eligible for that office. A description of the College at this time by a Noble Historian^e of the present day requires no apology for its introduction here. "Magdalen College at Oxford, founded in the fifteenth century by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor, was one of the most remarkable of our Academical institutions. A graceful Tower, on the summit of which a Latin Hymn was annually chanted by Choristers at the dawn of May Day^f, caught far off the eye of the traveller who came from London. As he approached he found that this Tower rose from an embattled pile, low and irregular, yet singularly venerable, which embowered in verdure overhung the sluggish waters of the Cherwell. He passed through a gateway beneath a noble oriel, and found himself in a spacious cloister, adorned with emblems of virtues and vices, rudely carved in grey stone by the masons of the sixteenth century^g. The table of the Society was plentifully spread in a stately refectory, hung with paintings, and rich with fantastic carving. The Service of the Church was performed morning and evening in a Chapel, which had suffered much violence from the Reformers, and much from the Puritans, but which was under every disadvantage a building of eminent beauty, and which has in our own time been restored with rare taste and skill. The spacious gardens

^d Anthony Farmer. See *State Trials*, vol. xii. p. 1.

^e *Macaulay's Hist. of England. James the Second.* ch. viii.

^f It is probable that the Latin Hymn alluded to was not sung on the Tower till about the middle of the following century.

^g The Figures on the buttresses round the Cloisters were placed there A.D. 1509.

along the river side were remarkable for the size of the trees, among which towered conspicuous one of the vegetable wonders of the island, a gigantic oak, older by a century, men said, than the oldest Collego in the University. In the time of the civil war, Magdalen had been true to the cause of the Crown. There Rupert had fixed his quarters; and before some of his most daring enterprises, his trumpets had been heard sounding to horse through those quiet cloisters. Most of the Fellows were Divines, and could aid King Charles only by their prayers and their pecuniary contributions. But one member of the body, a Doctor of Civil Law^b, raised a troop of Undergraduates, and fell fighting bravely at their head against the soldiers of Essex. When hostilities had terminated, and the Roundheads were masters of England, six sevenths of the Members of the Foundation refused to make any submission to usurped authority. They were consequently ejected from their dwellings, and deprived of their revenues. After the Restoration the survivors returned to their pleasant abode. They had now been succeeded by a new generation, which inherited their opinions and their spirit. During the western rebellion, such Magdalen men as were not disqualified by their age or profession for the use of arms had eagerly volunteered to fight for the Crown. It would be difficult to name any corporation in the kingdom which had higher claims to the gratitude of the House of Stuart."

These claims were of no avail. The Petitions of the Fellows were either suppressed by Lord Sunderlandⁱ, or disregarded by the King; and though the Society had already (April 15) legally and statutably elected John

^b Dr. John Nourse, Fellow. He was killed at the battle of Edgehill.

ⁱ *State Trials*, vol. xii. pp. 55. 69.

Hough^b as their President, their nominee was ejected, his dwelling forcibly violated, and the senior Members denounced for disobedience in insulting language by the King himself: nevertheless, calmly refusing at every risk to perform what their consciences could not approve, they cherished more and more

“The flame that glow’d in each undaunted breast,
 “When by a bigot’s lawless rage oppress’d:
 “True to themselves, they spurn’d the base command,
 “Nor deign’d to crouch beneath a tyrant’s hand¹.”

During this time the Chapel was the scene of many meetings, and fierce disputings and debates. At length, by the assistance of Royal Commissioners^m, Samuel Parker, now Bishop of Oxford, was with his own consent installed as President (Oct. 25) by proxy, and Dr. Henry Fairfax, one of the Fellows, expelled for non-submission to his authority. Having adjourned for some days’ absence, the Visitors returned to the College (Nov. 15), and were received by Bishop Parker in the President’s lodgings. On the following day, twenty-five Fellows were expelled for declining to acknowledge the justice of the King’s proceedings. These were, Charles Aldworth, Alexander Pudsey, John Smith, Thomas Bailey, Thomas Stafford, Robert Almond, Mainwaring Hamond, John Rogers, Richard Strickland, Henry Dobson, James Bailey, John Davies, Francis Bagshaw, James Fayrer, Joseph Harwar, Thomas Bateman, George Hunt, William Cradock, John Gillman, George Fulham, Charles Penny-ston, Robert Hyde, Edward Yerbury, Henry Holden,

^b *Vir generosi et præsentis animi, quique morum simplicitate, et candore, mitissimo ingenio, et virtutum maxime laudabilium felici temperie, spem omnibus fecerat illum Collegio suo et toti Academiæ ornameto fore singulari.*
 V. P. Reg.

¹ Canning.

^m Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, the Lord Chief Justice Wright, and Mr. Baron Jenner.

and Stephen Wilks. They were all afterwards (Dec. 10) declared incapable of receiving, or being admitted to, any ecclesiastical dignity, benefice, or promotion whatever. Before the Court broke up, Job Allibond and William Joyner, both members of the Church of Rome, were admitted Actual Fellows. The latter had formerly been a Demyⁿ. The College was now left entirely destitute of statutable officers. The Demies, however, did not the less on that account attend the Chapel, and in other respects perform their regular duties, though continual quarrels arose between them and the new Fellows, to whom it seems they refused all customary tokens of respect. About the end of the year it was determined to send more Roman Catholics to the College to fill the places of the vacant Fellows. The Bishop of Chester petitioned in favour of one Vavassor, but in vain. "The King," says Dr. Thomas Smith^o in his narrative of these events, "referred him to Father Petre, who told him that the warrant was full, which was for twelve, all Papists, but that he might be in the next. I asked them what would become of the College Chapel; the Bishop of Chester said, that he had spoken to Bishop Leybourn about it; that they (the Papists) should not have the use of the Chapel, there being chambers enough to make a Chapel, and that otherwise this would look like turning the Protestants out of it; and that Bishop Leybourn answered him, that he was of that mind, and had declared as much; adding, that his advice signified nothing, meaning, as he said, that all was done by Father Petre. Then Bishop Cartwright told me, that he believed the Chapel should be made use of alternately. Upon this I turned to Mr. Brooks^p,

ⁿ See above, p. cvi.

^o *State Trials*, vol. xii. p. 74. Dr. Thomas Smith was still Fellow at this time, though expelled in the following August.

^p Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.

and said, ‘I hope the Bishop of Oxford is of the Church of England, notwithstanding his Book¹;’ which was then just published, and was universally decried, as written in favour of the Papists; ‘and I hope also that he will never give up the Chapel to the uses of the Roman worship; and I pray tell him from me, that I have served the King as far as my conscience and allegiance will permit,—that I could go no further,—that, if I came down to the College, I would keep up the Service of the Church of England in the Chapel at the usual hours, and that we had legal possession of it, of which we could not be deprived.’

“I had heard some while after my coming to London, that several Masters of Arts in Oxford were very desirous of getting Fellowships in the College, making not any scruple in the least of succeeding in the vacant places: and I was fully satisfied of the truth of the report, some of them coming up afterwards to try their interest here, in order to procure mandates for their admission. But all the recommendation either of Bishop Parker or Bishop Cartwright could not prevail in their behalf; and Father Petre, who had the management of the affair, would not give way to it; which was looked upon as a strange kind of polity in him; unless it was done designedly by the person who influenced him, as well as the public councils, too much, Lord Sunderland, to exasperate and embarrass the King’s affairs, and render him more odious to his Protestant subjects, many of whom now began to be alarmed with the report, which upon this refusal was soon after confirmed by the sending down a mandate for twelve persons, all of the Roman Communion, that Magdalen College was to be turned into a Popish Seminary.”

Accordingly in 1687-8, Thomas Fairfax, a Jesuit, Philip

¹ *Reasons for Abrogating the Test.* 4to. London, 1687.

Lewis, Alexander Cotton, Thomas Guilford, Ambrose Belson, and Richard Compton, were admitted Fellows on the ninth of January; John Dryden, a son of the poet, George Plowden, Laurence Wood, and John Rosse, on the eleventh of the same month; and John Christmasse on the thirtieth.

The Bishop in his usurped authority had no easy time of it. Fourteen of the resident Demies, namely, Thomas Holt, Richard Adams, Richard Vesey, John Brabourne, Lawrence Hyde, George Woodward, William Fulham, Richard Watkins, Daniel Stacey, William Sherwin, John Kenton, John Cross, Maximilian Bush, and Theodore Wells, were expelled (Jan. 16) by the Bishop, Robert Chernock, Vice-President, Philip Lewis, Dean of Divinity, and Thomas Fairfax, Dean of Arts', for contempt and disobedience: and (Jan. 31) the following notice appeared in Hall with reference to three more, *Quandoquidem Samuel Cripps, Georgius Stonehouse, Carolus Livesay, juramentum in admissione præstitum minimè observaverint, et intolerabiles in rebellione extiterint, quo grave damnum et scandalum nostro Collegio injicerint, de quibus per evidentiam facti convicti sunt, nos igitur Præses, Vice-Præses, et Decani prædictos rebelles a nostro Collegio ex nunc amovemus*^r.

Shortly afterwards, the Bishop became seriously ill, and died (20 March) in the President's lodgings'. A confidential servant was with him, when he received a mandate from the King to admit nine more Roman-

^r These officers had been appointed by special order of the King, dated Jan 7; at the same time, Dr. Thomas Smith, Charles Hawles, and William Joyner, were nominated Bursars. Robert Chernock was a Fellow, who had become a convert. He was executed for High Treason 18 March, 1696.

^s V. P. Reg.

^t V. P. Reg. The room in which he expired has been well known to us in latter times as the sitting-room and study of the late venerable President, Dr. Routh.

Catholics as Fellows at the beginning of the month. "I am sure," says she^u, "I never saw him in such a passion in the sixteen years I lived with him. He walked up and down the room, and smote his breast, and said, 'There is no trust in man: there is no trust in princes. Is this the kindness the King promised me? To set me here to make me his tool and his prop! To place me with a company of men, which he knows I hate the conversation of!' So he sat down in his chair, and fell into a convulsion fit, and never went down stairs more till he was carried down. I am sure he was no Roman." During his sickness he was visited by some priests, but they, as many others, were surprised to find, that upon their exhorting him to reconcile himself to the Church of Rome, he told them that he neither was, nor would be, of their communion^x. "I happened," writes another witness^y, "to be in Oxford the night before he died, and though he was then incapable of conversation, yet I was assured that he had received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the form and usage of the Church of England, from the hands of Dr. Lowth; and that some time before that he had convened the Fellows of the College, and in their presence had made a free declaration of his sincere adherence to the principles of the Church of England in opposition to those of the Romish Church, against which he made a remonstrance in the presence of the persons forementioned, declaring that he should not give any favour to the encouragers of the Roman

^u *Letter from Mary Harding to Mr. Samuel Parker, in Fog's Weekly Journal, 25 Oct. 1729. See also the Craftsman, 29 March, 1729.*

^x Dr. Routh's note to Burnet's *History of the Reign of King James II.* p. 261, Ed. 1852.

^y *Thomas Johnson, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, to Mr. Samuel Parker, in Fog's Weekly Journal, 25 Oct. 1729. Rawlinson Papers, (Bodleian,) B. 207.*

interest." He was buried by torchlight (March 24) in the south aisle of the ante-chapel. No memorial marks the place of his interment; but epitaphs were not wanting from those, who considered that he had betrayed the Church, in which he held so high a position. One of these is given by Hearne^a; *Hic situs est Samuel Parker, Archidiaconus Cantuariensis, Episcopus Oxoniensis, Qui patrem et matrem et fratres deseruit. O ter felicem! si pro Christo.*

*Hæc, alieni Raptor honoris,
Usque librorum vana minantium
Futilis autor, ore bilinguis,
Fronte bicornis, conditur urnæ
Samuel Oxon.*

His place was soon supplied. In a letter from D'Adda^a, the Papal Nuncio, dated 9 April, he says, "The death of the Bishop of Oxford, that has taken place a few days since, has given room to put the suggestion of Lord Sunderland into execution, namely, to attach Magdalen College to the direction of one of the new Prelates, in order to be able to establish there with authority a place, where the true doctrine should be publicly taught, and thence spread consecutively to the other parts of the realm: for this office His Majesty has destined Mr. Gifford, a learned and zealous man, who will to the utmost of his power make so useful a study fructify. His Majesty has communicated to me the election he has made, together with the condescension of providing therein that the means should be suitable to introduce and found in a University, so celebrated in these parts, those studies, which for so long a time have been banished therefrom; and that the party should be commendable, in order to derive therefrom every possible

^a *Hearne's MS. Diary*, vol. xxi. p. 161.

^a *Appendix to Mackintosh's History of the Revolution*, p. 652.

advantage, which is expected to be very great also in the education of many students, who, on account of the College being rich, will be able to be maintained there in a competent number. His Majesty told me at the same time, that the said Bishop died without any religion, as are the greater part of the principal men, who make the most noise when the smallest advantage whatsoever is in the favour of Catholics. Many of these Bishops are known by every one as Presbyterians in profession."

In 1688, accordingly, Bonaventure Gifford, titular Bishop of Madaura, was installed as President by proxy (March 31), and took possession (June 15) of the lodgings, and of the seat pertaining to that office in the Chapel. His brother, Andrew Gifford, and the following members of the Church of Rome, were then admitted Fellows: James Clerk, Robert Chettleborough, John Denham, John Woolhouse, Stephen Galloway, Francis Hungate, Charles Brockwell, Thomas Constable, one of the King's Chaplains, John Ward, John Harding, and Richard Short. Of the Demies intruded by Royal mandate were, Robert Hills, son of the King's printer, John Cuffand, Edward Cassey, Samuel Cox, Thomas Blunt, Thomas Seymore, Thomas Ashwell, John Duddell, Henry Colgrave, John Berrington, John Eales, John Digby, Robert Stafford, William Hungate, Charles Savary, and James Eden. Some of these had been admitted in the preceding January^b.

"The College," says Dr. Thomas Smith^c, "now filling apace with Popish Priests and others of the Roman communion, they seized wholly upon the College Chapel for the uses of their religion, without any regard to the

^b Jan. 1687-8. "The Scholars bred up under Poulton the Jesuit at the Savoy are to be elected King's Scholars, and sent to Maudlin College in Oxford." *Luttrell's Diary*.

^c *State Trials*, vol. xii. p. 76.

Protestant Fellows, and others, not only servants but gownsmen of the Foundation, who still kept their places, and resided among them. Though I am not certain but that they said mass in the Chapel^d. I had sometime, or at least upon particular occasions, the use of it before Bishop Parker died, who was herein, it may be, overruled, and made no opposition; but whether so or otherwise I cannot be positive, having received no full information. Hereupon I consulted Bishop Lloyd of Saint Asaph, what I might or ought to do in this case; whether I should go down to Oxford, and make use of the Chapel in the way of the Church of England, and keep up our liturgic service there; which he told me was a good thought and design which God had inspired me with. But, however, we both thought it best to consult with an able lawyer or two; whereupon he immediately wrote a letter to Sir John Holt, recommending me and my case to him, which the Bishop had stated. Upon my going to Sir John Holt with my letter, which he read, he told me that it was a cause in which the King was concerned; that he was the King's Sergeant, and of Counsel for the King, and so could not be retained by me, or give me any advice; and excused himself to me with a great deal of civility. This was about the twenty-first or twenty-second of May. Then I went to Sir Francis Pemberton with the case, who, refusing to take any fee of me, told me frankly that it was no way advisable for me to go down to Oxford to demand the use of the Chapel; that it would be to no purpose; that I should hereby incur the censure of folly, rashness, and madness; that I would but

^d "The Chapel at Magdalen College in Oxford is fitting up for the service of the Roman Catholics settled in that College." *Luttrell's Diary*, April, 1688. "Their form of worship was set up in the College Chapel. The candlesticks used at it were not long since preserved in the Bursary." *Dr. Routh's note to Burnet's Hist. of James II.* p. 262.

run my head against the wall; and that upon their expelling me, I could meet with no redress in Westminster-hall, and much to this purpose; so his advice was, that I should desist from this attempt. I went immediately to the Bishop of Saint Asaph, who was fully satisfied with the opinion and judgment of this greatly honest and greatly learned Lawyer. They expelled me on the third of August."

The King had (June 4) given special authority to Bonaventure Gifford to appoint to all vacant offices, Fellowships and Demyships, and to expel all such as he deemed unqualified, or who deserved such punishment. Accordingly it was found convenient (Aug. 7) to deprive not only Dr. Thomas Smith, but also the following, from their Fellowships, under pretence of non-residence; Francis Smith, Edward Maynard, John Hicks, Thomas Goodwin, Robert Holt, and Robert Thornton. They had, however, also refused to acknowledge the Bishop of Madaura as their lawful President^e.

These acts of tyranny were soon brought to a conclusion. On the third of October, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with other Bishops then in London, advised the King, amongst other points, to restore the President and Fellows of Magdalen College. "It was not," says Macaulay¹, "without a long struggle and a bitter pang that James stooped to this last humiliation. Indeed, he did not yield, till the Vicar Apostolic Leyburn declared, that in his judgment the ejected President and Fellows had been wronged; and that on religious as well as political grounds restitution ought to be made to them."

On the tenth of October the famous Declaration of the Prince of Orange was signed. In it allusion was specially made to the expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen College for refusing to admit as President one recom-

• *V. P. Reg.*

¹ *Hist. of James II.*

mended to them by evil counsellors, "though the right of a free election belonged undoubtedly to them^a."

On the following day, the King sent an order to the Bishop of Winchester, to settle as Visitor Magdalen College regularly and statutably; and, a few days afterwards, (Oct. 13,) a command to allow the intruded Fellows a fortnight's time for their removal^b.

A Citation now appeared on the Chapel door (Oct. 16) from the Visitor, giving notice to the real President and Fellows, and other Members of the College, to meet him there on the second of November; but, becoming sensible of a great feeling of dislike to this delay, he hastened to Oxford on Saturday, (Oct. 20.) The expelled Fellows had arrived from all parts of the kingdom, eager to take possession of their former home. The whole University was in expectation. Three hundred gentlemen escorted the Visitor to St. John's College, where he intended to sojourn. As he passed, the bells rang, and the High Street was crowded with shouting spectators. He retired to rest, but was roused from his bed by a royal messenger, directing him to repair immediately to Whitehall. The Fellows (Oct. 21) hearing of his intended departure, importuned him to restore them that morning. He refused to comply, and went away in a grievous passion in consequence of the rude expressions and disrespectful behaviour which his

^a See *Appendix to Mackintosh*, p. 694. It is curious, however, to observe, that no sooner was William settled upon the throne, than he attempted to force a former Servitor of this College, John Hartcliffe, upon King's College, Cambridge, as Provost. A conference at Hampton Court was with difficulty obtained by certain Delegates of that College. One of these, defective in sight and hearing, and pretending not to be aware that the Queen was passing through the room, exclaimed with a loud voice, "If we must bear the grievances of former reigns, then is the King come in vain." The Queen was startled: and they were soon dismissed, their object having been obtained. *Wilmot's Life of Hough*, p. 52.

^b *V. P. Reg.*

strange conduct had excited. The King, supposing that the College was already restored to its former state, had summoned the Bishop to an extraordinary Council, called together for the purpose of proving the legitimacy of the Prince of Wales. The Visitor returned to Oxford on the Wednesday following (Oct. 24), and resettled the College on the following day¹.

“The Bishop of Winton,” says Dr. Smith², “came hither on Wednesday afternoon, and just lighted at the College gate, where we were all to receive him, and went directly to the Chapel, telling us in brief that the next morning he would come down and restore us. On Thursday morning, between nine and ten, we received him, being in his episcopal habit, in our formalities at the College gate; and so attending upon him to the Chapel, one of the senior Fellows harangued him in a Latin speech: after which he read the King’s order, directed to him, to restore the College; which, after the finishing of the Morning Office, which was performed very solemnly, he read a second time, and then proceeded to the Hall, where after some little pause he called for the Buttery book³, and struck out the names of all the Popish Fellows and Demies, Charnock not excepted; and then called over our names, which he commanded to be inserted in the next blank page, whom he pronounced to be the only true and lawful Members of the Society. This done, the Bishop made a Latin speech, every way becoming his function and character, which some hair-brained Fellows have forgot already: and so he adjourned the Visitation till the

¹ *Dr. Thomas Smith’s Diary. State Trials*, vol. xii. *Macaulay. Wilmot’s Life of Hough*.

² *Letter from Dr. Smith to Sir William Haward. Aubrey*, vol. i. p. 49.

³ This book is now before me. The first ten names of the Fellows, Dr. Younger’s excepted, are crossed one by one, and then at one fell swoop all the rest are marked by a single enormous cross. J. R. B.

next morning. There was an extraordinary great dinner prepared for him in the lodgings, where was the Vice-Chancellor, with all the Noblemen resident in the University, and several Heads of Houses, the bells ringing all day, and at night great numbers of bonfires, the like to which I never saw here before at any time. On the following morning, little was done but the reading of the King's letter, to allow fourteen days for the removal of such as came into our places; about seven of which, Fellows and Demies, continue either in the College or in the town; and to whom we have ordered by the Visitor's direction two dishes of meat every day during their stay, in the way of a present."

The remnant of the intruders at length departed; and it is only due to them to say that on diligent inspection the writings and muniments were found safe, the gold pieces in the tower untouched and entire, the plate remaining as it had been left, and nothing missing^a.

On Thursday, (Dec. 13,) Prayers for the Prince of Wales were discontinued in the College Chapel^a.

In 1689, on Whitsunday, (May 26,) Baptist Levinz, Bishop of Sodor and Man, ordained in the Chapel eighty-four persons, instead of Hall, Bishop of Oxford, from whom, although he was resident, no one would receive Holy Orders^o. He had previously, (27 Feb. 1686-7,) by permission of the Vice-President, admitted

^a *Dr. Smith's Diary*. This account contradicts the report of Luttrell; "The popish Scholars and Fellows, that were lately settled at Magdalen College in Oxford, have been found since their turning out to have much embezzled the plate belonging to the College." *Diary*, vol. i. p. 469. Fairfax, however, and his companions might truly have said with Father Con, "we are totally put to the rout, and the fathers of our holy communion have contributed their part towards this destruction. All the rest, Bishops, Confessors, Friars, and Monks, have acted with little prudence." *Con's Letter to the Provincial of the Jesuits at Rome*, 10 Dec. 1688. *Correspondence of Clarendon and Rochester*, vol. ii. p. 506.

^a *Smith's Diary*.

^o *Lipscombe's Hist. of the County of Buckingham*, vol. ii. p. 335.

to the Priesthood Christopher Wase, of Corpus Christi College, and (25 March, 1687) confirmed several persons in the College Chapel^p; probably on account of the same feeling existing with respect to Bishop Parker.

In 1690, (May 11,) the President, Dr. Hough, was consecrated at Fulham, Bishop of Oxford, on the demise of Hall, by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Llandaff, Saint Asaph, Salisbury, and Worcester.

In 1691, Dr. Thomas Smith, the most learned perhaps of all the Members of this College, was deprived of his Fellowship in July for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

In 1692, (May 22,) Nicholas Zinzano, of St. John's College, was ordained Deacon in the Chapel by the President, as Bishop of Oxford.

In 1694, Alexander Torriano, of St. John's College, was ordained Deacon (June 3) in the Chapel by the President, who advanced him to the Order of Priesthood in the following September (the 23d), in the same place.

In 1696, the customary Latin oration on the Feast of Saint Mary Magdalen was spoken in the Hall by Joseph Addison, now Demy, but elected Probation-Fellow in the following year^q.

In 1697-8, about the beginning of March, "on Wednesday night, Magdalen College Chapel was robbed of a great part of their Communion plate, by some that must needs know the College well: 'tis supposed they lodged themselves in the Chapel at nine o'clock prayers, and came out at the great doors, which are only bolted on the inside: they did not meddle with the great plate that stood on the Altar Table, but took what was in a chest in the vestry to the value of about thirty pounds^r."

^p *V. P. Reg.*

^q *V. P. Reg.*

^r Letter from Mr. William Sherwin, formerly Demy, to Dr. Turner, President of Corpus Christi College, dated 4 March, 1697-8.

In 1698, Thomas Potter, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was ordained Deacon by the President in the College Chapel.

In 1699, (March 26,) John Fitzwilliams^{*} died. He was the intimate correspondent of Lady Rachel Russell, to whose father, the Earl of Southampton, he had formerly been domestic Chaplain; and he had attended the death-bed of good Bishop Morley. He declined to take the Oath of Allegiance, and accordingly relinquished his preferments, especially a Canonry of Windsor. "Fitzwilliams," says Macaulay[†], "thought that he had done enough in quitting his pleasant dwelling and garden under the shadow of Saint George's Chapel, and in betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic. He could not with a safe conscience acknowledge William and Mary, but he did not conceive that he was bound to be always stirring up sedition against them, and he passed the last years of his life, under the powerful protection of the House of Bedford, in innocent and studious repose." In his Will he bequeathed his books to Magdalen College, and five hundred pounds, to be invested in the purchase of land[‡], and the interest of it applied to the increase of the Library, "in grateful remembrance of, and return for, the liberal maintenance received by him through the bounty of its munificent Founder, William Wainflete; praying that that noble College, from whose breasts he sucked his education, might, as its great Founder designed, ever flourish in exemplary piety and ingenuous literature." In a codicil he directed that of the five hundred pounds above mentioned the interest should be enjoyed by Bishop Ken during his life.

^{*} Fellow, 1661—1670. He was buried in St. Dunstons in the West, London.

[†] *Hist. of England*, vol. iii. p. 463.

[‡] Two small estates at Northmore were purchased by the College in 1744 and 1746, out of the produce of this legacy.

August 17^{mo}. *Concessa est Mro Addison ab iis, quorum intererat, dispensatio ne teneatur Sacris Ordinibus initiari*¹. It seems that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom he had dedicated a Latin Poem on the peace of Ryswick, had written respecting him in the strongest terms to Bishop Hough. The State—such was the purport of Montague's letter—could not, at that time, spare to the Church such a man as Addison. The close of the Minister's letter was remarkable: "I am called," he said, "an enemy of the Church: but I will never do it any other injury than keeping Mr. Addison out of it." The interference was successful, and Addison set out on his travels².

In 1701, (March 29,) the President, having been translated to the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, resigned his office, and (April 12) John Rogers, B.D. and Fellow, was elected his successor, presented (April 16) to the Visitor, and installed (April 22) in the Chapel³. Dr. Hough did not on his departure forget his old College; he had already at his own expense repaired and embellished the President's Lodgings; and he now gave no less than a thousand pounds for improving, or rebuilding, or making additions to, the College generally. His character was such as to command respect; and he might be in some degree excused if, having from circumstances imbibed a horror of Latin Christianity, he sometimes forgot the Catholic side of the Church of England. Hearne⁴ tells us that he excited some scandal in giving the weekly entertainment, which was expected of a President, on a Friday, and he probably suppressed the innocent custom of decorating the Chapel on Christmas

¹ *V. P. Reg.*

² *V. P. Reg.*

³ *Macaulay's Essay on Addison.*

⁴ *Hearne's Diary*, 3 Feb. 1715-16.

Day ; a custom which we find restored in this very year by his successor ^b.

In 1702-3, (Feb. 10,) Dr. Rogers died, and was buried in the Chapel. No memorial indicates the place of his interment. Dr. Thomas Bayley ^c was elected President (Feb. 25), approved by the Visitor (March 4), and (March 6) installed.

In 1703, (Nov. 26,) the great western window of the Chapel was shattered in the tremendous storm that visited England at this time. Two pinnacles of the Tower were also destroyed, and a large branch of the celebrated oak at the entrance of the water-walks fell from the violence of the tempest ^d.

In 1705, (Dec. 23,) "This morning," says Hearne, "preached at St. Mary's, Mr. Sacheverell of Magdalen College, upon perils against false brethren, in the prosecution of which words he did with a great deal of courage and boldness shew the great danger the Church is in at present, notwithstanding the Parliament has voted it to be none, from the fanatics and false brethren, whom he set forth in their proper colours ^e."

In 1705-6, (Feb. 18,) a College Order was passed, "that no fire should be made in the Hall from All Saints' Day to Candlemas, except only upon Holy-days and Holy-day Eves as usual." From this Order it would seem that some respect was still paid to that Statute of the Founder, which forbade loitering in the Hall after dinner, "except when, from reverence towards God, or

^b L. C. 1701. *Solut. Jenkins ornanti Capellam in Festo Nativitatis Christi*, 8s. 4d.

^c Thomas Bailey, Fellow, 1664-1689, Rector of Slymbridge, 1688.

^d *Ingram's Memorials*, p. 23. *Defoe's Account of the Storm*, p. 331.

^e *Hearne's Diary*. This is the same Sermon, with some alterations and additions perhaps, which he preached at St. Paul's, London, 5 Nov. 1709 ; and for which he was impeached and suspended.

His Mother, or some other Saint, a fire, which we would have to be of charcoal only, is made in the Hall for the Fellows; for then the Fellows and Scholars are to be allowed to stay after dinner or supper time, and to amuse themselves in a becoming way with songs and other reputable pastimes, and sedately to discuss poems, the chronicles of the realm, and the wonders of this world, and other such matters as lend a grace to the profession of Clergymen."

In 1706, May 26, "Thomas Hart, one of the Fellows, preached a Sermon at St. Mary's, which being supposed to aim at the Scotch Union, the Attorney General ordered the Vice-Chancellor to examine the Sermon¹." Hearne² gives the following account of the matter. "August the 8th. This day was a Meeting of Heads of Houses in the Apodyterium, to examine a Sermon preached lately at St. Mary's before the University by Mr. Hart of Magdalen College, which had been represented to the Court as containing some reflecting things on some great persons; but it appeared otherwise when sifted, and he is come off to his credit, and like an honest man, which it is certain he is. On the 31st of the same month, Mr. Hart was called before the Heads of Houses, there being another order from Court for that purpose, they not being satisfied with what the University had done before in reference to his Sermon. The letter ordered them to give him an oath, but they did not find themselves obliged by Statute to do that, and so he was dismissed. Mr. Hart, I am told since, has taken more time to consider, before the University

¹ *Dr. Smith's Mss. Bodl.* Thomas Hart, Fellow 1696—1709. He died 30 Sept. 1709. "Mr. Hart in a Sermon lately preached at Oxford spoke against the Union, of which the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of that University, being informed, sent to the Vice-Chancellor to examine into it, who has since expelled him for the same." *Luttrell's Diary*, vol. vi. p. 83.

² *Diary*, vol. xi. Ms. Bodl. pp. 233, 239.

send their answer. Dr. Mill was concerned in informing, as it is said, though he denies it. On the 3d of September, Mr. Hart appeared again before the Heads of Houses, and gave in his answer, that he did not think himself bound to answer to the interrogatories upon oath, (1) because it was a criminal cause: (2) because he conceived the University Statute did not oblige him. On Sunday, Sept. 7th, Mr. Hart was called again before the Delegates, when his answer was agreed to be sent up to Court, and was so accordingly, and the University elected themselves, so that now the business must fall upon the Court wholly. The Chancellor sent on Friday, Sept. 6th, another very pressing letter to the Vice-Chancellor to have Mr. Hart examined upon oath. The Vice-Chancellor, at a Meeting of Heads the day following, had the matter again debated. Dr. Bouchier, who was then present, shewed both from common and civil law that the Vice-Chancellor was not obliged to tender an oath when nobody accused, nor Mr. Hart to answer upon oath when no particular allegations were brought against him. After this, Mr. Hart was called into the Apodyterium, where he delivered the Vice-Chancellor a paper, with a request that it might be delivered to the Chancellor. The substance of it was, "that he was advised by the learned in the law not to answer upon oath to any thing till his accusers should appear, and give in their exceptions against his Sermon; and particularly owned that he had no manner of reflexion upon the Union, nor any thing in his Sermon that insinuated that the Church was in any danger from the Government, and only that some danger seemed to threaten it from the growth of atheism and profaneness, and the prevailing of faction and schism in the nation."

On Sunday, 30 June, John Tyler was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff at Lambeth, by the Archbishop of

Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Rochester, and Bangor^b. He had been originally Matriculated as a Servitor in this College in 1654, but “not complying with the iniquity of the times, left the University in 1658ⁱ.” Wood^k calls him “a modest man, and a good preacher.”

“On Thursday, 15 August, about ten o’clock, died Dr. Bailey, the President. He has left,” says Hearne^l, “the character of an honest man behind him. Till his election he had refused the Oath of Allegiance, which made some reflect on him as though he conformed only out of interest. He was buried at St. Peter’s in the East on Sunday, (18 Aug.) about nine o’clock at night.” In his Will, dated 10 May, 1706, he bequeathed one hundred pounds to the College. Dr. Joseph Harwar was unanimously elected his successor (Aug. 29), presented to the Visitor (Sept. 2), and on the second succeeding day, (Sept. 4,) installed^m.

In 1709, (Nov. 5,) “Saturday, being the day of the Powder-plot, Dr. Sacheverell preached at St. Paul’s, where he thundered most furiously against the fanatics for condemning the King of high treason against his supreme subjects, as he expressed it. He spoke very freely of the Toleration Act, and charged the mayors and magistrates with want of zeal for the Church; and played particularly and expressly upon the Bishop of Sarum, who, he hoped, was no great friend to Popery, but by his Exposition, he said, on the Articles, one would think

^b *Stubb's Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*.

ⁱ *University Reg.* B^b 119.

^k *Ath.* (Bliss,) vol. iv. col. 597.

^l *Hearne's Diary, Ms. Bodl.*

^m *V. P. Reg.* “August 29,” says Hearne in his Diary, “about eleven o’clock was elected President of Magdalen College, Mr. Harwar, Fellow of that House. He was originally Commoner of Edmund Hall. He came in President without any opposition. He is a hypochondriacal easy person, and good for little or nothing.”

he was half channelled over. His text was, *In perils among false brethren*; and his Sermon was so violent, that when some afterwards moved the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to have it printed, the proposal was rejected, and indeed deservedly, he being only a man of much noise, but little sincerity. He preached upon the same text at St. Mary's formerly, and perhaps it might be the same Sermon with some alterations and additions*."

In 1709-10, (January 30,) "Monday, being the anniversary for the Martyrdom of King Charles I. the doctrine of passive obedience was preached up in all the churches in and about London, and the churches rang with the heinousness of the crime of murdering that excellent Prince in all of them, except before the House of Commons, before whom preached Dr. (Richard) West, (Demy in 1689,) late of Magdalen College, who was for abolishing the observation of the day; so that the thanks of the House were with difficulty obtained; for a debate arising about it, it was at last carried that thanks be returned him, and that he be desired to print the Sermon, Yeas 124, Noes 105*." He was soon afterwards appointed to the Archdeaconry of Berkshire.

In 1710, (July 19,) Sacheverell, who had lately visited in triumph his Benefice, Selattyn, in Shropshire, came back to College. "Last night," says Hearne, (Diary, July 20,) "the Judges came to town; and a little before they came, Dr. Sacheverell returned from his parsonage, and was conducted into Oxford by the Sheriff of the county, and a great many others, in all about five hundred. This was purposely laid, that he might by coming in at such a time have the bigger numbers, and

* *Hearne's Diary*. See above, p. clxii. *Burnet's Hist. of his Own Time*, vol. v. pp. 537, 539, 545.

" *Hearne's Diary*.

thereby add to the grief of his enemies." A friend, who accompanied him to Oxford, states, "we tarried here near a month, during all which time multitudes gathered together from all parts to hear the Doctor read prayers at his College, which he did oftener than is usual for any one Fellow, because of being excused in his turn, when his occasion should demand his absence^p."

In 1711, an unknown traveller visited Oxford (August 8), and wrote down the following observations: "The Chapel of Magdalen College has an Organ and a Choir of singers. Over the Altar is painted the Resurrection, the Founder between two Angels raising him up. In the stalls are Apostles, Prophets, etc. painted. The Altar hung with cloth. All the great windows below the screen of glass painted black, the figures good. In the middle of the Choir is a large brass eagle-stand, and on the wings of it lies a Bible. In the corner of the Square by the Chapel is a stone pulpit, wherein is preaching every Midsummer-Day, and the Square drest out for the Scholars: and every May Morning the Choir goes to the top of the Tower and sings. Dr. Sacheverell is of this College. Mr. Hetcht, the Organist, treated us in the Buttery. In this College, Grace is always sung^q."

In 1715, (June 24,) "This day according to custom the Sermon was at Magdalen College, it being Saint John Baptist Day. The morning happened to be wet, and so the Sermon was not in the stone pulpit, as it should otherwise have been^r."

^p *Dr. Sacheverell's Progress from London to his Rectory of Salatin in Shropshire, in a Letter from a Gentleman, that accompanied him from his first setting out to this time, to his Friend in London*, 8vo. London, 1710. See also Burnet, vol. vi. p. 11.

^q *Notes of a Traveller at Oxford, Aug. 8, 1711.* A Manuscript in the possession of the late Rev. Vaughan Thomas.

^r *Hearne's Diary.*

In 1716, (June 24,) "Preached at Magdalen College Mr. Lydall, B.D. and Fellow of that College, and Rector of Wytham in Berks. It is customary upon this day to preach in the stone pulpit in the quadrangle, all beset with boughs, by the way of allusion of Saint John's preaching in the wilderness. This being a damp morning, the Sermon was preached in the Chapel, as it is always when the morning proves such*."

In 1719, (Nov. 15,) Hugh Boulter (Demy in 1689) was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of Bristol by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury, Worcester, Ely, and Gloucester. He was afterwards translated to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

In 1721, (Dec. 3,) Joseph Wilcocks (Demy in 1692) was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of Gloucester by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Peterborough. He was afterwards translated to the Bishopric of Rochester. On the 13th of February 1721-2, he resigned his Fellowship.

In 1722, (15 July,) "About eleven o'clock in the morning died Dr. Joseph Harwar, President of Magdalen College and Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford. He was a man that seldom appeared abroad in the University, nor did any University duty, being a quiet man; but he is reported to have been very charitable†."

July 17th, "the said Dr. Harwar was carried out of town this morning to be buried at Coventry", where it

* *Hearne's Diary.*

† *Ibid.* College Tradition reports that his death was occasioned by a cold caught during his attendance at a Sermon delivered from the stone pulpit on St. John's day in rainy weather.

‡ He was buried at Stoke, near Coventry, where his ancestors resided. On a marble monument erected against the north wall of the Chancel at Stoke is the following inscription: *H. S. E. Josephus Harwar S.T.P. per sedecim annos Collegii Magdalenensis apud Oxon. Præses dignissimus. Vir fuit apprime pius, simplex, munificus. De his autem ceterisque virtutibus (quas vel sibi vel aliis memorari vivus omnino noluit) Sepulchralis Tabula*

seems he was born. There was nothing of funeral solemnity in the College. It is said he had not been well since his sister's unfortunate end about four years since, whose clothes happened to be fired in her chamber as she was sitting, and so she was burnt, as I am informed^x."

July 29, "Dr. Edward Butler was elected President, confirmed by the Visitor Aug. 1, and installed in the Chapel Aug. 4^y."

"On Sunday last came on the Election of a President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, in the room of Dr. Harwar, deceased. Of the three Candidates, Mr. Lydall had twenty-three voices out of the whole Society of Actual Fellows, Dr. Butler twenty, and Dr. Grandorge fourteen; consequently the two first were returned to the thirteen senior Fellows, according to the constitution of the College, whereof Dr. Butler had seven voices, and Mr. Lydall six^z."

Aug. 4, "Dr. Butler was installed and admitted President. Mr. Jenner, as I am told, made a handsome speech to him in the Chapel, which was returned with another very handsome one in which there was shewed much courage and honesty by the President. The President is not in Orders. Dr. Henry Clerke, when President, was not in Orders, but obliged to take them afterwards^a."

In 1723-4, (Feb. 2,) Richard Smallbroke (Demy in 1689) was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of St. David's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London,

defuncti modestiæ quam meritis æquior jam mavult parcius meminisse. Cognatis Hic suas exuvias, Magdalenensibus sui desiderium reliquit Julii die xv^{to}, Anno Domini MDCCXXII, Ætatis suæ LXXXI.

^x *Hearne's Diary.*

^y *V. P. Reg.*

^z *The Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer.* Saturday, August 4, 1722.

^a *Hearne's Diary.*

Winchester, Exeter, and Rochester. He was afterwards translated to the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry^b.

In 1725, (Sept. 2,) "In the morning about half past eight o'clock was married (by Mr. Peacock as I hear) in Magdalen College Chapel, Miss Arabella Tyrell, eldest daughter of the late Lady Tyrell, to Mr. John Knap, a very brisk, handsome young fellow, Gentleman of the Horse to the Earl of Abingdon. She is about twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, and he under thirty. He was formerly page to the late Countess of Abingdon, and Miss Tyrell's sister was so much in love with him for the handsomeness of his person, that 'tis said, had she lived longer, she would have had him. She went down to Magdalen College by herself in a very ordinary dress; and nobody knew of it till it was over, excepting Mr. Cartwright of Wytham, Steward to the Earl of Abingdon, who gave her away in the Chapel, and his wife."

In 1728, a Register of marriages solemnized in the College Chapel was commenced, and continued to be kept till the year 1754^d.

In 1730, great repairs were going on in the Chapel, and in this or the following year, the south transept, or small Chapel projecting into the Chaplain's quadrangle, was taken down^e.

In 1731, the monuments of the Chapel underwent a thorough cleaning.

In 1736, St. Cecilia's day appears to have been kept in College as a Musical Festival. This was probably not the first time; for in 1693 an Ode was written by Thomas

^b *Stubb's Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum.*

^c *Hearne's Diary.*

^d See Appendix, No. xxvii. p. 308.

^e See above, p. ix.

Yalden, then Demy, and set to music by Daniel Purcell, the organist. Addison, also Demy at that time, had in the preceding year composed an Ode in honour of St. Cecilia, but the time and place of its performance, and the name of the composer of the music, are unrecorded. It was printed in 1694. In 1699, he wrote another Ode, which was set to music by Daniel Purcell^f.

About this time it appears that some change took place in the College arrangements respecting attendance at the Litany. "At Christ Church," observes one^g, who was a Chorister in 1691, and afterwards Demy and Fellow, "they have a little bell, that rings upon Wednesdays and Fridays, as soon as the Te Deum is over, to give notice to those that had been at early prayers to come and join with them in the Litany. And so was it not long ago at Magdalen College; but now those, who have been at early prayers, come very properly at the very beginning of the Choir Service."

To return to the Organ. In 1737, after the removal of Harris's Organ to Tewksbury^h, it was succeeded by one made apparently by Thomas Schwarbrookⁱ. Of the construction and cost of this instrument I can find no account. It was paid for partly by the College, and partly by subscription; for in the College payments of this year it appears that £56 11s was paid to Schwar-

^f See Appendix, p. 292. Also *Husk's Musical Celebrations of St. Cecilia's day*, pp. 86, 89, 164, 170, 184.

^g *Thomas Collis on the Rubric*, 8vo. London, 1737.

^h See above, p. cxxix.

ⁱ "This eminent artist, who was a German, was in the employ of Renatus Harris. Early in the eighteenth century he seems to have left the Metropolis and taken up his quarters at Warwick, at which place he probably lived until his death about the year 1750. He built many noble instruments, but his master piece is said to be the organ of St. Michael's, Coventry. Henry Schwarbrook was organist of Hereford Cathedral in 1730, but it is not known if he was any relation." *Rimbault*, p. 96.

brook from the College chest over and above what had been given by Benefactors; and in 1740, nineteen guineas more had been received in subscriptions, and one hundred pounds paid in full to Schwarbrook. This was the last payment; but the accounts are evidently incomplete. There has been a College tradition, that William Freeman^{*}, a well-known Benefactor, erected the Organ at his own expense, but from what I have stated above this could not have been true. It is however probable that he subscribed very handsomely for that purpose.

In 1742, one Munday is employed to repair the new Organ, at an expense of £10 15s.; and in the following year a composition of £6 per annum is made with him for keeping it in tune, and cleaning it. This continued till 1745, in which year he brings in a second bill of £3 2s 4d. In the next year, Byfield¹ undertakes the office of keeping the Organ in repair at an annual stipend of £8. This composition continued under the same name of Byfield down to the year 1809, when that name disappears from the College books.

In 1790, when it was deemed necessary to place a new roof on the Hall and Chapel, a College Order passed 15 April, "That Mr. Byfield be written to and desired immediately to take down the Organ." This Order was evidently carried into effect, for it appears so from a charge in the *Liber Computi* of 1792 of £1 1s paid to one Cosier *pro camera ad conservandum Organum*. When the repairs were finished the Organ was replaced.

In 1802, (July 27,) at a College Meeting it was agreed,

^{*} See Wood's Hist. of Colleges, p. 351.

¹ John Byfield, as we have observed, married John Harris's daughter. They resided at Red Lion Street, Holborn, and were living there in 1738. When he died does not appear, but his son or grandson, who succeeded in the care of the Magdalen Organ, appears to have been in distress in 1805; for at a College Meeting, 25 April, it was agreed that £21 be subscribed towards the relief of Mr. Byfield. See above, p. cxxviii. note c.

“ that the Organ be cased, and have new pedals and new keys;” and in 1803, (April 21,) “ that the Organ be further repaired by Mr. Byfield.” For these improvements the sum of £84 was paid to Mr. Byfield in 1802, and £20 in 1803.

In 1808 and 1809, a Mr. Bartlett was employed to repair the Organ at the trifling expense of 10s 6d each year. In 1810, it seems that a composition of £8 8s. was made with Mr. Blyth for tuning the Organ, which continued down to the year of his death.

In 1812, (May 14,) it was agreed by College Order, “ that the keys of the full Organ be rectified,” which appears to have been done by Blyth at an expense of £12 12s.

In 1813, Mr. Blyth received £20 1s 3d per billam for repairs of the Organ ; and £5 5s in 1821.

In 1831, (Nov. 10,) a College Order passed, “ That the Organ be repaired and improved according to the proposal and estimate of Blyth and Son, Organ Builders ;” and in 1832, (July 26,) “ That Mr. Blyth’s proposed alteration in the exterior Organ pipes be adopted.” For these alterations £100 was paid to Mr. Blyth in 1832, £100 in 1833, and £200 in 1834.

In 1847, (July 26,) it was determined, that certain alterations proposed by Mr. Blyth, nephew of the former, and now Organist, be made in the Organ; and the following estimate by Mr. J. C. Bishop, dated Aug. 28, 1847, for making additions and improvements to the Organ, was laid before the College.

1. “ To apply a swell coupler to unite it to the great Organ at pleasure.

2. “ To apply a clarabella stop in place of the mounted cornett.

3. “ To apply a dulciana in place of the bassoon in the choir Organ.

4. " To apply a Venetian swell in place of the present shutter movement.

5. " To take out the bellows, and make them sound by releathering them entirely with new valves, and on a principle not subject to be effected by damp or heat.

6. " To apply an additional CC pedal pipe.

" The above additions, &c. to be executed in the best manner for the sum of £110.

" If the Organ was to be revoiced, and the case and pipes altered in position, the wind made steady, the German pedals lengthened, and the tone in general regulated, it would incur a further expense of £140."

The College consented to the former part of this scheme, and accordingly £110 was paid to Bishop in 1848.

In 1850, (July 25,) it was ordered, " That the Chapel Organ be cleaned, and the bellows thoroughly repaired, under the direction of Mr. Blyth, the Organist:" £45 for these repairs were paid to Bishop in this year.

In 1854, (Feb. 2,) a College Order passed, " That the recommendation of Mr. Blyth and Mr. Davison respecting the Chapel Organ be carried out, as far as may be considered desirable, by the President, Vice-President, Dr. Bloxam, Dr. Newman, and Mr. Butler."

What was then carried into execution may perhaps best be explained by the account afterwards sent in by Mr. Davison^m.

" A. D. 1855, Oct. 13. The President and Fellows of Magdalen College to Gray and Davison, Organ Manufactory, New Road, Fitzroy Square, London.

" A. D. 1854, Aug. 11. For men's time and expenses, taking down old Organ and case, packing the latter, and carriage to Manufactory, £36 1s. 1d.

^m See also Appendix, No. xxviii.

“A. D. 1855, Jan. 31. A grand Organ of four rows of keys, swell, choir, great and solo, all from C.C. 8 feet to F. in alt, and an independent pedal Organ from C.C.C. to F. with pneumatic action, the stops on different weights of wind and all the recent improvements, £1350 12s. 4d.

“A solid oak case to Mr. Buckler’s drawings, bringing in the old work as far as practicable, carvings to match, staining and varnishing, £370 5s. 9d.

“Gilding four fronts of pipes, and Tromba, and Harmonic flute, with best gold, £60 18s. 7d.

“April 30. For a second Choir Organ to suit the stone screen, as altered with new movements. A metal front of speaking pipes to suit the opening, and gilding the same, £228 1s. 3d.

“For packing, carriage to Oxford, and erection of all complete in Chapel, £211 5s. 2d.

“For an Organ stool of Gothic design in oak stuffed in hair, and covered with morocco leather, £5 5s. Total, £2262 9s. 2d.”

In addition to this, the expenses incurred by the alteration of the stone work of the Organ-loft amounted to £157 8s. 1d.

In 1740, during the Bursarial Progress in Hampshire, the Rev. William Henry Cane, Vicar of Selborne, formerly Demy and Fellow, placed in the hands of the President, Dr. Butler, thirty guineas towards a window of stained glass in the Choir of the College Chapel. This donation probably attracted the attention of the President and Fellows to the want of something more solemn than the plain glass that had been used since the time of Cromwell in the windows of the inner Chapel. Accordingly in 1741 and 1742, the dark coloured representations of Bishops and Saints by

Greenbury, which had been placed in the windows of the Antechapel in 1632 by President Frewen^a, were transferred to the Choir, and filled four out of the five windows on each side. The great west window, with its shattered representation of the Last Judgment, alone remained.

In 1744, Norris Bertie (a Gentleman-Commoner in 1734) gave forty pounds for the decoration of the Chapel. Nor was he the only Benefactor of this kind, for I find similar offerings from time to time made by John Loveday (G. C. in 1728), who gave £20. William Courtenay (G. C. in 1729), £45. Henry Reginald Courtenay (G. C. in 1731), £40. John Hoo (G. C. in 1736), £20. Sir Lister Holt, Bart. (G. C. in 1737), £40. William Beauchamp (G. C. in 1738), £100. Charles Holt, brother of the former, (G. C. in 1739), £40. And Rowland Holt (G. C. in 1740), £45.

In 1745, the painting of the Lord's Supper by Greenborough^b was removed, and a work in oil colours of a very superior kind, representing the Saviour bearing His Cross, was placed over the Communion Table. The various comments and criticisms upon it, which I subjoin, are sufficiently curious.

“The Altar has been adorned with a neat wainscot, and particularly with a painting^c, supposed to have been done by Guido; the subject of which is our Saviour bearing His Cross. Having been taken at Vigo in 1702, and brought into England by James, the last Duke of Ormond, it afterwards came into the possession of William Freeman, Esq. who presented it to the College.” *Wood's Hist. of Colleges*, (Gutch 1786,) p. 351.

“Mr. Byres of Rome saw the picture in June 1787, and pronounced it to be by the hand of Ludovico

^a See above, p. xcii.

^b See above, p. cxxxiii.

^c L. C. 1745. *Sol. Godfrey picturam portanti*, 1s 6d.

Caracci. Most of the cognoscenti have likewise thought that it came from the Bolognese School. The little figures in the back-ground have puzzled them all. These figures have certainly the appearance of coming from another hand: and it is remarkable that they very nearly resemble some in Guido's Martyrdom of St. Andrew, a famous picture which he painted at Rome in competition with Domenichino. This perhaps is what has induced several judges to suppose the picture a work of that master. Guido was a pupil of Ludovico." *Ibid. Appendix, p. 273.*

"The principal Altar picture is at once an ornament to the Chapel, and an honour to the artist, Moralez, a Spaniard. The simplicity of the composition, the oppressed yet dignified figure of our Redeemer, the expression of thought, sorrow, resignation, and benignity, indeed of every feeling, which the Divine Person here represented may be supposed to have experienced on his passage to crucifixion, are depicted with a force and beauty quite incomparable." *Buckler's Architecture of Magdalen College, 1823, p. 67.*

"The celebrated picture of Christ bearing his cross, attributed in succession to three different artists, Guido, Ludovico Caracci, and Moralez el Divino, has been appropriately replaced over the Altar-table^a. It has been copied by Eginton in the east window of the Church of Wanstead in Essex." *Ingram's Magdalen College, p. 24.*

The following observations are rather hard upon the College.

^a L. C. 1832. *Sol. Mro. Calcott, £10 10s.* } *curantibus ut illæsa servetur Pic-*
Sol. Mro. Segquier, £12 12s. } *tura Christi crucem gerentis.*

Mr. Calcott was paid for giving his opinion, and Mr. Segquier for cleaning the Painting.

College Order, 2 Feb. 1836. That Mr. Wyatt be employed to gild the frame of the Painting in the Chapel according to the judgment of Mr. Buckler.

“There is a grand specimen of Ribalta in Magdalen Chapel, Oxford, although even his name has not penetrated into those cloisters, and the picture is ascribed to an artist with whose works it has not even a remote resemblance. The Magdalen Syllogism runs thus:—Moralez was a Spanish painter, and painted ‘Christ’s bearing the cross.’ This ‘Christ bearing the cross’ was taken in a Spanish Ship, therefore it is by Moralez.” *Murray’s Hand Book for Spain*, (by Ford,) p. 445.

The following letter has also its interest.

“Dear Dr. Bloxam, As I know you are interested in the smallest details concerning the venerable Foundation, of which you are a Member, I think it may not be uninteresting to you to know, that on the wall of a convent at Ecija in Andalusia, I saw a fresco copy of your beautiful Altar-piece. This would afford a presumption that it is the production of the Seville School of Art. Believe me yours, &c. *Alex. Epūs Brechin.* (1855.)”

In this year (29 Oct.) President Butler died. “*Diem supremum obiit venerabilis vir, Dnūs Dr. Butler, Præses, de Magdalenensibus suis optimè meritus; quippe qui Collegium non modo vivens amplis muneribus iterum iterumque cumulavit, verum etiam mille et quingentarum librarum legato moriens ditavit.*”

He was buried in the south-east part of the Ante-chapel, where a monumental record of his bounty points out his claims on the gratitude of succeeding generations.

He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Jenner, Fellow and D.D. who was elected President Nov. 13, confirmed by the Visitor Nov. 18, and installed in the Chapel Nov. 24.

In 1750, John Isaac, (Clerk in 1702,) Rector of Ashwell, co. Rutland, bequeathed five pounds to the College *in usum Capellæ*.

In 1758, a cumbrous canopy of oak adorned with Corinthian Pillars was placed over the Altar, and the Painting of the cross-bearing Saviour. The appearance of this canopy is displayed in a print by Skelton, in his "*Oxonia Antiqua*:" and by an outline engraving published by Cooper in 1811. The cost, which amounted to £77 11s. 5d. was probably defrayed out of the benefactions mentioned above*.

In 1762, the two windows at the upper end of the Choir, which had still remained unoccupied by other than plain glass, were filled by Price† with figures of the twelve Apostles in chiaro oscuro. The expense was borne for the most part by a gift of £100 from Sir William Beauchamp Procter, Bart. formerly Mr. Beauchamp, for this very purpose‡.

In 1763, Charles Lewis (Demy in 1741, and Fellow 1745—1751,) died, leaving a legacy of £100 to the College, which was eventually expended according to his intention in the purchase of candelabra, and upon ornamental reparations of the Chapel.

In 1765, a legacy of £100 was received from the executors of Dr. Duncombe Bristowe, Fellow of the College in 1727, and Vicar of Selborne from 1740 to 1758. "I give and bequeath," runs his Will, "to the President and Fellows of S. M. Magdalen College in Oxford, where I received my education, the sum of

* See p. clxxvi. also the Oxford Portfolio, Pt. 4. Drawn, etched, and published by G. Cooper, 1811. The College Library is indebted to the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of Univ. Coll. for a copy of this print.

† William Price the Junior, of whom Walpole says, "his colours are fine, his drawing good, and his taste in ornaments and mosaic far superior to any of his predecessors, equal to the antique, to the good Italian masters, and only surpassed by his own singular modesty. He died a Bachelor at his house in Great Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, July 16, 1765." *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. p. 220. See also *Gutch*, p. 274. *Langlois*, p. 266.

‡ See above, p. clxxvi. Appendix, p. 294.

£100, one moiety whereof I direct to be laid out in adorning the inner Chapel of the said College."

In 1766, Coningsby Sibthorp, Probation Fellow, (Demy in 1758,) died, and was buried (11 April) in the Antechapel at the south-east side of the entrance to the Choir². In this year payment appears to have been made for the last time for decorating the Chapel Court with green boughs on the Feast of Saint John the Baptist. The custom of preaching from the stone pulpit was probably discontinued about this time, as Whitfield, alluding to it in a pamphlet published in 1768, says, "They have lately thought proper to adjourn into the Chapel."

In 1768, the President, Dr. Jenner, died in the beginning of the year, and was buried in the south-east portion of the Antechapel. A marble gravestone marks the spot, with the simple inscription, *T. Jenner S.T.P. Præses. Obiit Jan. 12^{mo}, Anno Dom. 1768, ætatis 80.* He was succeeded by George Horne, D.D. and Fellow, who was elected Jan. 27, confirmed by the Visitor Feb. 2, and installed in the Chapel Feb. 4.

In 1770, the Altar-painting was cleaned and varnished by Spencer of London³.

In 1774, (18 Feb.) the President addressed the following letter to the Visitor on the subject of the Litany Services.

"My Lord, Your Lordship's kind attention to the interests of the Societies that have the happiness to be under your patronage encourages me, at the request of the Vice-President and other Officers of my College, and in conjunction with them, humbly to petition your Lordship for leave to make an alteration in one circum-

² The mode of conducting a College Funeral in this and a few similar cases will be found in the Appendix, No. xxix.

³ See Appendix, p. 294.

stance of our present discipline, relative to the hours of attendance on Divine Service. In obedience to the most judicious and excellent Injunction of your Lordship's worthy predecessor, Bishop Morley, bearing date 12 May, 1665^a, the younger Members of our Society are summoned to their devotions early in the morning, and at nine o'clock in the evening, and this, as it is said in the Injunctions, *ne Socii et Scholares in lectionibus suis aut auditionibus impediantur*^a. In the following section of the same chapter, the younger Members, notwithstanding their previous morning attendance, are enjoined to be present in Chapel at the canonical hour of ten, on Wednesdays and Fridays, when the Litany is read: *quibus temporibus, Socios, omnes Scholares, et Capellæ inservientes, necnon commensales quoscunque in Collegio commorantes, volumus interesse*^b.

“Now, my Lord, as it will unavoidably happen, that lectures, both in College and in the University, must be read on those as well as on other days, our humble request is, that your Lordship would be pleased to dispense with the observance of this latter clause on a condition, for the due and punctual observance of which in future I pledge myself to your Lordship, viz. that the Dean of Arts, officiating in the Chapel at early prayers, shall then and there constantly read the Litany on the days on which it is by our Church appointed to be read. The young people would then perform the whole of their devotions at that time, when they are best performed with effect, before the business of the day begins, to the prosecution of which the residue of each morning might be applied without interruption. Your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that I suppose the Choir Service at ten and

^a See above, p. cxxxv.

^a See Appendix, p. 359.

^b Ibid. p. 360.

four to be constantly performed and attended as usual, except that the Tutors will have their choice, and may attend at the early prayers, when it shall be more convenient for them to do so."

The answer of the Visitor to this letter has not been preserved, but it is highly probable from the present custom that he assented to the President's proposition.

In 1779, (May 30,) Thomas Thurlow (Demy in 1755) was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of Lincoln by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ely, Norwich, and Bath. He was afterwards translated to the See of Durham.

In 1781, (Sept. 22,) the President was installed Dean of Canterbury Cathedral.

In 1782, (April 2,) Dr. John Audley, Senior Fellow, and Prælector in Theology, died. In his Will was the following clause: "I give and bequeath to the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College in Oxford the sum of one hundred pounds, on condition that they purchase a handsome neat iron rail to fence in the Altar, or Communion-Table, of the inward Chapel of the said College: and moreover I would have my coat of arms, together with the date of the year, impressed on four or six places of the rail, (my coat of arms is *gules, a fret or*,) and also desire the money may be laid out in purchasing and erecting the said rail, &c. as soon after the receipt of this legacy as conveniently may be; and if any surplusage shall remain, I direct it to be laid out in repairing or beautifying some part of the inward Chapel at the discretion of the President." This legacy the College declined, as inadequate to the purpose; but Mrs. Mary Hale, Dr. Audley's Executrix, gave one hundred pounds to be disposed of in repairing and beautifying the inner Chapel in whatever way the President and Fellows might think fit. The sum was,

however, for the most part laid out in 1785, in a new fire-grate in the Hall, and Dr. Audley's armorial bearings, which still remain there, placed over it.

In 1784, (Nov. 4,) it was ordered at a College Meeting, "that the candlesticks now fixed to the wainscoat of the Chapel be taken away, and that others be provided to be placed between the books which the Fellows use. That the expense of the above be supplied from the late Dr. Audley's legacy.

In 1785, (Feb. 12,) Dr. Montague Cholmeley (Fellow 1733-1785) died, and left the following legacy in his Will; "I give and bequeath to the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College the sum of £300, to be laid out in adding a new west window to the Chapel of the said College, upon such a subject and in such a manner as they shall approve." It must be remembered that the window with the representation of the Last Judgment had been grievously shattered in the famous storm of 1703. The Society, however, desirous of restoring the ancient subject, rather than of inserting something new, applied to the Executor of their Benefactor to enquire if they could do so under the terms of the Will. The Executor, a nephew, Montague Cholmeley, (Gentleman Commoner in 1761,) replied, that Dr. Cholmeley "meant nothing more than the ornamenting and beautifying the Chapel." On this reply, application was made to Mr. Thomas Jervais^c, the celebrated glass-painter, who offered to undertake the restoration, without incurring responsibility in case of failure, for 420 guineas; but eventually he declined the work^d.

^c *V. P. Reg.*

^d Thomas Jervais died at Windsor, 29 Aug. 1799.

^e *College Orders*.—A.D. 1789, Feb. 2. "That Mr. Shaw be desired to write to Mr. Jervais to inform him, that it is the request of the Society, if

In 1786, "early in the morning of Feb. 25, two persons by means of false keys made their way into the College Chapel, and stole from the Altar a large silver Offertory Plate with an inscription on it, and two pair of tall massy candlesticks. One pair was of silver gilt, and was purchased many years ago by the College. The others were the gift of Sir Brian Broughton Delves, Bart. M.A. and Fellow-Commoner, and were of French plate of a very elegant form, after an antique, highly wrought and double gilt, with Sir Bryan's Arms, and a short inscription on them. They cost 70 guineas.

"Arms. Quarterly; first and fourth, arg. two Bars Gules; on a Canton of the second a cross of the first: second and third, Gules, a chevron arg. fretty or, between three Delves sable, with the Arms of Ulster.

"One of the persons concerned in the robbery, being apprehended on suspicion, afterwards turned King's evidence; in consequence of which his accomplice and two accessories were taken up, tried, and condemned. The two accessories were transported, and the other executed according to his sentence¹."

he finds himself at liberty, to undertake the repair of the western window; and, if he should not be at leisure, to know whether he has any objection to Mr. Pearson being employed with him."

A.D. 1789, April 24. "That Mr. Jervais undertake the west window in the Chapel for a sum not exceeding 420 guineas, and that £100 be advanced to him on account, when he demands it, and the remainder as occasion requires;—that the figure of the Virgin be omitted, and the rest of the design left to his judgment."

A.D. 1789, July 22. "As Mr. Jervais deems the repair of the west window unpracticable, and declines undertaking the painting of a new one, it is agreed to apply to Mr. Cholmeley for his consent for the application of the legacy to the new glazing the remaining windows in the Antechapel something like those of All Souls, and also for filling up the middle compartment of the west window with a new painting.—To desire Mr. Shaw to write to Mr. Jervais, and inform him of the intention of the College."

¹ *Gutch's Appendix to Wood's Hist. of Oxford*, p. 274. "The names of two of the thieves were Thomas Gerring and Miles Ward." *Baldwin's*

In 1787, the President made an offering of a pair of candlesticks for the Chapel Altar in lieu of those stolen the preceding year. They bore the following inscription: *D.D. G. Horne, Præses, necnon Decan. Cantuar. 1787*^s.

In this year a College Order passed, July 25, "that a sum of fifty pounds *per annum* should be set apart for the repairs of the Chapel."

In 1788, at a College Meeting (21 Feb.) it was resolved, "that Undergraduates of whatever order be alike subject in every respect to the authority of the Deans of Arts, and without distinction be required to attend at early and late prayers, be examined in the last week of every Term, and be enjoined to deliver a weekly exercise to the Dean of Arts. Also, that Bachelors of whatever order be alike subject in every respect to the authority of the Vice-President, and be without distinction required in common with such Undergraduates as are of three years' standing to declaim in the Hall immediately after dinner in Term upon such subjects as the Vice-President shall be pleased to appoint, and, unless they be Fellows, to attend at early and late prayers. Also, that, in the absence of the Vice-President, the Dean of Arts shall supply his place for these purposes in the Chapel, and the Senior Fellow in the Hall as usual. Also, that Bachelor Gentlemen-Commoners shall sit at Chapel with the Bachelor Demies."

On the following day an Order passed, "that early prayers be henceforth at the hour of seven during the

Newgate Calendar, vol. iii. p. 37. It is said that one of these rascals was a Dissenting Preacher; and that when he obtained admittance into the Chapel, his candle being accidentally extinguished, he exclaimed, "I doubt the Lord is not with us." See also Appendix, No. xxx.

^s Ibid.

Easter and Act Terms, and at the hour of eight during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms."

In 1789, (Feb. 11,) the President applied to the Visitor to obtain permission to sell the gold coins, called *spur-royals*, preserved by the Founder's direction in the Muniment Tower, for the purpose of investing the proceeds in the Funds. "We are the more anxious," he observes, "that this may be done by the consideration of what has happened at New College, where, after having laid out very considerable sums in beautifying the Chapel, the Society has been obliged entirely to new roof it at the expense of nearly £3000. The great age of our own Chapel, and the other original buildings of the College, cannot but beget in us apprehensions of being one day called upon in some such manner, notwithstanding all the care we endeavour to take in the inspection and repair of them from year to year." The Visitor's assent to this proposition was given by letter dated Feb. 17.

In 1790, (June 6,) the President was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of Norwich, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Lichfield, and Saint David's^b.

In the spring of this year there were reasons for believing from certain appearances that the roof of the Chapel was in a state of decay. This was confirmed by the examination of Mr. Pears, a builder in Oxford, and afterwards of Mr. Wyatt, a celebrated architect from Londonⁱ. An estimate was delivered in for new roofing

^b Stubb's *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*.

ⁱ *College Order*, 15 April, 1790. "That the front seats in the Chapel be removed,—the remaining rows extended to the Communion Table at the discretion of Mr. Wyatt: that the Choristers shall have an open iron rail before their seats; that the elbows of the stalls and also the desks of the row, that will then be the front row, be altered as Mr. Wyatt recommends; that the roof of the Hall and Chapel be covered with patent slate upon boards."

the whole, to be executed by Mr. Pears, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, on the following conditions: viz. "to take off the present roof, and raise the walls three feet six inches higher, and put on new oak plates, and a new roof with oak king post, fur principals, purloins, and rafters, covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ deal boarding and patent slating; to recast and lay the gutters with some of the lead from the present roof; to put up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch elm bracketting, and lath and plaister ceilings, and plaister mouldings, and flowers, as shewn in the model of the Chapel. To board up all the windows with deal on the inside of the Chapel, also the pulpit and desks. To put up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch elm bracketting, and lath and plaister ceiling, and plaister mouldings, in the Hall, the same as the ceiling of the Chapel at New College, and stucco, and colour the walls. To execute the above business in the best manner, will amount to the sum of £3612 15s. 2d. The stucco of the walls of the Chapel is not included in the above estimate."

At a Meeting of the President and Fellows held 26 Jan. 1791, it was agreed, "that £100 reserved in former years for the use of the Chapel, Dr. Bristow's legacy of £50, a hundred pounds given in caution money, and a hundred pounds with its interest, left by Mr. Bagshaw, should be applied (in addition to other funds) for this purpose." It was further agreed, "that Mr. Wyatt be applied to for a plan and estimate for fitting up and ornamenting the Chapel, and that the expense be defrayed from the same sources. That the colouring of the windows of the Antechapel be included in the above Resolution."

The following is a copy of Mr. Wyatt's estimate of the interior decorations of the Chapel, delivered in 31 Jan. 1792.

“ To execute the Altar according to the drawing with the same kind of materials as is used at New College : to put up an alabaster Altar-table, covered with a marble or granite slab, and a stone plinth to the height of the Altar-table : the whole, coloured or painted, if it should be thought necessary, will amount to the sum of £850.”

“ To execute the work between the Altar and the Stalls according to the drawings, and with the same kind of materials as is used at New College, will amount to the sum of £234 3s. 6d.”

“ To execute the stalls according to the drawings, the canopies to be made with the same sort of composition as the Altar : all the work below the canopies to be done in wood except the enriched brackets under the dark board of the upper stalls, which will be of the same composition as the canopies, and the lower front next the floor to be open work. The partitions between the seats to be of deal in the old Gothic form, and the partitions to the lower seats to have elbows with heads carved on them. The floors of both the upper and lower stalls to be of 1½ inch oak will amount to the sum of £2030.”

“ If in taking down the old work the floors and seats should be found sound and fit to do again, an allowance should be made.”

“ To erect an open-work Gothic screen between the Choir and the Antechapel (if it should be thought necessary) of deal and composition enrichments, and painted and sanded, will amount to the sum of £200.”

“ To erect a new Organ loft against the west window according to the drawings, to be of stone as high as the springing of the middle arch, the part above to be enriched with the same sort of composition as the Altar-piece, the Organ case itself to be done in wood with composition enrichments; the staircase to be of oak; the

walls of ditto plaistered. The surplice room to be floored with oak, and the walls plaistered, will amount to the sum of £850 10s."

"The walls of the Choir and Antechapel to be stuccoed will amount to the sum of £56 8s. 6d."

"To enrich the walls according to the drawings between the windows in the Choir will amount to the sum of £95 10s."

"To take up, rub, and relay the present paving, and make good with a border of Portland paving, and rub and reset the steps leading to the Altar, will amount to the sum of £162 15s. Total £4479 7s."

The repairs of the roof of Chapel and Hall were immediately proceeded with, and the College paid for that purpose in 1790 the sum of £534 11s. 8d.; in 1791 £928 7s. 4d.; in 1792 £320; in 1793 £622 17s. 9d.; in 1794 £891 8s. 6d.; in 1795 £917 1s. 8d.; and in 1796 £146.

These expenses were incurred for the roof alone, for in 1793, Jan. 31, it was agreed at a College Meeting, "that the execution of Mr. Wyatt's design for ornamenting the Chapel be deferred, and that the Chapel be put in the same state as it was before the repair of the roof, under the inspection of the President and Bursars." In October accordingly the Chapel was ready again for use^k.

In 1791, (April 12,) his Lordship the President addressed the following letter to the Fellows: "Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen, the distance between Norwich and Oxford is so great, the diocese of the former so extensive, the business so heavy, and my state of health so indifferent, that vain would be any attempt to discharge

^k A.D. 1793, Oct. 5. "Magdalen College Chapel will be opened this month." *Lit. Anecd.* iii. 705.

Oct. 24. "Magdalen Chapel is now used." *Ibid.*

the duties of both to the satisfaction of myself, or of those committed to my care: indeed the duties of one alone would be more than sufficient for me. I therefore enclose a Resignation of the Presidentship, requesting you at the same time to accept my hearty thanks for the many instances of kindness and indulgence shewn me during the years passed so happily among you, and wishing all success to the great and noble works you have in hand, which will require the superintendence and attention of a resident and active governor. Believe me to be in gratitude and duty bound *quam diu vixero in hoc mundo*, Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen, your faithful and affectionate friend and servant, G. Norwich¹."

As the Chapel was under repair, the Vice-President applied to the Visitor for permission to have the election in a chamber in the President's Lodgings. Permission was granted, and the great room over the gateway fitted up as a Chapel for the purpose. On the 27th of April the election commenced, but was postponed to the following day, no two persons having gained a majority of votes according to the Statutes. April 28, Dr. Parkinson and Mr. Joseph Martin Routh having obtained a majority of votes of all the electors, the latter was chosen by a majority of the thirteen seniors, con-

¹ *V. P. Reg.* Bishop Horne died in the following year, (17 Jan.) and was buried in the churchyard of Eltham in Kent. His biographer (Jones of Nayland, *Prefatory Epistle*, p. vii.) mentions, that "he accounted it a peculiar happiness of his life, that from the age of twenty years he was constantly gratified with the service of a choir: at Magdalen, at Canterbury, and at Norwich;" nevertheless, from the anecdote related of him, with respect to his engagement of a Clerk at Magdalen (see page 100), he could not have been very zealous in enforcing a proper attendance at the choral service in his College Chapel. He usually joined in the singing with a very loud voice, but always came in at the wrong places. Having once complained to a deputy-organist, Dr. Beckwith, that he played so loud that he could not hear himself sing: "Can you not?" said the musician, "I can hear you very plain indeed, Sir." The President smiled, and said no more.

firmed by the Visitor, and (May 4) installed *inter rudera* in the Chapel.

In the early part of this year, (Feb. 1,) the College ordered, "that Mr. Eginton be applied to, agreeably to Mr. Wyatt's recommendation, to make his experiments on the west window of the Chapel." And in 1793, (July 26,) "that Mr. Eginton be directed to proceed to finish the west window in the Antechapel." Mr. Eginton accordingly made correct cartoons of each compartment, the full size of the glass, with all the lost figures restored according to the original design, which he considered one of the grandest compositions he ever beheld^m. On the 6th of December another Order passed, "that £225 be paid to Mr. Eginton in part payment for repairing the painted west window in the Chapel." The full account amounted to £477 15s, the whole of which, together with £1 11s. 6d. for repairing three squares of glass in the inner Chapel, was paid in the two following yearsⁿ.

In 1792, (Aug. 15,) the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and other Members of the University, assembled at Magdalen College to meet the funeral procession of their late Chancellor, Lord North, which they accompanied from Magdalen bridge to St. Giles's. About this time the entrance into the cloisters near the north door of the Antechapel, which had been ornamented in 1636 by Inigo Jones with certain classical additions, to correspond with the new gateway erected at that period, was restored to its original appearance^o.

^m Letter from Eginton, dated Nov. 22, 1793.

ⁿ *Lib. Comp.* A.D. 1794. *Solut. Mro Eginton pro reparat. fenestr. occident. in Capella* £366.

A.D. 1795. *Solut. Mro Eginton pro rep. fenestr. occident. in Capella* £113 6s. 6d.

^o See a print of this gateway in the Oxford Almanac of 1789, republished in Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua*.

In 1795, it was ordered (Feb. 9), "that from this time the sum of two hundred pounds be set apart for the future repairs of the Hall and Chapel;" and afterwards, (July 27,) "that the sum of two hundred pounds be reserved annually for the interior decoration of the Chapel; but that this sum shall not begin to be paid till the debt incurred by the late repairs of the Hall and Chapel be paid off; and that the Order passed 9 Feb. be rescinded."

In this year, (Nov. 14,) after some previous correspondence with the Artist respecting the smaller windows in the Antechapel, it was agreed by the Society, "that Mr. Eginton be requested to send complete draughts of the eight different figures in the plan adopted."

In 1796, an Order was made (Jan. 23), "that Dr. Townson's legacy^p be applied to the repairs of the Hall and Chapel;" and (Feb. 1) "that the repairs of the wire-work in the Chapel windows be left to the discretion of the Bursars;" and (Feb. 2), "that Mr. Eginton proceed to execute the plan agreed on by the Society for the windows in the Antechapel." "The eight smaller windows in the Antechapel were consequently filled," says Ingram, "in a splendid manner^q with the College

^p Thomas Townson, Demy in 1735. He died 15 April, 1792. In his Will, dated 28 May, 1791, he bequeathed one hundred pounds to the College.

^q The Author of the "*Architecture of Magdalen College*" is not so complimentary as Dr. Ingram. "The painted glass," says he, (p. 73,) "for by this name it is dignified, and I must not change it, is decidedly the worst in Oxford. Such is its general character, that it casts a feverish hue over the interior; and viewing the Chapel from the Altar-steps, without the aid of a Summer-evening's sun, it is difficult to imagine in what other way than by a bonfire in the Antechapel so gloomy and deeptoned a glare could be produced."

Langlois also gives the following account of these windows. (*Essai sur la peinture sur verre*, p. 261.) "François Eginton repara, en 1764, la vitre occidentale de la chapelle de Magdalene College, à Oxford, peinte en clair-obscur d'après les dessins de Christophe Schwartz; elle représente le jugement dernier. On lui est redevable des huit fenêtres peintes qui

arms, Scripture history, and admirable portraits of John the Baptist, Saint Mary Magdalen, Kings Henry III. and VI. as well as of the Founders of four Colleges, Waynflete, Wykeham, Fox, and Wolsey." The artist was paid for this glass by instalments of £400 in 1797, £59 9s. in 1798, and £126 18s. in 1799.

In 1798, Dr. Pindar (Fellow in 1760) presented to the Chapel the large silver-gilt Offertory Bason, still remaining upon the Altar. It bears the following inscription: *D.D. Thomas Pindar, L.L.D. de Brombey Wood Hall in comitatu Lincolniensi, hujusce Collegii olim Socius 1798.*

In 1799, in order to keep up the custom of considering the Fellows responsible for chanting the Service on Sundays, Saints' Days, and their Eves or Vigils, it was determined (Jan. 31), "that the Chaplain, who officiated for them on such occasions, should receive a guinea from every Clerical Fellow, who is of age for Priest's Orders."

In 1801, it was resolved, (Jan. 31,) "that the Stipend of the Chaplains be increased by seven pounds *per annum*; and that the tuition of all Clerks within the College be paid for by the College."

In 1802, an addition by College Order (July 27) of twenty pounds *per annum* was made to the original Salary of sixty pounds to the Organist.

In 1803, it was agreed at a College Meeting, (Feb. 1,) "that the plan adopted at All Souls' College for warming the Chapel be introduced for the same purpose here, if upon enquiry it appears to have answered the purpose."

décorent l'entrée de la même Chapelle, dont la dépense s'éleva à 35,000 francs. Elles représentent les figures des deux patrons du Collège, Saint Jean-Baptiste et Sainte Marie Madeleine; des Rois Henri III, Henri VI; de W. Waynflete et de W. de Wykeham; de l'Evêque Fox, du Cardinal Wolsey, fondateurs de plusieurs Collèges à Oxford. Les autres compartimens des fenêtres sont enrichis du baptême de Jésus Christ, d'une mise au tombeau, des armes du Collège, et de celles des rois et prélats déjà mentionnés. Il est mort le 26 Mars, 1805."

In 1804, an Order passed, (Jan. 31,) “that one guinea and a half be paid in future by every Clerical Fellow, who is of age to take Priest’s Orders, to the Fellows’ Chaplain;” and, (April 13,) “that enquiries be made respecting the best method of repairing the roof of the Chapel;” and, “that Mr. Stratton be requested to send an estimate of the expense of warming the Chapel, and a sketch of his plan;” and, (June 19,) “that the roofs of the Hall, Chapel, and Antechapel, be reslated with Westmorland slate, under the direction of Mr. Harris, and that the expense be paid off in four years.” It amounted to £518 13s. 6d.¹

In 1807, it was determined, (June 12,) “that a pannel be opened in the wainscot on the north side of the Chapel, near the Altar, for the purpose of obtaining a circulation of fresh air.”

In 1809, an Order passed, “that the space opposite the western door of the Chapel be covered with gravel, and the turf removed.” This was the chief cemetery of those College Members who were not interred within the Chapel itself. It was at this time partially covered with half obliterated gravestones, now probably buried beneath the surface.

In 1812, an ornamental stove was placed in the Ante-Chapel, after a design by Mr. John Buckler. The cost of the apparatus amounted to £174 12s. 1d.

In this year an Act of Parliament passed, (28 July,) for registering marriages or burials in College Chapels, and sending copies of such entries to the Registrar of the Diocese².

In 1813, it was ordered, “that the annual expenses of the Chapel stove be defrayed by the Chapel fund: and that the Organist’s Salary be in future one hundred guineas *per annum*.”

¹ See Appendix, pp. 206, 207.

² Appendix, No. xxxi.

In 1814, an Order passed, (March 5,) “that the sum of £21 be allowed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge towards the engraving of a Plate of the Altar-piece in the Chapel, to be inserted in the Family Bible now being published by them.”

In 1821, at a College Meeting, (July 26,) it was determined, “that, in order to diminish the great expense attending funerals, hatbands and scarfs be not given to any Member of the College except to the Pall-bearers and Chaplains.”

In 1827, the south Cloister attached to the Chapel was rebuilt by Mr. Joseph Parkinson, an architect residing in London.

In 1828, an Order passed, (June 12,) “that an advertisement be inserted in the London papers, offering a premium of one hundred guineas for the best plan for fitting up the interior of the Chapel.” Eighteen designs by various architects were accordingly forwarded to the College, and exhibited in the Library.

In 1829, it was determined, (Jan. 31,) “that notice be sent to the absent Fellows, that the plans for fitting up the Chapel shall be taken into consideration on Wednesday, the eleventh day of March.” A decision was accordingly arrived at on that day, and on the nineteenth of March it was resolved, “that the prize of one hundred guineas, having been unanimously awarded to Mr. Cottingham, be forthwith paid to him; and that the sum of twenty-five guineas be paid to Mr. Plowman, as a testimony of the credit he had done himself by the design which he sent in^t:” also, “that

^t *Præmio centum librarum proposito ei, qui in tabulis optimum exemplar exhibuisset ad quod Capella de novo intus exornaretur, Architecti non minus octodecim suas quisque tabulas protulerunt; quæ cum inspectæ fuissent, Præsidenti et Sociis visum est, ut propositum præmium Mro. Cottingham de Civitate Londinensi Architecto adjudicaretur, necnon ut Mr. Plowman de Civitate Oxon. Architectus summa £26 5s. honoris ergo donaretur. See Appendix, p. 297.*

Mr. Cottingham be appointed as the Architect to superintend the execution, and to employ workmen for carrying his plans into effect,—that a room in the President's Lodgings be fitted up as a temporary Chapel, the President having kindly permitted the use of it for this purpose,—that the works in fitting up the Chapel commence on the first of July next, and that Mr. Redhead be employed as Clerk of the Works in improving the Chapel."

In 1830, Feb. 16, at a Meeting holden in the Common Room by the Vice-President (in the absence of the President) and Fellows, it was ordered, "that Mr. Cottingham's designs under their present modification for the interior of the Chapel and the Organ, which the Contractor undertakes to execute without any additional expense, met with the approbation of the Meeting, subject to that of Mr. President."

"On a survey of the specification by Mr. Redhead in conference with Mr. Roberson, at the request of the Meeting, it was suggested, (in entire accordance with the previous opinion of the Meeting and the Architect,) "that in refitting the interior of the Chapel no old wood should be retained, except only the original carved seats; the Architect suggesting, that the same wood throughout was necessary to the due uniformity of effect: in order to produce which, if any old wood were retained, it would be necessary to stain the new wood to harmonize with the old. The specification to be altered in this respect, according to the ultimate decision of the question. The Architect to get a specimen executed, in order to form an estimate of the cost."

"That the Specification furnished by the Architect to the College Solicitor, as a basis for his rough draft of the Agreement, having been revised by the Clerk of the Works, the Solicitor, and the Meeting; the said Speci-

fication as now altered, and as far as it can now be made out, (reserving the matters pending,) was approved by the Meeting."

"That the rough draft of the Agreement having been read to the Meeting by the Solicitor, it was considered to be sufficient in its provisions for the security of the Society."

"That the Question of the most eligible mode of heating the Chapel having been discussed, the Meeting agreed to that of warm water circulated in tubes, as being the safest, the most equable, and cheapest plan of distributing heat." These Orders were subsequently signed by the President.

On the 27th of March, it was agreed, "that the sum of £950 be added to the present estimate for the repairs of the Chapel, in consequence of the wood-work being entirely new;" and, "that Mr. Somers' plan be adopted for warming the Chapel." And on the 14th of May, "that the plans given by Mr. Cottingham be submitted to Mr. Blore, Architect, for his advice and consideration." And on the 26th of July, "that the old stone-work of the Chapel not used in the restoration of the Chapel be transferred to Theale Church."

During these alterations, on the removal of the panelled wainscot, there were discovered on each side of the Altar-table two doors of most elegant proportions^a, which

^a *Quum in Sacelli illo qui ad Orientem est pariete ab interna facie instaurando quæstio orta esset, utrum binarum, quæ ad utrumque Altaris latus sitæ sunt singulæ, portarum superliminare, anguli fere speciem referens, ad eundem denuo modum foret exprimendum, an in fornicem Gothico ædificandi more fastigatam nunc, levicula mutatione facta, inflectendum: (Quo nempe cæterarum ædis partium, ad ejusdem fabricæ generis disciplinam atque normam revocandarum, sibi constaret ratio:) visum est Concilio, ferendam esse æquo animo ejusmodi mutationem quam rei quasi necessitas quædam (quam tamen ipse sibi, qui novare prius alia cæperit, imposuisset Architectus,) postulare diceretur: Quum interim nobismet ipsis, a consiliis inde de Sacello reparando agitandis, ea quæ oportuit fuerit religio, quo minus a fide pristini istius exemplaris,*

formerly led to the ancient Vestiarium, now the Fellows' Common Room. These doorways were not retained by Mr. Cottingham, on account of the colour of the stone not harmonizing with the other stone used in the decoration of the edifice. These relics of ancient art are preserved in the Church of Theale, near Reading, in Berkshire.

In 1831, June 8, an Order was passed, "that the horizontal bars be removed from the roof in the Chapel, as proposed by Mr. Cottingham, at the expense of ten pounds. That the Society adopt the design for candle-sticks proposed by Mr. Cottingham for the use of the Chapel at the cost of £270: and accept the estimate of £338 12s. for building the fire-proof heating house, and making the excavations in the Chapel for the reception of the pipes: and also consent to the estimate of £224 16s. 8d. for lengthening the ceiling, cleaning and tinting it, and repairing and tinting the side walls of the Chapel: they also accept the estimate of £253, for paving the Choir and Skreen with Dorsetshire marble."

And on the 27th of July following, it was ordered, "that the bars be also removed from the roof of the Antechapel, and the ceiling there stopped and coloured like that of the inner Chapel, at the expense of £150, as estimated by Mr. Cottingham:" and, "that the Reign of William the Fourth, and the name of the Architect, be inscribed on the foundation-stone of the Organ-screen, and a dinner given to the workmen when the stone shall be laid."

The foundation-stone of the new Organ-loft was accordingly laid by the Vice-President, Dr. Daubeney, on

Magdalenensibus Sanctissimi, et ipsius initio Architecti et nostrorum omnium sententia elegantissimi, tantulum discederemus. V. P. Reg. 1830.

* Ingram, p. 24.

the first of August, 1831. The following notice appears in the Vice-President's Register.

A. D. 1831, Aug. 1^{mo}. *Quum, Sacello jam pæne instaurato, et ad pristinam normam revocato, visum est Collegio Organo etiam novos suggestus substruere, hoc die Vice-Præsidente imum sustruente lapidem supposita est Tabella his literis insculpta ;*

ANNO SACRO MDCCCXXXI. REGNANTE GULIELMO QUARTO, AD PRISTINI MORIS RATIONEM HIC REFECTUS EST ORGANICUS SUGGESTUS CÆTERAQUE CHORI SUPPELLEX, IMPENSA COLLEGII INSTAURATA. ARCHITECTUS LUDOVICUS NOCHELLS COTTINGHAM[†].

In 1832, Feb. 1, it was determined, " that Mr. Cottingham's estimate, viz. £136, according to the first design exhibited, (with the omission of the images,) for erecting an Altar-table in the Chapel of Painswick stone, be adopted. That Mr. Cottingham's estimate of £94, for building a Gothic recess in the Antechapel for the reception of the Tomb of the Founder's father, according to the design exhibited, be adopted; and that the expense of removing the Monuments of the two Littletons and of Walter Walwyn to the opposite wall of the Antechapel be included in the above estimate:" and, " that the Tablets be removed from the clustered columns, and be placed in some convenient situation."

On March 16, " that Sir Alexander Croke be requested to accept the painted pannels lately behind the stalls in the College Chapel, for the decoration of his Chapel at Studley." And June 8, " that bronze candelabra, according to the design exhibited by Mr. Cottingham, be ordered for the Chapel, at the cost of £80 per candelabrum: that Mr. Cottingham's estimate of £390, for tinting the walls of the Antechapel, repairing the columns where necessary, and reworking some of the pillars and

[†] This inscription was composed by the late President, Dr. Routh.

windows, and relaying the pavement with a thousand feet of new Portland stone, be adopted: that thirty-eight cushions be provided for the Chapel, at the expense of £4 per cushion." And July 26, "that Mr. Cottingham provide separate kneeling stools for the President and Fellows' seats, and kneeling forms for all the other seats, and two kneeling stools for the Altar, to be covered with velvet; also cushions for the President and Fellows' seats of crimson cloth; an Altar cloth, and two cushions for the Altar, of Genoa velvet; that the oakwork of the Chapel be varnished; and that the Litany stool be covered with crimson velvet."

In 1833, Orders were passed, (Feb. 7,) "that Mr. Cottingham's plan for fixing seats and a reading desk in the Antechapel be adopted, if the President and Bursars do not object to the estimate: that on the same condition, lateral tables, and kneeling stools for the Sacrament, be provided: that the Altar-carpet be changed, and a crimson coloured carpet be provided; and that a portable guard-rail be provided for the entrance of the Choir:" and, (Feb. 8,) "that new Prayer-books be ordered for the use of the Fellows in the Chapel, and bound in morocco by Mr. Hayes:" and, (June 14,) "that moveable desks with kneeling stools, after a design by Mr. Cottingham, for the south end of the Chapel, be adopted; that the tomb in the Antechapel and the space under the Organ gallery be guarded by a fence, from a design of Mr. Cottingham; that Mr. Cottingham be requested to give designs for two candlesticks* for the Altar-table, and for a Patina of a large size for the Sacrament: that thirteen candlesticks be fixed in the

* The two candlesticks eventually placed upon the Altar, where they still remain, were two of wood silvered over, which had been used by the Roman Catholics settled in College in the time of James II. These were thoroughly repaired and gilt by Wyatt of the High Street, Oxford. *See above*, p. cliv.

Antechapel at the disposition of Mr. Cottingham on the plainest brackets:" and, (Nov. 20,) "that the Antechapel be lighted with two gas lights:" and, "that the tomb of the Founder's Father be removed to the Oratory under the direction of Mr. Buckler."

In 1834, (Feb. 1,) it was determined, "that the Monument of the Littletons^a be removed to its original situation," and "that the little Oratory window be glazed with a casement."

In 1835, (May 14,) an Order passed, "that Mr. Cottingham's plans for desks and forms in the Antechapel be adopted, and that Messrs. Atkinson and Brown be appointed to execute them according to their estimate;" and, (Nov. 26,) "that the old side desks and seats of the College Chapel be offered to the Foresters (of St. Leonard's) for fitting up the interior of one of the (two intended) Chapels."

In 1836, (April 27,) it was ordered, "that the parts of the old Chapel furniture (with the exception of the marble pavement) that have not been reserved for the Church to be built at St. Leonard's, be offered to Mr. Mallam, and that, if Mr. Buckler should approve of the sum Mr. Mallam is disposed to give for the same, the acceptance of it be referred to the Society."

^a The Monument of the Littletons was executed by Nicholas Stone, Master Mason to Charles I. "In 1635," is the entry in his private book, "I made a tomb for the two sons of Sir Thomas Littleton, and set it up in Magdalen College in Oxford, where the boys were drowned, for the which work I had £30." John, the eldest, and Thomas, the third son, of Sir Thomas Littleton of Frankly, Bart. Scholars at Magdalen College under the care of Mr. John Oliver, afterwards President, were drowned at Porter's Pool, (near the top of Addison's walk,) May 9, 1635. The younger brother fell into the water, and the elder, in attempting to save him, perished with him." *Wood's Hist. of Colleges*, p. 338. *Diary of Thomas Crossfield*, Ms. Library Queen's College. *Cowley's Elegy on the Death of John Littleton*. Portraits of the two brothers are preserved at Hagley.

In 1837, (Nov. 22,) an Order was passed, "that the old furniture of the Chapel be forthwith disposed of by Auction^b, in lots, by Mr. Mallam, with a reserve of a portion which has been granted to St. Leonard's Forest."

On March 3, 1838, it was ordered, "that Mr. Cottingham be paid £160, being the difference still due to him for percentage for the works done in the Chapel;" and "that the Patina in the Chapel be gilt;" and "that pipes be laid down in the Antechapel according to the plan: and under the directions of Mr. Somers:" and on March 15, "that the alteration in the direction of the pipes to be laid down in the Antechapel be adopted:" and on May 16, "that Dr. Johnson's legacy of £100^c be applied to the purchase of two silver gilt flaggons, and gilding the Altar plate."

In 1839, an Order was passed, "that an Instrument be purchased by the Vice-President and Dean of Divinity, on which the Organist may teach the Choristers, to be placed in the Antechapel."

In 1840, (Dec. 8,) it was ordered, "that the stairs leading to the President's and Vice-President's seats in the Chapel be altered according to the plan submitted by Mr. Redhead."

In 1842, (May 24,) the College consented "that sufficient of the old oak pannelling now in the Tower be given to Mr. Farley, to enable him to build a reading desk and pulpit in the Chapel at Hardwicke."

Let us now go back for a few years. In 1831, (Jan. 2.)

^b See Appendix, No. xxxii.

^c Dr. John Johnson, Fellow of S. M. Magdalen College, 1800—1827, died in 1831. In his Will, dated Nov. 18, 1830, is the following clause; "I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, the sum of one hundred pounds, out of such part of my personal estate as may by law be bequeathed for such purpose, to be laid out in the purchase of a single piece of plate for the use of the Holy Sacrament in the College Chapel."

Henry Phillpotts, Fellow 1795—1805, was consecrated at Lambeth Bishop of Exeter by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Bristol.

In 1835, Dr. Ellerton made an offer, which occasioned the following Order (July 25), “that Dr. Ellerton’s Benefaction of £3 *per annum*, given as a reward to the best reader of the Lessons in Chapel, whether Demy or Clerk, be accepted, the Probation-Fellows still continuing to read when present.”

Sub hoc tempus Edvardus Ellerton, S.T.P. Socius Senior, quæ non multo ante centum libras Collegio nostro mutui nomine dederet, hoc insuper munificentiae suæ addidit, nempe, quo melior in Sacello fieret Sacrarum Scripturarum lectio, alteras centum libras Præsidenti et Scholaribus dono dedit, ut certamine Semicommunariis et Clericis proposito, fœnus ex hac pecunia pro præmio optimo lectori singulis annis persolveretur^d.

The Demies, however, in a Petition to the President, declined the acceptance of the prize for themselves, on the ground, that “the due discharge of so solemn a duty ought not to wear even the very smallest appearance of being influenced by the hope of remuneration^e.”

In this year it was resolved, (Feb. 3,) that,

“As it is desirable in the present frequent change of College Officers that the discipline affecting the Junior Members of the Society should preserve an equable and vigorous tone, the Fellows present at this Meeting recognise the following regulations, as having always obtained obedience when they were Undergraduates and Bachelors.

“First, that all Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates were required to attend Divine Service in Chapel every morning, and at the surplice prayers every evening;

^d *V. P. Reg.*

^e See Appendix, No. xxxiii.

and that a respectable congregation of Undergraduates was expected to attend every night at nine o'clock, when there were no surplice prayers.

“ Secondly ; that Themes were required by the acting Dean of Arts from the Undergraduates weekly during Term.

“ It is therefore ordered, in conformity with the above usage, by the President and Fellows, that the above regulations concerning attendance at Divine Service in Chapel, and respecting Themes, &c. be in future uniformly and strictly observed, and as soon as may be inserted in the Statute-books of the Deans, &c. as a record of the College, on this all-important subject of Collegiate Discipline, and for the direction of all future Officers.”

In 1838, (March 3,) the salary of the Organist was increased to £105 *per annum*.

In 1840, (Feb. 1,) it was determined, that the allocation of Clerks, whether resident or not, be increased to 1s. 0½*d. per diem*; and that the allocation of the Chaplains, whether resident or not, be increased to 1s. 4½*d. per diem*.

In 1841, the wretched state of the Choir with regard to the non-attendance of the Clerks, many of them serving other Choirs at the same time at which they ought to have been present at the College Chapel, attracted the serious attention of the Society ; and attempts were gradually made to abolish the sad abuses that had existed. Accordingly, a College Order passed, (Feb. 2,) “ that measures be taken for ensuring the full attendance of Clerks on surplice days ;” and, (March 25,) that the sum of £30 *per annum* be allowed to Mr. Sheppard, as a compensation for resigning his office at Christ Church, and for his further attendance in the Choir of the College : that the sum of ten shillings on Sunday be allowed to Mr. Thompson for his attendance

at Chapel every alternate Sunday, and likewise ten shillings on other occasions when his services are required by the College: that the expenses incident on the increased attendance of the Singing-men in the Choir be defrayed out of the proceeds of an Estate at King's Somborne, given by Mrs. Sheppard to the College."

In 1843, it was ordered, (May 11,) "that the sum of £30 *per annum* be paid by the College to two supernumerary Singing-men, Mr. Archer and Mr. Roberts, already appointed to serve in the Choir." In this year a strong feeling was unanimously expressed by the Society at a College Meeting, that the Dean of Divinity, if non-resident or otherwise engaged, should appoint a deputy to superintend the Services of the Chapel, and to enforce under the President the proper attendance of the Clerks and Choristers. This was accordingly carried into effect.

As certain of the Clerks, residing in College, were accustomed to attend the Choral-Services only when they pleased, and it pleased them to attend exceedingly seldom, the President issued a notice in 1844, (Oct. 20,) "that the Choir-Clerks resident in College should attend the Choir-Service as regularly as the Choristers, unless especial leave be given to be absent at any particular time." He afterwards insisted that on such occasions of permitted absence they should find a substitute to appear in their place.

In 1844, a Fellow of the College, Mr. Roundell Palmer, distinguished by high talent and a noble liberality, addressed the following letter to the President:

"Dear Mr. President, I have long felt that the restorations which took place some years since in our College Chapel were incomplete in one important respect, namely, that they did not include coloured glass

windows; I take the liberty of suggesting very respectfully for your consideration, whether an effort might not be advantageously made at the present time to accomplish this object. I hardly think there is likely to be any difference of opinion in the Society as to the superior beauty of bright colours over the present tint, which (however excellent the existing windows may be in their kind) must be admitted to throw a very cold and sombre light over an otherwise richly decorated interior. If the Society were agreed on this point, it would remain to be considered, how the expense of such an improvement could be provided for. My proposition would be this; that the Society should express its consent to the formation of a fund for this specific purpose by voluntary contributions amongst its Members. If the design meet your approbation, and you should think it worthy of being mentioned to the Fellows at the ensuing Meeting, you would much oblige me by stating at the same time my desire to be permitted to subscribe the nett annual dividends of my Fellowship to this Fund if opened."

This letter was laid before a College Meeting, and an Order passed, (Feb. 1,) "that Mr. Roundell Palmer's offer to form a fund for substituting new windows in the place of the present windows in the Choir of the Chapel, be thankfully accepted by the College."

From circumstances unnecessary here to relate, this design remained in abeyance till the year 1856, when it was determined (Feb. 1), "that immediate steps be taken for the substitution of painted glass in the Choir of the College Chapel, and that a Committee, consisting of the Vice-President, Dr. Bloxam, Dr. Newman, and Mr. Millard, be appointed to assist the President in carrying out the above Order."

In the ensuing month (March 6), another Order passed, "that the windows in the Choir of the College Chapel

be filled in each separate light with single figures of Apostles, Saints, Martyrs, and Bishops, including Bishop Waynflete, Founder of the College, and Henry III, Founder of the Hospital of St. John, under canopies, and with small pedestals.

“ That the eight windows originally in the Antechapel be replaced there.

“ That the two windows by Price on each side the Altar be given to some one Church or more in the Patronage of the College, and that the same Order apply to the windows in the Antechapel.

“ That the stone-work of each window be carefully examined and repaired, previously to the putting in of new glass.

“ That the small lights in the top of each window be filled with cherubims or angels.

“ That artists be requested to send in specimens of windows on or before the 10th of May.

“ That the two windows on each side the Altar consist as at present of the twelve Apostles.

“ That the Committee prepare a list of figures, to be submitted to the College at the May or July Meeting, for the remaining windows, avoiding except in a few special cases the figures already there.”

On the 25th of July it was determined, after due inspection of specimens sent in by some of the most celebrated artists, “ That Mr. Hardman be employed to fill one side of the College Chapel with painted glass, on condition of the sketches and cartoons being first approved of by a Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Dr. Bloxam, Mr. Millard, Mr. Rigaud, Mr. F. Smith, and Mr. Harris.”

By a subsequent Order, (7 Nov.) the production of cartoons was dispensed with : and by another, passed on the 13th of December, the following subjects were

selected for a second window ; Saints Gregory, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Symeon, Quadratus ; and for a third, Saints Christopher, Michael the Archangel, Meletius, Ephrem Syrus, Theophylus, and the angel Gabriel.

In 1858, at a College Meeting (17 Dec.), Designs for the following figures in the two remaining windows on the south side of the Choir were approved of ; namely, Saints Philip the Deacon, Barnabas, Stephen, Justin Martyr, Epiphanius, Melito, and Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, Cecilia, Nicholas, Frideswyde, Alban, and Birinus.

One of these five windows was put up in September 1857 ; two more in October 1858 ; and two in September 1859.

In 1848, the reformation of the Quire still continuing, an Order passed (11 May), “that Mr. Houghton be engaged as Supernumerary Clerk in the mornings at £25 *per annum*.” In the same year (Dec. 6), the salary of the Organist was raised to £150 *per annum*.

In 1852, the number of Eucharistic celebrations was increased, but it was not considered necessary that a Sermon should be preached on these additional occasions.

In 1854, the President in appointing a new Academical Clerk, so called, refused to admit him, until he had been examined by the Organist, and recommended as qualified to take part in the Choral Service ; for by some strange abuse, this office had not unfrequently been conferred on persons adapted neither by voice nor ear for such a situation.

Before the close of this year, the venerable and venerated President, having been Governor of the College for sixty-four years, expired after a few days’ illness. His remains were deposited in the College Chapel (Dec. 29), under circumstances of more than usual solemnity, recalling to mind the funeral in former days of his

predecessor, Dr. Oliver. The mournful procession, headed by the Quire, the Vice-President, and the Bishop of Oxford, who preceded the coffin¹, which was attended by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges as pall bearers, and immediately followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased, took up, as it passed the College Hall, the Fellows, Demies, and a large number of former Members, and marched onward to the Chapel. The effect of this solemn procession, moving to slow and sacred music round the ancient cloisters of the College, was most impressive. An idea of the extent of it may be formed from the fact, that it occupied two sides of the quadrangle. At the close of the sentence, "We brought nothing into this world," the procession reached the doors of the Chapel, and passed in. The sacred edifice presented a most striking and solemn appearance. The main object on which attention centred was the Altar hung with black cloth, and lighted with candles. Immediately in front was the aperture in the pavement designed for the reception of the coffin, and on either side were immense tapers in two large bronze candlesticks. The Chapel was hung throughout with black cloth, relieved with holly and evergreens, as emblematic of the Christmas season, and lighted with about fifty wax candles. The coffin was placed upon a bier in the centre of the Chapel, covered with a Pall. The Bishop of Oxford took his station on the right, and the Vice-President on the left of the Altar, while on each side were arranged the Fellows and Demies in their surplices, hoods, and funeral scarves. The Relatives, Pall-bearers, Mourners, and

¹ The coffin was of polished oak, adorned with brass studs, and bearing a plate upon the lid inscribed with these words, *Martinus Josephus Routh, S.T.P. Collegii B. M. Magdalenæ Præses. Obiit die Decembr. xxii. A.D. MDCCCLIV. Ætat. C.*

Quire, ranged themselves on the seats on either side. The spectators occupied the Antechapel. The Vice-President read the Service, the Quire chanting the Psalms, and singing the musical parts. But the true solemnity of the scene was derived less from its outward funeral honours, than from the deep feeling with which so many generations of the Society of Magdalen stood watching the consignment to the vault of the last remains of one, who had been so long a father and a friend; joined with the consciousness which every one of that large body had of the thoughts, contemplations, and recollections, which were passing through the mind of any other. There could be but one train of thought on such an occasion; one which combined all the serious, the deep, the subduing, the calming, the softening reflections, which can occur at the most solemn moment to human minds; recollections of acts of kindness, conversations, expressions, looks, all belonging to the irrevocable past, and mingling with the one prevailing presence of death. It was a scene of which the impressions can never wear away from the mind of any one who was present. The singing was most striking and effective, especially that portion which accompanied the procession through the cloisters, which had that exquisitely solemn but piercing character, which belongs to the highest order of funereal music. The Bishop at the conclusion gave the benediction, the congregation kneeling."

" He sleeps before the Altar, where the shade
 He loved will guard his slumbers night and day;
 And tuneful voices o'er him, like a dirge,
 Will float for everlastings."

* * * * *

§ A memorial Stone, with a characteristic effigy of the President in brass, designed by the younger Buckler, and executed by Hardman, was after-

On the 6th day of June, 1855, an Order issued from the Queen in Council, prohibiting for the future all burials in the Chapel, Antechapel, or Cloisters, except those of the President, or other Members of the Foundation, dying within the precincts of the College^b.

In an Ordinance sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament, and approved by the Queen in Council on the 6th day of April 1858, the provisions of the existing Statutes relating to Divine Service are declared to be henceforth void, the number of the Chaplains however and the constitution of the Choir being specially excepted. The same clause gives power to the President and Fellows to make and alter the regulations for daily Service, and to the Visitor to disallow and annul them. The election and removal of Clerks is vested in the President, and such Officers in conjunction with him as the President and Fellows shall from time to time determine.

* * * * *

I have now only to express my obligations to those, who have assisted me in this attempt to record the History of a College Chapel. Three, to whom my deepest gratitude is due, have passed away since the commencement of this volume. The late Venerable President, who took a lively interest in its progress, superintended the earlier sheets. Without the cooperation of Dr. Philip Bliss, my much-lamented friend, I should scarcely have ventured to undertake what has now been completed. To the Rev. George Booth, Vicar of Findon in Sussex, whose recent loss most heavily affects me, I cannot bear

wards placed over the spot of sepulture, inscribed with the following words; *Hic jacet corpus venerabilis viri Martini Josephi Routh, S.T.P. Rectoris Parochiæ de Tylehurst cum Theale, et hujus Collegii Præsidis. Obiit die xxii. Decemb. Anno Domini MDCCCLIV, Ætatis suæ C. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

^b See Appendix, No. xxxiv.

testimony too strongly. His kind and candid, often severe, criticism, his most useful suggestions and recommendations, demand the warmest expressions which sincerity can offer. From the Rev. George Williams, of King's College, Cambridge, and a learned friend at Corpus Christi College in the same University, and from the Rev. W. D. Macray, Chaplain of this College, and from several others, I have received most valuable and acceptable assistance. To the present Society of Magdalen, who have afforded me not only the free use of their historical documents, but still more encouraging and substantial patronage, I here proffer my most grateful acknowledgments; deeming the recollection of one line sufficient reward for days and nights passed in painful researches and persevering labour.

FORSITAN ET NOSTRUM NOMEN MISCEBITUR ISTIS.

REGISTER

OF

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CLERKS.

A. D.

1476 Baron, Robert.

Baron, Philip.

1486 Bell, Alexander. Instructor of the Choristers.

Masbrooke, Richard. Instructor of the Choristers.

Wardroper, John. Born in the diocese of Worcester. Prob. F. 1488. Archdeacon of Stafford, 1501. Prebendary of Tachbrook in Lichfield Cathedral, 1 May, 1501. Prebendary of Longdon in Lichfield Cathedral, 11 April, 1502. He supplicated for D.C.L. 6 Feb. 1505-6. Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, 1510. Archdeacon of Salop, 20 July, 1511. Prebendary of Bartonsham in Hereford Cathedral, 1511. In his Will, dated 16 July, 1515, he desired to be buried in St. Catharine's Aisle, on the north side of Hereford Cathedral.

Cheney, John. Chorister, 1485.

Long, William.

Spycer, Thomas.

Barnard, William. Chaplain, 1491.

Woodland.

Almotson.

Edmund.

1487 Colyn.

Campanet, . Chaplain, 1491.

Stalis.

1491 Danson.

Davys, Richard.

Danson.

Gregory, John. Chaplain, 1502. At the Visitation of Bishop Fox, in Jan. 1506-7, he is accused of bad conduct in Chapel; *tempore Divinorum celebrationis in choro perturbat, et dicit matutinas et alias horas omittendo cantum psalmodiarum et responsoriorum non debite exercet officium in choro.* B.C.L. July, 1518. He was afterwards the last Superior of the College of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity^a.

Gough, Thomas. See Register of Choristers, p. 2. Rector of Brumber, 1505.

Martyn, Henry. Collated Prebendary of Warham in Hereford Cathedral, 10 Oct. 1508. Prebendary of Gorwall, 31 Oct. 1508. Prebendary of Inkbarrow, 14 Nov. 1512. Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, 1514. Archdeacon of Salop, 3 March, 1515. He died 1523, and was buried in Hereford Cathedral, as he had directed in his Will, with this inscription on his gravestone: *Sub hoc lapide sepultus est venerabilis vir Magister Henricus Martyn utroque jure Baccalaureus. Archidiaconus Salopie in hac Ecclesia Cathedrali Herefordensi et Canonicus (obiit) xxvii die mensis Januarii Anno Domini secundum computationem Ecclesie Anglicane millesimo (quingentesimo vigesimo tertio. Cujus anime) propitietur Deus.*

Mathill.

Faetly.

1496 Freeman, Thomas.

^a The Friars of the Holy Trinity settled at Oxford A.D. 1201. Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, obtained certain tenements of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John, for which they were to receive one pound of frankincense yearly. These tenements stood between East Gate and St. Frideswyde's Gate, or the way leading from East Bridge to the Fields behind Merton College; these tenements being thrown down, the Earl built a house and chapel, situated, according to Aggas's map, opposite to the spot where Magdalen Hall was afterwards built, near the College Gate, and gave them to the Friars by deed, dated A.D. 1298. See Peshall's City of Oxford, p. 295.

Bate, Athelard. Chaplain, 1500.

Bakynnton.

Adams.

Ruckley.

Pachyng, . res. 1497.

Hochenson.

Smyth, Olmer.

Parker, Richard. Instructor of the Choristers, 1500—1503.

Kendall, George. Organist, 1502. Chaplain, 1509.

1506 Cummyn, John.

Smyth, Nicholas.

Fletcher, Thomas.

Lyrpyn, Hugh. Chorister, 1496. Demy, 1501.

Brown, Leonard.

Beecham, William.

Shepherd, Henry.

1507 Runwicke.

1508 Mason, John. Instructor of the Choristers, 1508.

B. Mus. 12 Feb. 1508-9. "Now much in esteem for his profession." Fasti. Chaplain, 1509.

1509-10 Turton, . Instructor of the Choristers, 1509.

Viccarreye.

Sawnders, . Chorister, 1493. Demy, 1494.

Milton.

West, . Chaplain, 1512.

Hutchins.

Hinckley, Thomas. Chaplain, 1512. M.A. 27 June, 1516.

1512 Robye.

Fagan.

Bekynsall.

Hyx.

Campanet, Roger. Chorister^b, 1507.

Colchester.

Harrington.

^b His name, and also the names of Richard Campanet, Shepard, Bromygame, and Carver, are accidentally omitted in the Chorister's Register for A.D. 1507.

Burton.

Kent.

1513 Chrynton.

Homing.

Tucker.

Croston, John.

Clerke, John. See Register of Choristers, p. 6. M.A.

5 March, 1515-16.

1515 Dawndyson.

Godfroy, William.

Dale, John.

Bawde, Thomas.

1516 Oryall.

Angwen, John.

Modder.

1517 Hamme.

Manot, . Chaplain, 1520.

Cuthbert.

Cowper, John.

Kynton, John.

1518 Burseigh.

1520 Sommur.

Archar.

Bathman.

Mandrell, . res. 1521.

Hyxley, . res. 1521.

Yerdlay, . Organist, 1520.

Parkar.

Nelstropp.

Brokham.

Adam, . res. 1521.

1521 Bryan, Henry. B.A. 18 Jan. 1521-2.

1523 Baynthrop.

Wetherton, William. B.A. 14 Nov. 1525. Organist, 1526.

Prob. F. 1527. Senior Proctor, 5 May, 1536.

Shaw, Matthew. B.A. 9 March, 1524-5.

Bennett, William. B.A. 27 Jan. 1524-5.

Goff.

Bewson.

Roper.

Trix.

1526 Spewson.

Leylond.

Thurlby.

Arncliffe.

Smyth.

Smeton.

Pygott.

Buller, . Organist, 1526.

1529 Browne.

Hew.

Bostoke.

Barbar.

Bull.

Bott.

Worlton.

Nolande.

Stephen, . Organist, 1529.

1531 Wells.

Hudson.

Norrysshe.

Fawton.

1534 Robynson.

Edwards.

Warren.

Perrot, Clement. Second son of Robert Perrott, Master of the Choristers. Organist, 1523. B.A. 1532. M.A. 12 July, 1535. Fellow of Lincoln College, 1535. Rector of Farthingstone, co. Northampton, 1541. Collated Prebendary of Buckden in Lincoln Cathedral, 30 Oct. 1535. res. 1561.

Weber.

1537 Salvande.

Ryse.

Baker.

Leys, Thomas.

Hedley.

Milwarde, Henry.

Brithers.

1538 Repington.

1539 Foscatt.

Gilbert, William. Prob. F. 1542—1553.

Cappar.

Fosgill.

Boswell.

1541 Walton.

1542 Wylie.

Mortibore.

Cobcote.

Bawne.

Williams, Thomas. Demy, 1546. B.A. July, 1546. M.A. Sept. 1549. Prob. F. 1546—1554. "*Noverint universi per præsens publicum instrumentum quod Anno Domini 1546 secundum computum Ecclesie Anglicanæ, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi 38^{vo}, mensæ vero Januarii, Thomas Williams, Artium Baccalaureus, in communi Aula Collegii Beatae Mariæ Magdalene in Universitate Oxoniensi examinatus per Joannem Vicaris, Vice-Præsidentem Collegii prædicti, de articulis quibusdam in statutis præfati Collegii requisitis, videlicet fueritne alicujus comitatus eligibilis per statuta Collegii prædicti, fueritne ad Sacerdotium dispositus, nullum habens impedimentum canonicum, tactis Sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliiis, coram majore parte sociorum juratus est se natum fuisse in comitatu Somerset, nullum insuper habere impedimentum canonicum quominus Sacerdos fiat, quo facto ad speciale mandatum Doctoris Cox^d Regii Delegati pro erigenda Ecclesia Christi, præfatus Joannes Vicaris citra ullam electionem jussit eum legere statutum legendum in admissione sociorum, ju-*

^c There was a family of the name of Cobcote, connected with the College as tenants, residing at Horspath, the last of whom, Joan, widow of John Cobcote, was buried there in 1590. The name remains under a painted window on the north side of the Church.

^d Dr. Richard Cox, Tutor to Edward VI.

ratusque in statutum prædictum præfatus Thomas admissus est in Socium Collegii prædicti in præsentia Joannis Redman et Roberti Bede necnon majorum partium sociorum.”—College Register, c.11.

In the time of Edward VI. he was one of the most active of the Protestant party in College. “One Thomas Williams,” says Wood, “a Bachelor of Arts, pulled a Priest from the altar after he had said the Gospel, and flung away his book, breaking thereby the Statutes, and running himself into wilful perjury. Furthermore also he with other young people, not contenting themselves with these zealous insolencies, did borrow hatchets, and went into the choir and chopped in pieces such books as were not bought for forty pound.” Wood’s Annals, vol. ii. p. 105.

Colfax.

Palmer^e, Julius. Prob. F. 1549—1553. B.A. 1547.

In the “Acts and Monuments” of John Foxe, (Fellow of Magdalen, 1538—1546,) the story of Julius Palmer is given at great length. It would be difficult to abridge it without losing much that is interesting: I have therefore copied it entire from the original^f. “As all God’s works be wonderful, which chooseth some of all sorts to confess His Gospel; so there is no one example in the whole godly fellowship of martyrs more to be marked, yea more to be wondered at, than this; that one which, all King Edward’s days, was a papist within the University of Oxford, and so obstinate, as that he did utterly abhor all godly prayer and sincere preaching, and almost of all them with whom he lived was therefore likewise abhorred, and (as I may say) pointed at with the finger, did yet after, in Queen Mary’s time, suffer most cruel death at the papists’ hands at Newbury in Berkshire, for the most ready and zealous profession of the blessed truth.

“His name was Julius Palmer, born in Coventry, where

^e Liber Computi 1546. *Sol. Palmer clerico pro stipendio suo per annum xx^s. et eidem pro opera in Sacrario et pulsandis campanis xiii^s. iii^d.*

Lib. Comp. 1547. *Sol. Wilie et Palmer pro diligentia sua præstita Sacrario xxv^s. viii^d.*

^f Cattley’s Edition, 1839, vol. viii. p. 201.

also his parents dwelt. His father had sometime been mayor of the city, and occupied merchandise, albeit he was an upholsterer by his mystery. How he was brought up in his young and tender years, from his first entering, we know not, but, as we have learned, he was sometime Scholar to Master Harley^a, which taught the free Scholars of Magdalen College in Oxford; by whose diligence, and the goodness of his own capacity, he became a toward young scholar in prose and verse: for he had a very prompt and ready memory, a wit sharp and pregnant. He spake Latin with great facility of utterance, and wanted not competent knowledge in the Greek tongue; inso much that divers times he supplied the room of the Greek reader in his house. He was a subtle disputer, both in the public schools, and also at home. He used to say, that he was never so pleasantly occupied, as when he came to the hard debating of profound questions in philosophy; so that he hath oftentimes watched and spent the whole night in the discussing and searching out the truth of deep and diffuse questions, as 'de principiis,' 'de infinito,' 'de vacuo,' 'de tempore,' 'de casu et fortunâ,' &c. And this used he to do sundry times, with divers of his equals.

"In familiar talk he greatly delighted, for the exercise of his learning, to defend the contrary to that which was affirmed; yet with modesty, and without all ostentation: for he greatly abhorred all overthwart cavilling, all frivolous talk, and unsavoury brabbling. He was not captious, but would reason so soberly, and with such probability, that even his adversaries would no less marvel at the dexterity of his invention, than at his comely and decent behaviour in prosecuting the same. And although he applied divinity very lately, it appeareth that he recompensed the small time of his study with the greatness of his diligence bestowed in the same, and his late coming to the truth, with his earnest and zealous proceeding therein. For by the secret inspiration of God's Holy Spirit, inwardly working in his heart, he gave an

^a John Harley, Master of the College School, 1542—1548; afterwards Bishop of Hereford.

apparent signification in his young years, that if God had spared his life to age, he would have grown to such maturity and ripeness of judgment, as whereby he should have been an ornament to Christ's Church, and an honour to his country.

“ And somewhat to speak of his civil behaviour, he was of manners courteous without curiosity, of countenance cheerful without high looks, of speech pleasant without affectation; he was affable and lowly as any child, and yet quick-spirited, and vehement in reasoning. He practised no deceit towards any man; for he was of such simplicity, that he was apter to be deceived than to deceive; and he was so great a contemner of all reproaches and injuries, that he would say, None were to be counted valiant, but such as could despise injury.

“ In private study he was so indefatigable, that he arose ordinarily every morning at four of the clock, and went not lightly to bed before ten at night. Insomuch that as he grew in years and understanding, so he came to be a Bachelor of Arts; and at length, for the hope appearing in him, to the preferment of a Fellowship in Magdalen College, where also he was admitted to the office of a Reader in Logic, anno 1550, Now, if he had, at the first, favoured sincere religion so much as he followed his book, then had we had the less matter to note in him. But indeed he was so much (as is aforesaid) addicted to the Romish faith, that his company and conversation in the same house were altogether with such as were utter enemies to the Gospel of Christ. If he came to Common Prayer at any time, it was by violence and compulsion; for otherwise he came not. Sermons would he hear none himself, nor yet suffer his scholars to resort unto them by his good will; for he was fully persuaded that they might be better occupied at home. The preachers themselves he did both disdain and despise, and all such as were setters-forth of sound doctrine beside; for the which contumacy and stubbornness, he was so oft called before the officers of the College, and punished sometimes by the purse, sometimes by the lack of his commons, and otherwhile by certain tasks and

exercises of learning, enjoined unto him, that divers supposed him to have endeavoured, of set purpose, continually to seek occasion whereby he might be counted a sufferer for that fantasied religion of the Romish Church.

“ In the end, not long before the death of King Edward, that godly Prince, certain slanderous libels and railing verses were privily fixed to the walls and doors in sundry places of the College, against the President, which was then Dr. Haddon^b, whereby was ministered further matter of trouble to Palmer. For whereas it was well known that he, and some of his companions, had a very little while before spoken contumelious words against the President; it could not be now avoided, but that thereby arose a vehement surmise and suspicion, that he, conspiring with others, had contrived, made, and scattered abroad, the said slanderous writings. Great inquisition was made in the College, to search out the author of so malicious and despiteful a deed; but nothing could be found and proved against Palmer, or any of his companions. Now Palmer, being hereupon examined by the officers, did not only with stout courage deny the fact to have been his, but also spake further many reproachful words touching the said officers, and sent the same to them in writing, whereby he was by them adjudged to be an unworthy member of that society. And so for this, and other popish pranks (continuing obstinate still), he was expelled the House.

“ After he was thus despatched of his room, he was fain, for his own maintenance, to apply himself to be a teacher of children in the house of Sir Francis Knolles^c, in the which trade he continued until the coming-in of Queen Mary. And when her Visitors were sent to Magdalen College, under a title of reformation, (whereas all things were better afore,) I mean to displace divers of the Fellows that were learned, and to put right Catholics (as they called them) in their rooms; then came this Julius Palmer, waiting as a dog for his bone,

^b Walter Haddon, President, 1552—1553.

^c Sir Francis Knolles, educated at Magdalen College; afterwards Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth.

to be restored to his living again, of which he had been deprived before; thinking by good right to be restored of them, whose faith and religion (as he said) he did to the uttermost of his power defend and maintain. And indeed at length he obtained the same. If he could have suppressed the Word of God in King Edward's days, (such was his malicious zeal,) he would sure have done it. Then after he was restored again to his house in Queen Mary's reign, God dealt so mercifully with him, that in the end he became of an obstinate papist, an earnest and zealous gospeller.

“ Concerning whose conversion to the truth, for the more credit to be given to the same, we have here put down a letter written by one Master Bullingham^k, Fellow in some part of King Edward's time with the said Palmer, then also of the same faction of religion with him, and toward the latter end of the said King's reign, a voluntary exile in France for papistry: in Queen Mary's days, likewise a Chaplain unto Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester; and after the coming in of Queen Elizabeth, such a one as for his obstinacy was quite and clean despatched from all his livings by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and yet now (God be praised therefor!) a most constant professor, and earnest teacher of the Word of God. This man, at the request of a certain friend of his in London, being desirous to know the certain truth thereof, wrote unto him concerning this Julius. The copy of which letter we thought good here to insert, for that the parties being alive can testify the same to be true and certain, if any man shall doubt thereof.

“ *The Letter of Master Bullingham.*

“ ‘ Master Bullingham, I wish you and all yours continual health in the Lord. Hitherto have I not written any thing unto you concerning Julius Palmer, that constant witness of God's truth, for that his doings and sayings known unto me, were worn out of my remembrance: and to write an untruth, it were rather to deface and blemish, than to adorn and beautify

^k John Bullingham, Prob. F. 1650—1653; afterwards Bp. of Gloucester.

him. After his conversion to the most holy Gospel, I never saw his face: wherefore the less have I to certify you of. But so much as seemeth to me to serve most unto the purpose, here I commend unto you; and in witness that my sayings are true, I subscribe my name, willing, praying, and beseeching you to publish the same to the whole world, etc.

“ ‘ At what time I Bullingham intended to forsake England, and to fly into France, for the wicked Pope's sake, (which came to pass indeed; for in Rouen I was for a time,) this Julius Palmer and Richard Duck¹, brought me outwards in my journey till we came to London; where on a day Julius Palmer and I walked to St. James's, the Queen's Palace; and as we leaned at the great gate of that place, Palmer spake thus unto me: “ Bullingham, you know in what misery and calamities we are fallen for the Pope and his religion. We are young men, abhorred of all men now presently, and like to be abhorred more and more. Let us consider what hangeth over our heads. You are departing into a strange country, both friendless and moneyless, where I fear me you shall taste of sourer sauces than hitherto you have done. And as for me, I am at my wits' end. The face of hell itself is as amiable unto me as the sight of Magdalen College; for there I am hated as a venomous toad. Would God I were raked under the earth! And as touching our religion, even our consciences bear witness that we taste not such an inward sweetness in the profession thereof, as we understand the gospellers to taste in their religion: yea, to say the truth, we maintain we wot not what, rather of will than of knowledge. But what then? Rather than I will yield unto them, I will beg my bread.” So Palmer bequeathed himself to the wide world, and I passed over into Normandy. At my return into England again, my chance was to meet Palmer in Paul's, where a rood was set up. This our meeting was in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, and our miserable departing not long before the end of King Edward's days. Then after our greeting, thus said Palmer, “ Bullingham, is this our god,

¹ Richard Duck, Prob. F. 1540—1557.

for whom we have smarted?" "No Palmer," quoth I, "it is an image of him." "An image!" quoth he. "I tell thee plainly, Bullingham, John Calvin (whose Institutions I have perused since our departure) telleth me plainly, by God's Word, that it is an idol; and that the Pope is antichrist, and his clergy the filthy sink-hole of hell. And now I believe it: for I feel it sensibly. O that God had revealed these matters unto me in times past! I would have bequeathed this Romish religion (or rather irreligion) to the devil of hell, from whence it came. Believe them not, Bullingham. I will rather have these knees pared off, than I will kneel to yonder jackanapes [meaning the rood]. God help me, I am born to trouble and adversity in this world!" "Well Palmer," said I, "is the wind in that corner with you? I warrant you it will blow you to Little Ease at the end. I will never have to do with you again." So I left Palmer walking in Paul's, who, through the element of fire, is exalted above the elements, where eternal rest is prepared for persecuted martyrs. This much is true, and let it be known that I, Bullingham, affirm it to be true. More I have not to say. In these words and deeds it appeareth that God had elected him.

" ' From Bridgewater, April 26, anno 1562.

" ' By me, John Bullingham.'

" When he was by the Visitors restored to his College, although he began something to savour and taste of God's truth, by conference and company of certain godly and zealous men abroad, in time of his expulsion, especially at the house of Sir Francis Knolles; yet was he not thoroughly persuaded, but in most points continued for a while either blind, or else doubtful. Neither could he choose but utter himself in private reasoning from time to time, both in what points he was fully resolved, and also of what points he doubted. For such was his nature alway, both in papistry and in the Gospel, utterly to detest all dissimulation, insomuch that by the means of his plainness, and for that he could not flatter, he suffered much woe, both in King Edward's, and also in Queen Mary's

time. Whereas he might at the first have lived in great quietness, if he could have dissembled, and both done and spoken against his conscience, as many stirring papists then did. And likewise he might have escaped burning in Queen Mary's time, if he would either have spoken, or kept silence against his conscience, as many weak gospellers did. But Palmer could in nowise dissemble.

“ Now within short space, God so wrought in his heart, that he became very inquisitive and careful to hear and understand, how the martyrs were apprehended, what articles they died for, how they were used, and after what sort they took their death. Insomuch that he spared not at his own charges to send over one of his scholars, in the company of a Bachelor of that House, to Gloucester, to see and understand the whole order of Bishop Hooper's death, and to bring him true report thereof: which thing some think he the rather did, because he was wont in King Edward's time to say, that none of them all would stand to death for their religion. Thus he learned with what great, extreme, and horrible cruelty the martyrs of God were tried, and how valiantly they overcame all kind of torments to the end: whereof he himself also did see more experience afterward, at the examination and death of those holy confessors and martyrs which were burned at Oxford before his eyes; insomuch that the first hope which the godly conceived of him, was at his return from the burning^m of Bishop Ridley and Bishop Latimer, at what time, in the hearing of divers of his friends, he brast out into these words and such like: ‘ O raging cruelty! O tyranny tragical, and more than barbarous!’

“ From that day forward he studiously sought to understand the truth, and therefore with all speed he borrowed Peter Martyr's Commentaries upon the first to the Corinthians, of one of Magdalen, yet alive, and other good books of other men. And so, through hearty prayer and diligent search and conference of the Scriptures, at length he believed and embraced the truth with great joy; and so profited in the

^m 16 Oct. 1555.

same, that daily more and more, he declared it both in word and deed, in such sort as he never hated the truth more stubbornly before, than afterward he willingly embraced the same, when it pleased God to open his eyes, and to reveal unto him the light of His Word. And now again when he should come to Church, in those days of Popery, there to be occupied among the rest, in singing of responds, reading of legends, and such like stuff allotted unto him, he had as much pleasure, he said, to be at them, as a bear to be baited and worried with dogs. When he came, it was (as it appeared) more to avoid displeasure and danger, than for any good will and ready affection.

“ At length through God’s grace, he grew up to such maturity and ripeness in the truth, that he spared not to declare certain sparks thereof in his outward behaviour and doings. For when he should keep his bowing measures at ‘Confiteor’^a (as the custom there was), in turning himself to and fro, sometimes eastward, sometimes westward, and afterward knock his breast at the elevation time; against these idolatrous adorations his heart did so vehemently rise, that sometimes he would absent himself from them, and sometimes being there, he would even at the sacring time (as they termed it) get him out of the Church to avoid those ungodly gestures, and idolatrous adoration. To be short, perceiving, after a while, that he was greatly suspected and abhorred of the President then being, which was Master Cole^o, and of divers others which before were his friends, and therewithal feeling great conflict and torment of conscience daily to grow

^a By these “measures” he meaneth a certain ceremony of the College, which was this: that in the ‘Confiteor’ time at even-song, the whole company of the Choir (who were there, to the number of a hundred) standing up, and turning their faces first to the high altar, should then turn them to the President, and from the President to the high altar again: and so, after turning and returning three times together, the President should say, “Misereatur,” which done, every man was to place himself again in his stall.

^o Arthur Cole, President 1555–1558.

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... seeing also that his new
 ... nor quietly stand together,
 ... the house. For he thought
 ... of expulsion, as he did at the
 ... now waxed warmer. And being
 ... a special friend (who would gladly
 ... stay there longer), whither he would
 ... he made this answer, 'Domini est
 ... just that is, 'The earth is the Lord's,
 ... herof.' 'Let the Lord work; I will commit
 ... and the wide world.'

... think it expedient, before I write of the painful
 ... he suffered after he came abroad into the perilous
 ... deep sea of this wretched wide world, first, to
 ... one or two examples of his outward behaviour, at
 ... as he had recourse to the College, after his last
 ... whereby the reader may yet better understand
 ... his simplicity and plainness, and how far wide he was
 ... all cloaked dissimulation in God's cause, which certain
 ... persons have sought maliciously to charge him
 ... Being at Oxford on a certain time in Magdalen
 ... College, and having knowledge that the Spanish Friar John^p
 ... (who succeeded Dr. Peter Martyr, in the office of Divinity
 ... Lecturer) would preach there that present Sunday, he would
 ... not, at the first, grant to be present at it. At length a friend
 ... of his, a Fellow of that house, persuaded so much with him,
 ... that he was content to accompany his said friend to the
 ... Church. But suddenly, as the Friar vehemently inveighed
 ... against God's truth, in defending certain popish heresies,
 ... Palmer, having many eyes bent and directed towards him,
 ... departed from amongst the midst of the auditory, and was
 ... found in his friend's chamber weeping bitterly. Afterward,
 ... being demanded why he slipped away upon such a sudden,
 ... 'Oh,' said he, 'if I had not openly departed, I should have
 ... openly stopped mine ears: for the Friar's blasphemous talk,

^p John de Villa Garcia, Prælector of Divinity in Magdalen College,
 1556—1558.

in disproving, or rather depraving, the verity, made mine ears not to glow, but my heart worse to smart, than if mine ears had been cut from my head.'

"It chanced another time, that the same friend of his, called Master Shipper^a, being then Bursar of the House, bade him to dinner in his chamber. Palmer, not knowing what guests were also thither invited and bidden, happened there (contrary to his expectation) to meet with the foresaid Friar, with whom were present Dr Smith^r, Dr. Tresham, and divers other Papists, whose company Palmer could not well bear; and therefore, whispering a friend in the ear, he said he would be gone, for that was no place for him: 'I will,' saith he, 'to the Bursar's table^s in the great hall.' The Bursar understanding his mind, desired him of all friendship not so to depart, alleging that it were the next way to bewray himself, and as it were of purpose to cast himself into the briers; with many other persuasions, as the shortness of time would permit. In the end he condescended to his request, and tarried. Now as he came to the fire-side, the Friar saluted him cheerfully in Latin, for he could not speak English. Palmer with an amiable countenance re-saluted him gently: but when the Friar offered him his hand, he, casting his eye aside, as though he had not seen it, found matter of talk to another standing by, and so avoided it; which thing was well marked of some, not without great grudge of stomach.

"After they were set and had well eaten, the Friar with a pleasant look, offering him the cup, said, '*propino tibi, juvenis erudite.*' Palmer at that word blushing as red as scarlet, answered, '*non agnosco nomen, domine.*' And therewith taking the cup at his hand, he set it down by him, as though he would have pledged him anon after, but in the end it was also well marked, that he did it not. When dinner was done, being sharply rebuked of the said Bursar his friend,

^a Richard Shipper, or Shepperey, Prob. F. 1549—1557.

^r Prælector of Divinity in Magdalen College in 1547, and again in 1555.

^s The table at the south-east corner of the hall, where the Clerks now dine. J. R. B.

for his so unwise, uncivil, and unseemly behaviour (as he termed it), he made answer for himself, and said, ‘The oil of these men doth not supple, but breaketh my head[†].’

“Another time, which was also the last time of his being at Oxford, not long before his death, one Barwick[‡], an old acquaintance of his, being sometime Clerk of Magdalen’s, and then Fellow of Trinity College, a rank Papist, began to reason with him in his friend’s chamber aforesaid, and perceiving him to be zealous and earnest in defence of the verity, he said unto him in the hearing of Master Thomas Parry[‡], and others there present: ‘Well, Palmer! well, now thou art stout, and hardy in thine opinion; but if thou wert once brought to the stake, I believe thou wouldest tell me another tale. I advise thee beware of the fire, it is a shrewd matter to burn!’ ‘Truly,’ said Palmer, ‘I have been in danger of burning once or twice, and hitherto (I thank God) I have escaped it. But I judge verily, it will be my end at the last: welcome be it, by the grace of God! Indeed it is a hard matter for them to burn, that have the mind and soul linked to the body, as a thief’s foot is tied in a pair of fetters: but if a man be once able, through the help of God’s Spirit, to separate and divide the soul from the body, for him it is no more mastery to burn, than for me to eat this piece of bread.’

“Thus much, by the way, concerning his plainness, without dissimulation, and how he feared not openly to show himself more grieved in heart to hear the word of God blasphemed, than to suffer any worldly pains. Now let us proceed in our story, and faithfully declare both the occasion and manner of his death.

“Within short space after he had yielded up his Fellowship in Oxford, he was, through God’s providence, (who never faileth them that first seek his glory,) placed Schoolmaster by patent in the Grammar-School of Reading, where he was well accepted of all those that feared God, and favoured his

[†] Alluding to Psalm cxli. 5. I. R. B.

[‡] John Barwick, Clerk in 1545.

[‡] Thomas Parry, Perry, or Pirrhie. Prob. F. 1553—1568. See note z, p. 23.

word, as well for his good learning and knowledge, as also for his earnest zeal, and profession of the truth. But Satan, the enemy of all godly attempts, envying his good proceedings and prosperous success in the same, would not suffer him there long to be quiet. Wherefore he stirred up against him certain double-faced hypocrites, which by dissimulation and crafty insinuation had crept in, to understand his secrets, under the pretence of a zeal to the Gospel; which men he (suspecting no deceit) right joyfully embraced, making them privy of all his doings. For as he himself was then fervently inflamed with the love of heavenly doctrine; so had he an incredible desire by all means possible to allure and encourage others to the profession of the same.

“ These faithful and trusty brethren, so soon as they had found good opportunity, spared not in his absence to rifle his study of certain godly books and writings; amongst the which was his replication to Morewine’s^v verses, touching Winchester’s epitaph, and other arguments both in Latin and English, written by him against the popish proceedings, and specially against their unnatural and brutish tyranny, executed toward the martyrs of God. When they had thus done, they were not ashamed to threaten him that they would exhibit the same to the Council, unless he would without delay depart out of their coasts, and give over the School to a friend of theirs. The truth of this story appeareth in part by a letter written, with his own hand, out of prison, eight days before he was burned; which because it is of certain credit, and came to our hands, therefore we are the bolder to avouch it for a truth.

“ Thus then was this silly young man, for the safeguard of his life, forced to depart upon the sudden from Reading, leaving behind him in the hands of his enemies his stuff, and one quarter’s stipend; and so he took his journey toward Ensham, where his mother then dwelt, hoping to obtain at

^v Peter Morewine or Morwent, Prob. F. 1551—1553. “ He writ a poem, entitled, ‘ Epicedium’ (for he was a man of florid learning) against one Morwin, who had made verses in praise of the Bishop of Winchester, deceased.” See Strype, *Memorials* under Mary, chap. xlvi.—*Cattley*.

her hands certain legacies due to him by his father's last will, which he should have received certain years before; and taking his journey by Oxford, he requested certain of his friends to accompany him thither. His mother, understanding his state and errand by Master Shipper and his brother, (whom he had sent before to entreat for him,) as soon as she beheld him on his knees, asking her blessing as he had been accustomed to do: 'Thou shalt,' said she, 'have Christ's curse and mine, wheresoever thou go.' He pausing a little, as one amazed at so heavy a greeting, at length said, 'O mother! your own curse you may give me, which God knoweth I never deserved; but God's curse you cannot give me, for He hath already blessed me.' 'Nay,' saith she, 'thou wentest from God's blessing into the warm sun, when thou wast banished for a heretic out of that worshipful house in Oxford; and now, for the like knavery, art driven out of Reading too.' 'Alas, mother!' saith he, 'you have been misinformed. I was not expelled nor driven away, but freely resigned of mine own accord. And heretic I am none, for I stand not stubbornly against any true doctrine, but defend it to my power. And you may be sure, they use not to expel nor banish, but to burn heretics (as they term them).' 'Well,' quoth she, 'I am sure thou dost not believe as thy father and I, and all our forefathers have done; but as we were taught by the new law in King Edward's days, which is damnable heresy.' 'Indeed, I confess,' saith he, 'that I believe that doctrine which was taught in King Edward's time, which is not heresy but truth: neither is it new, but as old as Christ and his Apostles.' 'If thou be at that point,' saith she, 'I require thee to depart from my house, and out of my sight, and never take me more for thy mother hereafter. As for money and goods, I have none of thine; thy father bequeathed nought for heretics: faggots I have to burn thee: more thou gettest not at my hands.' 'Mother,' saith he, 'whereas you have cursed me, I again pray God to bless you; and prosper you all your life long;' and with like soft talk, sweet words, and abundance of tears trickling down his cheeks, he departed from her; where-

with he so mollified her hard heart, that she hurled an old angel after him, and said, 'Take that, to keep thee a true man.'

"Thus poor Palmer, being destitute of worldly friendship, and cruelly repelled of her whom he took to have been his surest friend, wist not which way to turn his face. Soon after, when he had bethought himself, it came to his mind to return secretly to Magdalen College, upon the assured trust and affiance, that he had a privy friend or two in that house. At what time, by the suit of one Allan Cope^{*}, then Fellow of the house, he obtained letters commendatory from Master Cole[†], President there, for his preferment to a School in Gloucestershire. So he getteth him away, committed by his friends to God's divine protection, of whom some accompanied him as far as Ensham Ferry, and some to Burtford.

"Afterward as he went alone, musing and pondering of matters, it came in his head (as he writeth in an epistle to one of his friends) to leave his appointed journey, and to return closely to Reading, trusting there, by the help of friends, to receive his quarter's stipend, and convey his stuff to the custody of some trusty body. 'To Reading he cometh, and taketh up his lodging at the Cardinal's Hat, desiring his hostess instantly to assign him a close chamber, where he might be alone from all resort of company. He came not so closely, but that this viperous generation had knowledge thereof: wherefore without delay they laid their heads together, and consulted what way they might most safely proceed against him, to bring their old cankered malice to pass. And soon it was concluded, that one Master Hampton, (which then bare two faces in one hood, and under the colour of a brother played the part of a dissembling hypocrite,) should resort to him under the pretence of friendship, to feel and fish out the cause of his repair to Reading.

"Palmer, as he was a simple man, and without all wrinkles of cloked collusion, opened to him his whole intent. But Hampton earnestly persuaded him to the contrary, declaring

^{*} Alan Cope, Prob. F. 1548—1560.

[†] Arthur Cole, President 1555—1558.

what danger might ensue if this were attempted. Against his counsel Palmer replied very much, and as they waxed hot in talk, Hampton flung away in a fury, and said, as he had fished, so should he fowl, for him. Palmer, not yet suspecting such pretended and devised mischief, as by this crooked and pestiferous generation was now in brewing against him, called for his supper, and went quietly to bed: but quietly he could not long rest there. For within short space after, the officers and their retinue came rushing in with lanterns and bills, requiring him in the king and queen's name to make ready himself, and quietly to depart with them. So this silly young man, perceiving that he was thus Judasly betrayed, without opening his lips, was led away as a lamb to the slaughter, and was committed to ward; whom the keeper, as a ravening wolf greedy of his prey, brought down into a vile, stinking, and blind dungeon, prepared for thieves and murderers. And there he left him for a time, hanging by the hands and feet in a pair of stocks, so high, that well near no part of his body touched the ground.

“ In this cave or dungeon he remained about ten days under the tyranny of this unmerciful keeper.

“ Here by the way, gentle reader, I have by a little digression to give thee to understand, concerning one Thomas Thackham: for that the said Thomas Thackham, in the story of this Julius Palmer, was noted and named in our former book², to be a doer and a worker against the said blessed

² Foxe does not allude here to his *First Edition*, as Strype has erroneously supposed, but to the *Second Edition* of the *Acts and Monuments*, published in 1570. The statements so offensive to Thackham were also repeated in the *Third Edition*, printed six years subsequent to the second, but they were suppressed in the edition of 1583, for the reasons above alleged by Foxe. Thackham's “reply in writing,” to which Foxe alludes, is extant in the Harleian MSS. (No. 425. art. 10;) it is entitled, “An Answer to a Slaunder untruly reported by Mr. Foxe, in a certain booke intytuled the *Seconde Volume* of the *Ecclesiasticall Hystorye*, conteynynge the *Acts and Monuments* of *Martyres*; wyche was broughte unto hym (and as yt maye be supposed) by some uncharytable and malycyous slaunderer agaynst Thomas Thackham, mynister; whereby yt maye well

martyr: he therefore, being not a little grieved, made his reply again in writing, for purgation and defence of himself against the false information of his slanderer. Albeit his confutation in writing, I pass not much upon, either what he hath written, or can write. Only the thing that moveth me most is this; for that the said Thomas Thackham not long since, coming to me himself, hath so attested and deposed against the information, with such swearing and deep adjuration, taking the name of the Lord God to witness, and appealing to His judgment to the utter perdition of his soul, if it were not false which by information was reported of him, and he faultless in the matter: which being so, I could not otherwise refuse, but to give credit to his oath, and upon the same to alter and correct so much as appertaineth to the defamation (as he calleth it) of his name, referring the truth

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^a See above, note v, page 18.

time. Whereas he might at the first have lived in great quietness, if he could have dissembled, and both done and spoken against his conscience, as many stirring papists then did. And likewise he might have escaped burning in Queen Mary's time, if he would either have spoken, or kept silence against his conscience, as many weak gospellers did. But Palmer could in nowise dissemble.

“Now within short space, God so wrought in his heart, that he became very inquisitive and careful to hear and understand, how the martyrs were apprehended, what articles they died for, how they were used, and after what sort they took their death. Insomuch that he spared not at his own charges to send over one of his scholars, in the company of a Bachelor of that House, to Gloucester, to see and understand the whole order of Bishop Hooper's death, and to bring him true report thereof: which thing some think he the rather did, because he was wont in King Edward's time to say, that none of them all would stand to death for their religion. Thus he learned with what great, extreme, and horrible cruelty the martyrs of God were tried, and how valiantly they overcame all kind of torments to the end: whereof he himself also did see more experience afterward, at the examination and death of those holy confessors and martyrs which were burned at Oxford before his eyes; insomuch that the first hope which the godly conceived of him, was at his return from the burning^m of Bishop Ridley and Bishop Latimer, at what time, in the hearing of divers of his friends, he brast out into these words and such like: ‘O raging cruelty! O tyranny tragical, and more than barbarous!’

“From that day forward he studiously sought to understand the truth, and therefore with all speed he borrowed Peter Martyr's Commentaries upon the first to the Corinthians, of one of Magdalen, yet alive, and other good books of other men. And so, through hearty prayer and diligent search and conference of the Scriptures, at length he believed and embraced the truth with great joy; and so profited in the

^m 16 Oct. 1555.

same, that daily more and more, he declared it both in word and deed, in such sort as he never hated the truth more stubbornly before, than afterward he willingly embraced the same, when it pleased God to open his eyes, and to reveal unto him the light of His Word. And now again when he should come to Church, in those days of Popery, there to be occupied among the rest, in singing of responds, reading of legends, and such like stuff allotted unto him, he had as much pleasure, he said, to be at them, as a bear to be baited and worried with dogs. When he came, it was (as it appeared) more to avoid displeasure and danger, than for any good will and ready affection.

“ At length through God’s grace, he grew up to such maturity and ripeness in the truth, that he spared not to declare certain sparks thereof in his outward behaviour and doings. For when he should keep his bowing measures at ‘Confiteor’^a (as the custom there was), in turning himself to and fro, sometimes eastward, sometimes westward, and afterward knock his breast at the elevation time; against these idolatrous adorations his heart did so vehemently rise, that sometimes he would absent himself from them, and sometimes being there, he would even at the sacring time (as they termed it) get him out of the Church to avoid those ungodly gestures, and idolatrous adoration. To be short, perceiving, after a while, that he was greatly suspected and abhorred of the President then being, which was Master Cole^o, and of divers others which before were his friends, and therewithal feeling great conflict and torment of conscience daily to grow

^a By these “measures” he meaneth a certain ceremony of the College, which was this: that in the ‘Confiteor’ time at even-song, the whole company of the Choir (who were there, to the number of a hundred) standing up, and turning their faces first to the high altar, should then turn them to the President, and from the President to the high altar again: and so, after turning and returning three times together, the President should say, “Misereatur,” which done, every man was to place himself again in his stall.

^o Arthur Cole, President 1555–1558.

with his conversation with idolaters ; seeing also that his new life and old living might not well nor quietly stand together, he addressed himself to depart the house. For he thought it not best to abide the danger of expulsion, as he did at the first ; seeing the weather was now waxed warmer. And being demanded at that time of a special friend (who would gladly have persuaded him to stay there longer), whither he would go, or how he would live, he made this answer, ‘ Domini est terra, et plenitudo ejus,’ that is, ‘ The earth is the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof.’ ‘ Let the Lord work ; I will commit myself to God and the wide world.’

“ Here I think it expedient, before I write of the painful surges that he suffered after he came abroad into the perilous gulfs and deep sea of this wretched wide world, first, to rehearse one or two examples of his outward behaviour, at such times as he had recourse to the College, after his last departure, whereby the reader may yet better understand of his simplicity and plainness, and how far wide he was from all cloaked dissimulation in God’s cause, which certain godless persons have sought maliciously to charge him withal. Being at Oxford on a certain time in Magdalen College, and having knowledge that the Spanish Friar John^p (who succeeded Dr. Peter Martyr, in the office of Divinity Lecturer) would preach there that present Sunday, he would not, at the first, grant to be present at it. At length a friend of his, a Fellow of that house, persuaded so much with him, that he was content to accompany his said friend to the Church. But suddenly, as the Friar vehemently inveighed against God’s truth, in defending certain popish heresies, Palmer, having many eyes bent and directed towards him, departed from amongst the midst of the auditory, and was found in his friend’s chamber weeping bitterly. Afterward, being demanded why he slipped away upon such a sudden, ‘ Oh,’ said he, ‘ if I had not openly departed, I should have openly stopped mine ears : for the Friar’s blasphemous talk,

^p John de Villa Garcia, Prælector of Divinity in Magdalen College, 1556—1558.

in disproving, or rather depraving, the verity, made mine ears not to glow, but my heart worse to smart, than if mine ears had been cut from my head.'

"It chanced another time, that the same friend of his, called Master Shipper^a, being then Bursar of the House, bade him to dinner in his chamber. Palmer, not knowing what guests were also thither invited and bidden, happened there (contrary to his expectation) to meet with the foresaid Friar, with whom were present Dr Smith^r, Dr. Tresham, and divers other Papists, whose company Palmer could not well bear; and therefore, whispering a friend in the ear, he said he would be gone, for that was no place for him: 'I will,' saith he, 'to the Bursar's table^b in the great hall.' The Bursar understanding his mind, desired him of all friendship not so to depart, alleging that it were the next way to bewray himself, and as it were of purpose to cast himself into the briers; with many other persuasions, as the shortness of time would permit. In the end he condescended to his request, and tarried. Now as he came to the fire-side, the Friar saluted him cheerfully in Latin, for he could not speak English. Palmer with an amiable countenance re-saluted him gently: but when the Friar offered him his hand, he, casting his eye aside, as though he had not seen it, found matter of talk to another standing by, and so avoided it; which thing was well marked of some, not without great grudge of stomach.

"After they were set and had well eaten, the Friar with a pleasant look, offering him the cup, said, '*propino tibi, juvenis erudite.*' Palmer at that word blushing as red as scarlet, answered, '*non agnosco nomen, domine.*' And therewith taking the cup at his hand, he set it down by him, as though he would have pledged him anon after, but in the end it was also well marked, that he did it not. When dinner was done, being sharply rebuked of the said Bursar his friend,

^a Richard Shipper, or Shepperey, Prob. F. 1549—1557.

^r Prælector of Divinity in Magdalen College in 1547, and again in 1555.

^b The table at the south-east corner of the hall, where the Clerks now dine. J. R. B.

for his so unwise, uncivil, and unseemly behaviour (as he termed it), he made answer for himself, and said, ‘The oil of these men doth not supple, but breaketh my head[†].’

“Another time, which was also the last time of his being at Oxford, not long before his death, one Barwick[‡], an old acquaintance of his, being sometime Clerk of Magdalen’s, and then Fellow of Trinity College, a rank Papist, began to reason with him in his friend’s chamber aforesaid, and perceiving him to be zealous and earnest in defence of the verity, he said unto him in the hearing of Master Thomas Parry[‡], and others there present: ‘Well, Palmer! well, now thou art stout, and hardy in thine opinion; but if thou wert once brought to the stake, I believe thou wouldest tell me another tale. I advise thee beware of the fire, it is a shrewd matter to burn!’ ‘Truly,’ said Palmer, ‘I have been in danger of burning once or twice, and hitherto (I thank God) I have escaped it. But I judge verily, it will be my end at the last: welcome be it, by the grace of God! Indeed it is a hard matter for them to burn, that have the mind and soul linked to the body, as a thief’s foot is tied in a pair of fetters: but if a man be once able, through the help of God’s Spirit, to separate and divide the soul from the body, for him it is no more mastery to burn, than for me to eat this piece of bread.’

“Thus much, by the way, concerning his plainness, without dissimulation, and how he feared not openly to show himself more grieved in heart to hear the word of God blasphemed, than to suffer any worldly pains. Now let us proceed in our story, and faithfully declare both the occasion and manner of his death.

“Within short space after he had yielded up his Fellowship in Oxford, he was, through God’s providence, (who never faileth them that first seek his glory,) placed Schoolmaster by patent in the Grammar-School of Reading, where he was well accepted of all those that feared God, and favoured his

[†] Alluding to Psalm cxli. 5. I. R. B.

[‡] John Barwick, Clerk in 1545.

[‡] Thomas Parry, Perry, or Pirrhie. Prob. F. 1553—1568. See note z, p. 22.

word, as well for his good learning and knowledge, as also for his earnest zeal, and profession of the truth. But Satan, the enemy of all godly attempts, envying his good proceedings and prosperous success in the same, would not suffer him there long to be quiet. Wherefore he stirred up against him certain double-faced hypocrites, which by dissimulation and crafty insinuation had crept in, to understand his secrets, under the pretence of a zeal to the Gospel; which men he (suspecting no deceit) right joyfully embraced, making them privy of all his doings. For as he himself was then fervently inflamed with the love of heavenly doctrine; so had he an incredible desire by all means possible to allure and encourage others to the profession of the same.

“ These faithful and trusty brethren, so soon as they had found good opportunity, spared not in his absence to rifle his study of certain godly books and writings; amongst the which was his replication to Morewine’s^w verses, touching Winchester’s epitaph, and other arguments both in Latin and English, written by him against the popish proceedings, and specially against their unnatural and brutish tyranny, executed toward the martyrs of God. When they had thus done, they were not ashamed to threaten him that they would exhibit the same to the Council, unless he would without delay depart out of their coasts, and give over the School to a friend of theirs. The truth of this story appeareth in part by a letter written, with his own hand, out of prison, eight days before he was burned; which because it is of certain credit, and came to our hands, therefore we are the bolder to avouch it for a truth.

“ Thus then was this silly young man, for the safeguard of his life, forced to depart upon the sudden from Reading, leaving behind him in the hands of his enemies his stuff, and one quarter’s stipend; and so he took his journey toward Ensham, where his mother then dwelt, hoping to obtain at

^w Peter Morewine or Morwent, Prob. F. 1551—1553. “ He writ a poem, entitled, ‘ Epicedium’ (for he was a man of florid learning) against one Morwin, who had made verses in praise of the Bishop of Winchester, deceased.” See Strype, *Memorials under Mary*, chap. xlv.—*Cattley*.

her hands certain legacies due to him by his father's last will, which he should have received certain years before; and taking his journey by Oxford, he requested certain of his friends to accompany him thither. His mother, understanding his state and errand by Master Shipper and his brother, (whom he had sent before to entreat for him,) as soon as she beheld him on his knees, asking her blessing as he had been accustomed to do: 'Thou shalt,' said she, 'have Christ's curse and mine, wheresoever thou go.' He pausing a little, as one amazed at so heavy a greeting, at length said, 'O mother! your own curse you may give me, which God knoweth I never deserved; but God's curse you cannot give me, for He hath already blessed me.' 'Nay,' saith she, 'thou wentest from God's blessing into the warm sun, when thou wast banished for a heretic out of that worshipful house in Oxford; and now, for the like knavery, art driven out of Reading too.' 'Alas, mother!' saith he, 'you have been misinformed. I was not expelled nor driven away, but freely resigned of mine own accord. And heretic I am none, for I stand not stubbornly against any true doctrine, but defend it to my power. And you may be sure, they use not to expel nor banish, but to burn heretics (as they term them).' 'Well,' quoth she, 'I am sure thou dost not believe as thy father and I, and all our forefathers have done; but as we were taught by the new law in King Edward's days, which is damnable heresy.' 'Indeed, I confess,' saith he, 'that I believe that doctrine which was taught in King Edward's time, which is not heresy but truth: neither is it new, but as old as Christ and his Apostles.' 'If thou be at that point,' saith she, 'I require thee to depart from my house, and out of my sight, and never take me more for thy mother hereafter. As for money and goods, I have none of thine; thy father bequeathed nought for heretics: faggots I have to burn thee: more thou gettest not at my hands.' 'Mother,' saith he, 'whereas you have cursed me, I again pray God to bless you; and prosper you all your life long;' and with like soft talk, sweet words, and abundance of tears trickling down his cheeks, he departed from her; where-

with he so mollified her hard heart, that she hurled an old angel after him, and said, 'Take that, to keep thee a true man.'

"Thus poor Palmer, being destitute of worldly friendship, and cruelly repelled of her whom he took to have been his surest friend, wist not which way to turn his face. Soon after, when he had bethought himself, it came to his mind to return secretly to Magdalen College, upon the assured trust and affiance, that he had a privy friend or two in that house. At what time, by the suit of one Allan Cope^x, then Fellow of the house, he obtained letters commendatory from Master Cole^y, President there, for his preferment to a School in Gloucestershire. So he getteth him away, committed by his friends to God's divine protection, of whom some accompanied him as far as Ensham Ferry, and some to Burtford.

"Afterward as he went alone, musing and pondering of matters, it came in his head (as he writeth in an epistle to one of his friends) to leave his appointed journey, and to return closely to Reading, trusting there, by the help of friends, to receive his quarter's stipend, and convey his stuff to the custody of some trusty body. 'To Reading he cometh, and taketh up his lodging at the Cardinal's Hat, desiring his hostess instantly to assign him a close chamber, where he might be alone from all resort of company. He came not so closely, but that this viperous generation had knowledge thereof: wherefore without delay they laid their heads together, and consulted what way they might most safely proceed against him, to bring their old cankered malice to pass. And soon it was concluded, that one Master Hampton, (which then bare two faces in one hood, and under the colour of a brother played the part of a dissembling hypocrite,) should resort to him under the pretence of friendship, to feel and fish out the cause of his repair to Reading.

"Palmer, as he was a simple man, and without all wrinkles of cloked collusion, opened to him his whole intent. But Hampton earnestly persuaded him to the contrary, declaring

^x Alan Cope, Prob. F. 1548—1560.

^y Arthur Cole, President 1555—1558.

what danger might ensue if this were attempted. Against his counsel Palmer replied very much, and as they waxed hot in talk, Hampton flung away in a fury, and said, as he had fished, so should he fowl, for him. Palmer, not yet suspecting such pretended and devised mischief, as by this crooked and pestiferous generation was now in brewing against him, called for his supper, and went quietly to bed: but quietly he could not long rest there. For within short space after, the officers and their retinue came rushing in with lanterns and bills, requiring him in the king and queen's name to make ready himself, and quietly to depart with them. So this silly young man, perceiving that he was thus Judasly betrayed, without opening his lips, was led away as a lamb to the slaughter, and was committed to ward; whom the keeper, as a ravening wolf greedy of his prey, brought down into a vile, stinking, and blind dungeon, prepared for thieves and murderers. And there he left him for a time, hanging by the hands and feet in a pair of stocks, so high, that well near no part of his body touched the ground.

“In this cave or dungeon he remained about ten days under the tyranny of this unmerciful keeper.

“Here by the way, gentle reader, I have by a little digression to give thee to understand, concerning one Thomas Thackham: for that the said Thomas Thackham, in the story of this Julius Palmer, was noted and named in our former book*, to be a doer and a worker against the said blessed

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* See above, note v, page 18.

of the matter to his own conscience, and the judgment of the Lord God ; to whom either he standeth if it be true, or falleth if it be false.

“ And now to our story again, concerning the process and accusation of Julius Palmer, omitting by the way the names of Thomas Thackham, and Downer.

“ THE FIRST EXAMINATION AND ACCUSATION OF JULIUS PALMER,
AT READING.

“ After this he was brought before the Mayor, and there by the procurement of certain false brethren, (the Lord knoweth what they were,) who had been conversant with Palmer, and robbed his study, divers grievous and enormous crimes were laid to his charge, as treason, sedition, surmised murder, and adultery ^b.

“ To whom Palmer answered, that if such horrible and heinous crimes might be proved against him, he would patiently submit himself to all kind of torments that could be devised. ‘ But, O ye cruel blood-suckers,’ saith he, ‘ ye follow the old practices of your progenitors, the viperous and wolfish generation of Pharisees and Papists ; but be ye well assured, that God always seeth your subtle devices and crafty packing, and will not suffer the outrageous fury of your venomous tongues and fiery hearts to escape unpunished.’

^b The following is the statement here made by Foxe in the Second and Third Editions of the Acts and Monuments. “ After this he was brought before the Mayor, and there, by the procurement of a false brother, one Thomas Thackham, (which had then obtained the preferment of the School for him and his assigns,) he had divers grievous and enormous crimes laid to his charge. For this Thackham, (fearing lest Palmer, by the virtue of his former patent, would remove him from teaching the School,) taking on him the office of an accuser, had suborned three false witnesses, to wit, Cox, Cately, and Downer ; which men, under the name of brethren, had become conversant with Palmer, and robbed his study, as is aforesaid. These burdened him with no less than treason, sedition, surmised murder, and adultery.”—For the reasons above assigned, Foxe amended and corrected these statements respecting Thackham.—*Cattley*.

All this while no mention was made of heresy, or heretical writings.

“ Their greatest proofs against him were these :—

“ First, That Palmer said, the Queen's sword was not put in her hand to execute tyranny, and to kill and murder the true servants of God.

“ Item, That her sword was too blunt toward the Papists, but toward the true Christians it was too sharp.

“ Item, That certain servants of Sir Francis Knolles^c and others, resorting to his lectures, had fallen out among themselves, and were like to have committed murder ; and therefore he was a sower of sedition, and a procurer of unlawful assemblies.

“ Item, That his hostess had written a letter unto him, (which they had intercepted,) wherein she required him to return to Reading, and sent him her commendations, by the token that the knife lay hid under the beam ; whereby they gathered that she had conspired with him to murder her husband !

“ Item, That they found him alone with his hostess by the fire-side in the hall, the door being shut to them forsooth.

“ When the evidence was given up, the Mayor dismissed them, and went to dinner, commanding Palmer to the cage, to make him an open spectacle of ignominy to the eyes of the world. And Thackham, the better to cover his own shame, caused it to be bruited, that he was so punished, for his evil life and wickedness already proved against him.

“ In the afternoon Palmer came to his answer, and did so mightily and clearly deface their evidence, and defend his own innocency, proving also that the said letters were by themselves forged, that the Mayor himself was much ashamed that he had given such credit unto them, and so much borne with them, so that he sought means how they might convey him out of the country privily.

“ But here among other things this is not with silence to be passed over, that one John Galant, a zealous professor of

^c See above, p. 10, note i.

the Gospel, a little after this came to the prison, and found him somewhat better entreated than before. When he beheld him, 'O Palmer,' saith he, 'thou hast deceived divers men's expectation: for we hear that you suffer not for righteousness' sake, but for your own demerits.'

" 'O brother Galant,' saith he, 'these be the old practices of that satanical brood. But be you well assured, and God be praised for it, I have so purged myself, and detected their falsehood, that from henceforth I shall be no more molested therewith.' And there, having pen and ink, he did write somewhat whereby part of his story here rehearsed is well confirmed. But now to these bloody adversaries.

" After this, when they saw the matter frame so ill-favourably, fearing that if he should escape secretly, their doing would tend no less to their shame and danger, than to the Mayor's dishonesty; they devised a new policy to bring to pass their long hidden and festered malice against him, which was by this extreme refuge. For, whereas before they were partly ashamed to accuse him of heresy, seeing they had been counted earnest brethren themselves; and partly afraid, because they had broken up his study, and committed thoft; yet now, lest their iniquity should have been revealed to the world, they put both fear and shame aside, and began to refricate and rip up the old sore, the scar whereof had been but superficially cured, as you have heard; and so, to colour their former practices with the pretence of his reformation in religion, they charged him with the writings that they had stolen out of his study.

" Thus Palmer was once again called out of the prison to appear before the Mayor, and Bird the official, and two other Justices, to render an account of his faith before them; to answer to such articles and informations, as were laid against him. And when they had gathered of his own mouth sufficient matter to entrap him, they devised a certificate, or bill of instructions against him, to be directed to Dr. Jeffrey, who had determined to hold his visitation the next Thursday at Newbury, which was the 16th of July. And thus were the

false witnesses and bloody accusers winked at, and the innocent delivered to the lion to be devoured. When it was therefore concluded that Palmer should be sent over to Newbury, the said letters testimonial were conveyed over together with him, the contents whereof shall partly appear hereafter. In the mean time I think it good here to rehearse one example among others, both of charitable affection toward him, and of his modesty correspondent to the same.

“ Master Rider of Reading, a faithful witness of God’s truth, hearing how cruelly Palmer had been dealt withal in prison, and pined away for lack of necessaries, and how evidently he had proved himself innocent before the officers, of such crimes as were objected against him, he sent to him his servant secretly the night before his departure to Newbury, with a bowed groat in token of his good heart toward him, requiring him to let him understand if he lacked necessaries, and he would provide for him. Palmer answered, ‘ The Lord reward your master for his benevolence toward me, a miserable abject in this world, and tell him that (God be praised) I lack nothing.’

“ In the morning before they took their journey, Thomas Askin, alias Roberts, being fellow-prisoner with him in Christ’s cause, sitting at breakfast, and beholding Palmer very sad, leaning to a window in the corner of the house, asked why he came not to breakfast. ‘ Because I lack money,’ saith Palmer, ‘ to discharge the shot.’ ‘ Come on, man,’ quoth he, “ God be praised for it, I have enough for us both.’ Which thing when Master Rider heard of, it cannot be expressed, how much it grieved him that Palmer had deceived him with so modest an answer.

“ Thus to Newbury they came on Monday night, and forthwith they were committed to the comfortable hostry of the blind house, where they found John Gwin, their faithful brother in the Lord. Now how they came before the consistory of Dr. Jeffrey, and how Palmer was examined, it doth in part appear by this examination hereunto annexed, which, although it be not perfectly and orderly penned, as the report

goeth it was spoken, nor perchance altogether in such form of words, yet is as exactly as we are able to compact and dispose it; being gathered out of several notes of Richard Shipper^d, John Hunt, John Kirry of Newbury, Richard White of Marlborough, which were *oculati testes*, and present at the hearing thereof.

" THE SECOND EXAMINATION AND ACCUSATION OF JULIUS PALMER,
AT NEWBURY, IN THE HEARING OF MORE THAN THREE
HUNDRED PERSONS.

" In the year 1556, the 16th of July, four or five seats were prepared in the Choir of the Parish Church of Newbury for the Visitors, whose names here ensue: Dr. Jeffrey, for the Bishop of Sarum; Sir Richard Abridges, Knight, and then High Sheriff of the Shire; Sir William Rainsford, Knight; Master John Winchcomb, Esquire; and the Parson of Englefield.

" After the prisoners were presented, the Commission read, and other things done in order accordingly, Dr. Jeffrey called to Palmer and said:—

Jeffrey.—" Art thou that jolly writer of three halfpenny books, that we hear of?"

Palmer.—" I know not what you mean."

Jeffrey.—" Have you taught Latin so long, that now you understand not English?"

To this he answered nothing.

Then Dr. Jeffrey standing up, said, " We have received certain writings and articles against you, from the right worshipful the Mayor of Reading, and other Justices; whereby we understand, that being convented afore them, you were convict of certain heresies. First, that you deny the Pope's Holiness's supremacy. Next, that there are but two Sacraments. Thirdly, that the Priest sheweth up an idol at mass; and therefore you went to no mass, since your first coming to Reading. Fourthly, that there is no purgatory. Last of all, that you be a sower of sedition, and have sought to divide the unity of the Queen's subjects."

The Sheriff.—" You were best see first what he will say to his own handy work."

^d See above, p. 17, note q.

Jeffrey.—"Ye say truth. Tell me, Palmer, art thou he that wrote this fair volume? Look upon it."

Palmer.—"I wrote it indeed, and gathered it out of the Scripture."

Jeffrey.—"Is this doggish rhyme yours also? Look."

Palmer.—"I wrote this, I deny not."

Jeffrey.—"And what say you to these Latin verses, intituled 'Epicedion', etc. Are they yours too?"

Palmer.—"Yea, Sir."

Jeffrey.—"Art thou not ashamed to affirm it? It came of no good spirit, that thou didst both rail at the dead, and slander a learned and catholic man yet alive."

Palmer.—"If it be a slander, he hath slandered himself: for I do but report his own writing, and open the folly therein declared. And I reckon it no railing to inveigh against Annas and Caiaphas being dead."

Jeffrey.—"Sayest thou so? I will make thee recant it, and wring *peccavi* out of your lying lips, ere I have done with thee."

Palmer.—"But I know, that although of myself I be able to do nothing, yet if you and all mine enemies, both bodily and ghostly, should do your worst, you shall not be able to bring that to pass; neither shall ye prevail against God's mighty Spirit, by whom we understand the truth, and speak it so boldly."

Jeffrey.—"Ah, are you full of the Spirit? are you inspired with the Holy Ghost?"

Palmer.—"Sir, no man can believe, but by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Therefore, if I were not a spiritual man, and inspired with God's Holy Spirit, I were not a true Christian. 'He that hath not the Spirit of Christ, is none of his.' "

Jeffrey.—"I perceive you lack no words."

Palmer.—"Christ hath promised not only to give us store of words necessary, but with them such force of matter, as the gates of hell shall not be able to confound, or prevail against it."

Jeffrey.—"Christ made such a promise to his Apostles: I trow you will not compare with them."

Palmer.—"With the holy Apostles I may not compare, neither have I any affiance in mine own wit or learning, which I know is but small: yet this promise I am certain pertaineth to all such as are appointed to defend God's truth against his enemies, in the time of their persecution for the same."

Jeffrey.—"Then it pertaineth not to thee."

* See above, p. 19, note w.

Palmer.—"Yes, I am right well assured, that through his grace it appertaineth at this present to me, as it shall (I doubt not) appear, if you give me leave to dispute with you before this audience, in the defence of all that I have there written."

Jeffrey.—"Thou art but a beardless boy, started up yesterday out of the schools; and darest thou presume to offer disputation, or to encounter with a doctor?"

Palmer.—"Remember, Master Doctor, 'Spiritus ubi vult spirat.' And again, 'Ex ore infantium,' etc. And in another place, 'Abscondisti hæc à sapientibus,' etc., i. e. 'The Spirit breatheth where it pleaseth him,' etc. 'Out of the mouth of infants,' etc. And, 'Thou hast hidden these things from the wise,' etc. God is not tied to time, wit, learning, place, nor person: and although your wit and learning be greater than mine, yet your belief in the truth, and zeal to defend the same, is no greater than mine."

Registrar.—"Sir, if you suffer him thus impudently to trifle with you, he will never have done."

Jeffrey.—"Well, ye shall understand that I have it not in commission at this present to dispute with you, neither were it meet that we should call again into question such articles as are already discussed, and perfectly defined by our mother the holy Church, whom we ought to believe without why or wherefore, as the creed telleth us. But the cause why ye be now called hither is, that ye might be examined upon such articles as are ministered against you, and such matter as is here contained in your hand-writing, that it may be seen whether you will stand to it, or nay. How say you to this?"

Palmer.—"By your holy Church you mean the Synagogue of Rome, which is not universal, but a particular Church of shavelings. The Catholic Church I believe; yet not for her own sake, but because she is holy, that is to say, a Church that grounded her belief upon the word of her spouse Christ."

Jeffrey.—"Leave railing, and answer me directly to my question. Will you stand to your writing, or will you not?"

Palmer.—"If you prove any sentence therein comprised, not to stand with God's word, I will presently recant it."

Jeffrey.—"Thou impudent fellow! have I not told thee that I came not to dispute with thee, but to examine thee?"

Here the Parson of Englefield, pointing to the pix, said, "What seest thou yonder?"

Palmer.—"A canopy of silk, brodered with gold."

Parson.—"Yea, but what is within it?"

Palmer.—"A piece of bread, in a clout, I trow."

Parson.—"Thou art as froward a heretic as ever I talked withal." Here was much spoken of "Confiteor," and other parts of the mass.

Parson.—"Do you not believe, that they which receive the holy Sacrament of the altar, do truly eat Christ's natural body?"

Palmer.—"If the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper be ministered as Christ did ordain it, the faithful receivers do indeed spiritually and truly eat and drink in it Christ's very natural body and blood."

Parson.—"The faithful receivers! ye cannot blear our eyes with such sophistry. Do not all manner of receivers, good and bad, faithful and unfaithful, receive the very natural body in form of bread?"

Palmer.—"No, Sir."

Parson.—"How prove you that?"

Palmer.—"By this place, 'Qui manducat me, vivet propter me,' i. e. 'He that eateth me, shall live for me.'"

Parson—"See that fond fellow, whilst he taketh himself to be a doctor of the law, you shall see me prove him a stark foolish daw. Do you not read likewise, 'Whosoever invocateth the name of the Lord, shall be saved?' Ergo, Do none but the godly call upon him? Therefore you must mark how St. Paul answereth you. He saith, that the wicked do eat the true body to their condemnation."

As Palmer was bent to answer him at the full, the Parson interrupted him, crying still, "What sayest thou to St. Paul?"

Palmer.—"I say, that St. Paul hath no such words."

Parson—"See, the impudent fellow denieth the plain text, 'He that eateth and drinketh the body of the Lord unworthily, is guilty of judgment!'"

Palmer.—"I beseech you lend me your book."

Parson—"Not so."

The Sheriff—"I pray you lend him your book." So the book was given over to him.

Palmer.—"Your own book hath, 'He that eateth this bread.'"

Parson.—"But St. Jerome's translation hath 'corpus.'"

Palmer.—"Not so, Master Parson; and God be praised that I have in the mean season shut up your lips with your own book."

Jeffrey.—"It skilleth no matter whether ye write bread or body, for we be able to prove that he meant the body. And whereas you say, they ate it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant."

Palmer.—"What should I say else?"

Jeffrey.—"As holy Church saith: really, carnally, substantially."

' See above, p. 15, note n.

Palmer.—"And with as good Scripture, I may say, grossly or monstrously."

Jeffrey.—"Thou speakest wickedly. But tell me, Is Christ present in the Sacrament or no?"

Palmer.—"He is present."

Jeffrey.—"How is He present?"

Palmer.—"The doctors say, 'modo ineffabili:' therefore why do ye ask me? Would God ye had a mind ready to believe it, or [1] a tongue able to express it unto you."

Jeffrey.—"What say you to the baptism of infants?"

Palmer.—"I say, that it standeth with God's word, and therefore it ought of necessity to be retained in the Church."

Jeffrey.—"Ye have forgotten yourself, I wis; for ye write that children may be saved without it."

Palmer.—"So I write, and so I say."

Jeffrey.—"Then it is not necessary to be frequented and continued in the Church."

Palmer.—"Your argument is not good, Master Doctor."

Jeffrey.—"Will you stand to it?"

Palmer.—"Yea, Master Doctor, God willing."

Jeffrey.—"Note it, Registrar."

"More of his examination in that time and place is not yet come to our hands; whensoever God sendeth it, I will impart and communicate the same to the reader. In the mean season we are credibly informed of this, that Sir Richard Abridges, the same day after dinner, sent for him to his lodging; and there, in the presence of divers persons yet alive in Newbury and elsewhere, friendly exhorted him to revoke his opinion, to spare his young years, wit, and learning, 'If thou wilt be conformable, and show thyself corrigible and repentant, in good faith,' said he, 'I promise thee before this company, I will give thee meat and drink, and books, and ten pound yearly, so long as thou wilt dwell with me. And if thou wilt set thy mind to marriage, I will procure thee a wife and a farm, and help to stuff and fit thy farm for thee. How sayest thou?"

"Palmer thanked him very courteously, and made him further answer concerning his religion somewhat at large,

but very modestly and reverently, concluding in the end, that as he had already in two places renounced his living for Christ's sake, so he would with God's grace be ready to surrender and yield up his life also for the same, when God should send time.

“ When Sir Richard perceived that he would by no means relent: ‘ Well, Palmer,’ saith he, ‘ then I perceive one of us twain shall be damned: for we be of two faiths, and certain I am there is but one faith that leadeth to life and salvation.’

Palmer.—“ O, Sir, I hope that we both shall be saved.”

Sir Richard.—“ How may that be?”

Palmer.—“ Right well, Sir. For as it hath pleased our merciful Saviour, according to the Gospel's parable, to call me at the third hour of the day, even in my flowers, at the age of four and twenty years; even so I trust he hath called, and will call you at the eleventh hour of this your old age, and give you everlasting life for your portion.”

Sir Richard.—“ Sayest thou so? Well, Palmer, well, I would I might have thee but one month in my house: I doubt not but I would convert thee, or thou shouldest convert me.”

Then said Master Winchcomb, “ Take pity on thy golden years, and pleasant flowers of lusty youth, before it be too late.”

Palmer.—“ Sir, I long for those springing flowers, that shall never fade away.”

Winchcomb.—“ If thou be at that point, I have done with thee.”

“ Then was Palmer commanded again to the blind-house; but the other two silly men were led again the same afternoon to the Consistory, and there were condemned, and delivered to the secular power of the Sheriff there present, by name Sir Richard Abridges.

“ It is reported also, that Dr. Jeffrey offered Palmer a good Living, if he would outwardly show himself conformable, keeping his conscience secret to himself, or at least declare that he doubted which was the truest doctrine. But I cannot affirm it for a surety.

“ The next morning, the 16th of July, Palmer was required to subscribe to certain articles which they had drawn out, touching the cause of his condemnation; in the front whereof were heaped together many heinous terms, as horrible,

heretical, damnable, devilish and execrable doctrine. To these words Palmer refused to subscribe, affirming that the doctrine which he professed, was not such, but good and sound doctrine.

Jeffrey.—"Ye may see, good people, what shifts these heretics seek, to escape burning, when they see justice ministered unto them. But I tell thee, this style is agreeable to the law, and therefore I cannot alter it."

Palmer.—"Then I cannot subscribe to it."

Jeffrey.—"Wilt thou then crave mercy, if thou like not justice, and revoke thy heresy?"

Palmer.—"I forsake the Pope, and his popelings, with all popish heresy."

Jeffrey.—"Then subscribe to the articles."

Palmer.—"Alter the epithets, and I will subscribe."

Jeffrey.—"Subscribe, and qualify the matter with thine own pen."

"So he subscribed. Whereupon Dr. Jeffrey proceeded to read the popish sentence of his cruel condemnation, and so was he delivered to the charge of the secular power, and was burnt the same day in the afternoon, about five of the clock.

"Within one hour before they went to the place of execution, Palmer, in the presence of many people, comforted his fellows with these words:

"Brethren," saith he, "be of good cheer in the Lord, and faint not. Remember the words of our Saviour Christ, where He saith, 'Happy are you when men revile you and persecute you for righteousness' sake. Rejoice and be glad, for great is your reward in heaven. Fear not them that kill the body, and be not able to touch the soul. God is faithful, and will not suffer us to be tempted further than we shall be able to bear it.' We shall not end our lives in the fire, but make a change for a better life. Yea, for coals we shall receive pearls: for God's Holy Spirit certifieth our spirit, that He hath even now prepared for us a sweet supper in heaven, for his sake which suffered first for us."

"With these and such like words, he did not only comfort the hearts of his silly brethren that were with him appointed as sheep to be slain, but also wrested out plentiful tears from the eyes of many that heard him. And as they were singing

a psalm, came the Sheriff Sir Richard Abridges and the Bailiffs of the town, with a great company of harnessed and weaponed men, to conduct them to the fire. When they were come to the place^s where they should suffer, they fell all three to the ground, and Palmer with an audible voice pronounced the 81st Psalm; but the other two made their prayers secretly to Almighty God.

“And as Palmer began to arise, there came behind him two Popish priests, exhorting him yet to recant, and save his soul. Palmer answered and said, ‘Away, away, tempt me no longer! Away, I say, from me all ye that work iniquity: for the Lord hath heard the voice of my tears.’ And so forthwith they put off their raiment, and went to the stake, and kissed it. And when they were bound to the post, Palmer said, ‘Good people, pray for us, that we may persevere to the end. And for Christ’s sake beware of Popish teachers, for they deceive you.’

“As he spake this, a servant of one of the Bailiffs threw a faggot at his face, that the blood gushed out in divers places: for the which fact the Sheriff reviled him, calling him cruel tormentor, and with his walking-staff brake his head, that the blood likewise ran about his ears. When the fire was kindled, and began to take hold upon their bodies, they lifted up their hands towards heaven, and quietly and cheerily, as though they had felt no smart, they cried, ‘Lord Jesus, strengthen us! Lord Jesus, assist us! Lord Jesus, receive our souls!’ And so they continued without any struggling, holding up their hands, and knocking their hearts, and calling upon Jesus, until they had ended their mortal lives.

“Among other things this is also to be noted, that after their three heads, by force of the raging and devouring flames of fire, were fallen together in a lump or cluster, which was marvellous to behold, and that they all were judged already to have given up the ghost, suddenly Palmer, as a man waked

^s Tradition represents the sandpits near the town on the Enborne road as the spot where Julius Palmer suffered.—See *History of Newbury*, published by Hall, 1839, p. 102.

out of sleep, moved his tongue and jaws, and was heard to pronounce this word 'Jesus!' So, being resolved into ashes, he yielded to God as joyful a soul (confirmed with the sweet promises of Christ) as any one that ever was called beside to suffer for his blessed name. God grant us all to be moved with the like spirit, working in our hearts constantly to stand in defence and confession of Christ's holy Gospel, to the end. Amen.

DE MARTYRIO PALMERI, HEXASTICON.

Palmerus flammis Christi pro dogmate passus,
Impositum pondus ceu bona palma tulit.
Non retrocessit, sed contra audentior ivit,
Illasam retinens fortis in igne fidem.
Propterea in cælum nunc Palmifer iste receptus
Justitiæ palmam non pereuntis habet.
'Justus ut palma florebit.'

A NOTE CONCERNING THE TROUBLE OF JULIUS PALMER, LATELY
COME TO MY HANDS.

"To his assured Friend and Brother in Christ, Master Perry^b,
Preacher at Beverstone.

"Master Perry, after my hearty commendations in the Lord Jesus Christ unto you and your wife, etc. Whereas you have written unto me for my help in stopping the malicious and envious mouth of Thomas Thackam, I would be as glad as any man to testify the truth, both for that I know of the shameless malice of the said party against the members of Christ, as also the godly and virtuous behaviour of Palmer, both before he was in prison, and after in prison, with the credit of that good and godly work of that history: but surely many things are out of my head, which I cannot as yet remember. And for those things I know, I write unto you. And first, as touching the friendship showed unto the Lady Vane, and his zeal therein uttered, truth it is that he received her into his house for money for a small space, in the which time they two did not well agree, for that she could not suffer his wickedness of words and gestures unreprieved, but that

^b See above, note 2, p. 23.

his wife many times, being of more honesty, made the matter well again; but to be short, such was his friendship in the end towards that good Lady, being out of his house, that she feared no man more for her life than him. And I being her man, she gave me great charge always to beware of him. As touching his friendship towards John Bolton in prison, I am sure he never found any, as they that used to visit him can somewhat say: except you account this friendship, that he being bereft of his senses, Thackam wrought him to yield unto the Papists, and as a right member of them became his surety, that he should be obedient unto them. And he, being burdened in conscience therewith, fled away unto Geneva: for the which flying Thackam had nothing said unto him, which sheweth that he was their instrument. And this friendship to John Bolton: for Downer, I have heard no evil of him: for Cately, and Radley now Vicar of St. Lawrence, and Bowyer a tanner, they three left no means unpractised to catch and persecute the members of Christ, as I myself can well prove.

“As touching Palmer, for that I many times frequented his company in his lodging, he would utter sometimes unto me the grief of his mind. Among other things once he told me, that for that he heard he was somewhat suspected with the woman of the houseⁱ, he was much grieved withal, the which he uttered with many tears, I then counselling him to depart thence to avoid the occasion of offence, he said, No, but the Lord should try him ere it were long: for, said he, Thackam hath let me his school, and now would have it again, and because I will not let him have it, this he hath brought upon me; but God forgive him! Afterward, being in prison, I talking with him at the grate, he showed me his judgment of the Scriptures, and delivered it unto me: what became of it, I know not now. He praised God highly for his estate, and then he said, he trusted it would appear whether Thackam had said of him well or not. And further he said, that now Thackam hath his will to have his school again: for

ⁱ See above, p. 19; and p. 24, note b.

if I would have yielded up the school, he would have sent me away. I never trusted him so well, said he, to communicate my mind unto him before witness, but sometimes alone; and therefore he hath devised a letter in my name, and brought it to light, to cause me to be examined of my conscience. This is as much as I can say at this time. Thus fare you well in the Lord, Amen.—From Corsley, this 18th of May.

“Yours to command in Christ,

“John Moyer, Minister.

“Have me commended, I pray you, to all my friends at Reading.”

1543 Barwyke, John¹. res. 1553. Chaplain, 1553-4. Nominated by Sir Thomas Pope, and admitted the third amongst the newly-appointed Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford, 30 May, 1556. Matr. at Trin. Coll. 1564. Warton, in his “Life of Sir T. Pope,” (2d Ed. 1780. App. p. 395.) gives the following account of Barwyke. “Born in Devonshire. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford. He appears to have been recommended to the Founder of Trinity by Alexander Belsire, the first President of St. John’s. Took the degree of B.A. 1549. M.A. 27 April, 1556. Elected Dean of Trinity College, 1556. He quitted his Fellowship about the year 1565.”

1546 Demmys, William.

Cooke.

Haywood or Hayward, Francis. Supplicates for B.A. 1549.

1547 Giles.

1549 Clarke, George?

1550 Needham, Brian. M.A. 5 July, 1557.

Odynsall.

1551 Edmund.

¹ See above, p. 18. “One John Barwicke was ordained an Acolyte in Balliol College Chapel, 9 March, 1553-4, being then *Scholaris Collegii Magdalenæ*. Also a John Barwicke occurs at the same time and place ordained Sub-Deacon, he being then B.A. and *Fellow* of Magdalen College.” *Reg. Rob. King, Ep. Oxon.* p. 80. quoted by Warton. There must be some mistake here, as no one of the name of Barwicke was either Demy or Fellow of Magdalen College.

1552 Fisher.

Elmley, Thomas. Born in co. Northampton. Prob. F. 1555—1560. Prælector Dialect. 1558-1559. M.A. 1560.

Smallwode, William. res. 1554. Born in co. Warwick. B.A. 29 May, 1554. Elected Prob. F. for the diocese of Winchester, 1554. res. 1556. M.A. 11 July, 1558.

Browne.

1553 Parkynsone, Edmund. B.A. Brasenose, 24 July, 1555. M.A. 10 Feb. 1559-60.

Latham, Ralph. Instructor of the Choristers. Supplicates for B.A. 18 Jan. 1558-9. Brasenose. M.A. 18 Feb. 1565-6.

1555 Baker, Henry. Demy, 1548-1549.

Shastenes.

Colthurst, . Chorister, 1548.

Mason.

Cox.

Pylesworth, Richard. res. 1567. Matr. 1564.

Elcocke, Thomas. B.A. 22 Oct. 1562. M.A. 18 Feb. 1565-6.

Paule.

Dylcocke.

Nangle.

1557 Grey, . res. 1558.

Amerson, Paul. res. 1558. Born in co. Warwick. Chaplain, 1558—1559. B.A. 28 April, 1559. Elected Prob. F. for the diocese of Norwich, 1559—1560. Chaplain, 1560—1562.

Walter.

Mulliner.

1558 Spyrynge, . res. 1559.

Rowswell, William. res. 1579. Born in co. Somerset. Elected Prob. F. for the county of Lincoln, 1559—1561.

Kenam, Nicholas. Matr. 1564.

Smythe.

Banseller, . res. 1559.

Danson.

Young, . res. 1561. Chaplain, 1561—1562

1559 Jacob, Polydore. B.A. 17 April, 1559.

Storage.

Nycholas, John. Born in London. Demy, æt. 13. 1553—1556.

Egleston.

Sadocke, James. Demy, æt. 14, Berks. 1551—1556.

Jutson, or Jutsam, Ralph. B.A. Exeter College, 29 Oct. 1562. M.A. 8 July, 1566.

Punter, William. res. 1568. Chorister, 1557—1559. Matr. 1564.

Edmunds, Thomas. res. 1562. Chorister, 1553. Born in co. Surrey. Matr. 1564. Elected Prob. F. for co. Lincoln, 1564—1569. B.A. 26 April, 1566.

1560 Gough, Hugh. res. 1565. B.A. 5 April, 1568. M.A. 26 July, 1574.

Tyrrell, . res. 1562. Chorister, 1553.

1561 Wreake, . res. 1562.

1562 Lante, William. res. 1565. B.A. 17 April, 1559.

Gunnysll, or Gonnell, . res. 1565. Chorister, 1558.

Addysse, . res. 1564. Chorister, 1555.

Matthew, . res. 1564.

1563 Perrot, William. res. 1572. Seventh Son of Robert Perrot, Instructor of the Choristers in 1510. Matr. 1564. B.A. 24 April, 1570. M.A. 11 July, 1586.

1564 Webster, Roger. res. 1572. See Register of the Choristers, p. 16. Matr. 1564. B.A. 24 April, 1570. Vicar of Ashbury, 22 Dec. 1589.

Inkforbie, William. res. 1565. Matr. 1564. Born in co. Suffolk. B.A. 29 July, 1566. Elected Prob. F. for the diocese of Norwich, 1565—1581. M.A. 10 July, 1570. Prælector of Rhetoric, 1569, 1571. Bursar, 1573. Vice-President, 1580. Vicar of Selborne, 1596—1606. Obiit, 1606.

Pylesworth, . res. 1565.

1565 Harris, Richard. res. 1572. Matr. 1564.

Morret, Ambrose. res. 1568. Chorister, 1561. Matr. 1564. B.A. 11 Dec. 1570.

Chesall, John. res. 1567. Matr. 1564.

1567 Fluellin, . res. 1569.

Richmond, . res. 1570.

1568 Bryan, Robert. res. 1571. Chorister, 1546. M.A. 8 July, 1577.

Borne, William. res. 1569. Chorister, 1561. Matr. 1564.
1569 Young, . res. 1572. .

Houghton, Ralph. res. 1572.

1570 Pecke, . res. 1572.

Rubert, Richard. res. 1572. Chorister, 1565. Matr. 1564.

Leonard, Thomas. res. 1573. Chorister, 1555—1558. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 25. *Caliciensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 1 April, 1573. Chaplain, 1573—1574. Rector of Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln. Obiit 1621.

1572 Crosswell, Richard. res. 1585. Chorister, 1563. Matr. 1564.

Stratton, . res. 1573.

Sankey, Christopher. res. 1578. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 18. *Northampton. pleb. fil.*

Justice, John. res. 1578. See Chorister's Register, p. 17.

Henshaw, Humphrey. res. 1576. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 20. *Oxon. pleb. fil.*

Mercer, Henry. res. 1578. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 19. *Hereford pleb. fil.* Usher of the College School, 1578—1585. B.A. 14 April, 1576.

Clemson, Thomas. res. 1578. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 20. *Oxon. pleb. fil.* B.A. 21 May, 1573.

Calvert, Robert. res. 1576. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 20. *Ebor. pleb. fil.*

1573 Alcox, Thomas. res. 1574. Chorister, 1561. Matr. 1564.

1574 Dryden, Edward. res. 1578. Matr. 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 16. *Northampton. gen. fil.* B.A. 12 June, 1577. Son of John Dryden of Ashby Canons, and brother of George Dryden, Chorister in 1573.

1576 Honiman, Robert. res. 1617. Matr. 17 Nov. 1581, æt. 27. *Staffordiensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 22 Feb. 1583-4. M.A. 11 July, 1587. At the north-east side of the Antechapel was the following inscription on a flat marble. *H. M. Memoria Roberti Honiman, in Artibus Magistri, olim hujus Collegii Clerici*

peritissimi, qui obiit 5 Martii, A.D. 1616. ætatis suæ 71. Amoris ergo posuit B. T.^k

An Inventory of his effects valued at his death is extant: viz. *Ready Money*, £5. *All his Books*, £5. *His Bedding*, £2 . 10s. *His linen*, £1. *Gowns and other Apparel*, £2 . 12s. *A little pair of Virginals, a Lute, a Globe, and a Jacob's Staff*^l, £1 . 2s.

Hickman, Thomas. res. 1579. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 10 Jan. 1574-5, æt. 16. *Corentriensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 17 Dec. 1577.

1577 Gyles, Nathaniel. res. 1578. See Register of Choristers, p. 15.

“On the death of William Hunnis, in 1597, he was appointed Master^m of the children of the Chapel Royal, and on

^k Benjamin Tompkins, Demy 1610—1617, one of his Executors.

^l An old instrument used for measuring the altitude of stars. It consisted of one long graduated beam, and another placed at right angles to it, which admitted of being placed in different positions; and of course the greater the angle observed the nearer the cross beam was brought to the eye. He died, without a will, not on the 5th but 12th of March, 1616-17. Benjamin Tompkins, Demy, and Henry Perrier, Fellow and Bursar, executed a bond for £40 to administer faithfully and render an account of Honiman's effects. This account they rendered 29 April, 1617. His funeral, laying out previously, together with rosemary and sweet waters for the women, who officiated: his grave in the antechapel; funeral sermon; fruit and meats during his sickness; eating and drinking of the bearers and guests; payments for the poor boy who served him, and two others, who attended him in his sickness, and often before in his weakness; for watching, &c. are all accounted for, and cost £37. Margaret and Joyce, daughters of his brother Michael Honiman of Wolverhampton, claimed as nearest of kin.

^m The Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by Deed dated 1 Oct. 1595, nominate Nathaniel Gyles, B. M. to be Clerk in the Chapel, and one of the players on the organs there, and also to be Master, Instructor, Tutor, and Creansor, or Governor, of the ten Choristers, agreeing to give him an annuity of £81 6s. 8d. and a dwelling-house within the Castle, called the *Old Commons*, wherein John Mundie did lately inhabit, with all appurtenances, as one Richard Farrante enjoyed the same. The stipend to be paid monthly by the Treasurer, over and besides all other gifts, rewards, or benevolence that may be given to the Choristers for singing of Ballads, Plays, or the like: also such reasonable leave of absence, as the

the accession of Charles 1st was appointed Organist of His Majesty's Chapel. He was a learned and able Musician of the old School, and composed many Services and Anthems for the Church, which were regarded as masterly productions. Gyles however, like Ravenscroft, had a strong tincture of pedantry in his disposition, which inclined him to regard with more reverence than they deserved the complicated measures, prolations, augmentations, diminutions, and other dissimilar motions of the several parts of polyphonic compositions, commonly called by the Reformers, *curious singing*. There is extant a lesson of descant by Master Gyles, before he had taken his Doctor's Degree, of *thirtie-eight proportions of sundrie kinds*. Most of these were become obsolete, unintelligible, and useless, by the general reception of more simple, easy, and modern characters and divisions of time." Burney's History of Music. vol. iii. p. 324.

Brigges, George. res. 1585. B.A. 25 April, 1580. M.A. 8 July, 1588.

Simpkins, . res. 1580.

Collins, Anthony. res. 1585. Matr. 24 Nov. 1581, æt. 16. Oxon. pleb. fil. B.A. 29 April, 1586.

1578 Wood, William. res. 1580. See Register of Choristers, p. 18.

Fitzherbert, . res. 1585.

1580 Derick, Helden. res. 1585. B.A. 25 April, 1580.

Brickenden, Edmund. res. 1585. B.A. 14 Dec. 1580. M.A. 10 July, 1584. Chaplain, 1585—1591.

statutes allow, except when Her Majesty shall be resident, or an Installation or Funeral of any noble person shall be solemnized,—on condition that the said Nathaniel Gyles shall procure meet and apt Choristers within the space of three months after avoidance, (Her Majesty's commission for the taking of children being allowed unto him,) and that he shall instruct them in singing, pricksong, and descant, and bring up such as be apt to the Instrument; and that he shall find them sufficient meat and drink, apparel, bedding and lodging at his own costs within the *New Commons* lately appointed for them; and that he shall find a sufficient deputy during the times of sickness and absence. Ashmolean MS. No. 1125. 38.

Newton, Richard. res. 1585. Matr. 20 July, 1579. B.A. 24 Nov. 1581. M.A. 10 July, 1584. Usher of the College School, 1585—1589. Clerk, *denuo*, 1589—1594. Usher, *denuo*, 1594—1606.

1585 Brande, Christopher. res. 1594. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 20 Dec. 1577, æt. 16. *Lincolniensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 22 Feb. 1583-4.

Pellinge, John. res. 1589. Matr. 24 Nov. 1581, æt. 19. *min. fil.* B.A. 16 Dec. 1583. M.A. 11 July, 1587. Usher of the College School, 1589—1594. Master of the College School, 1594—1598.

“ B.D. March 13, 1597-8. John Pelling of Magdalen College. He was a Minister's sonⁿ of Wilts, and published *A Sermon on the Providence of God: on 1 Peter v. 7.* London, 1607, 4to. and perhaps other things.” Wood's Fasti.

In the Church-Register of Burbage, co. Wilts, is the following *Memorandum*: “ Mr. John Pelling, Batchellor of Divinity, Parson of Trowbridge and Bath, a worthy Reverend Preacher of the Word of God, and Chaplayn to the King's Majesty, was buried in the new Church of Bath aforesaid, on the north side of the Bishop's Tumbe, close to the grave, the nineteenth day of February, 1620-21.”

“ He was instituted to the Rectory of Bath in 1590, and to the Rectory of Trowbridge in 1595, to which latter he was presented by Edward, Earl of Hertford. He was buried in the Abbey Church of Bath, which had been recently restored from a state of almost utter ruin by the beneficence of Bishop Montague, and many other individuals, who had been instigated to the pious work by Mr. Pelling. His grave is in the north aisle of the nave near to Bishop Montague's Tomb: and to shew the respect of the city for his services, the Corporation in 1621 erected a monument to his memory against the north wall. This monument, which contained a bust of the deceased within an oval stone frame, something in the style of Shakespeare's monument at Stratford, has

ⁿ His Father was Thomas Pelling, Vicar of Burbage, 1561—1593.

been, within the last three or four years, most sacrilegiously^o destroyed, with a number of others of ancient date. Some of the inscriptions have been preserved, and among the rest the following to the memory of Mr. Pelling:—*Reverendo Johanni Pellingo, in Sacra Theologia Baccalaureo, qui tredecim annos huic præfuit Ecclesiæ, Dicatum. (Non mihi sed Ecclesiæ.)*

Lector habes stantem Pellingum ambone loquentem;

Et tamen hic situs est, hic jacet ille loquens.

Scilicet urbis amor voluit sic stare loquentem;

Quod jacet hic, Orbis, quod tacet, esto dolor.

Alter erat Salomon: nam quot consumpserat annos

Ille parando Dei, hic tot reparando domum,

Cujus et exemplo, verbo, conamine, curâ,

Hujus, qui novus est, emicat ædis honos.

Per quem sic Clavis, per quem sic Mucro refulget,

Petre, tuum meritum, Paule, teneto tuum^p.

Sistitur umbra viri sed in hoc, cum possidet ipse

Templum quod Dominus condidit ipse Deus.

Sepultus fuit xix Feb. M.DC.XX.

“Repair’d and beautify’d by Dr. John Pelling, Rector of St. Anne’s, Westminster, in the year 1738.” Nichols’s *Collectanea Topographica*. vol. vii. p. 181. *Gent. Mag.* vol. xl. p. 512.

Some verses written by John Pelling were published in the Oxford collection, entitled, *Exequiæ illustrissimi Equitis D. Philippi Sydney*. 1587.

Letterborough, Nicholas. res. 1589. Matr. 24 Nov. 1581, æt. 17. *Varvicensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 6 Feb. 1583-4. M.A. 11 July, 1588. Chaplain, 1589—1612.

Joiner, Simon. res. 1589. B.A. 6 Feb. 1583-4.

Bowman, Gabriel. res. 1589. Matr. at Magdalen Hall 24 Nov. 1581, æt. 19. *Surriensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 6 Feb. 1583-4. M.A. 11 July, 1587.

^o It was destroyed about 1838, except the black marble tablet bearing the inscription, which is affixed to the wall on or near the spot where the monument was.

^p Alluding to the emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the Church was dedicated, blazoned in different parts of the roof.

Smythe, Roger. res. 1589. Matr. at Magdalen Hall 17 Nov. 1581, æt. 16. *Cantius. pleb. fil.* B.A. 17 Feb. 1584-5. Master of the College School, 1586—1594. M.A. 10 July, 1592.

Smythe, Richard. res. 1589. Chorister, 1575. Matr. 24 Nov. 1581, æt. 15. *Oxon. pleb. fil.*

1589 Newton, Richard. res. 1594. See before, page 43.

Hall, Henry. res. 1599. Matr. 10 Oct. 1589, æt. 18. *Cant. pleb. fil.* B.A. 3 May, 1595. M.A. 9 July, 1599. Chaplain, 1599—1609. Author of *Lines in Obitum Gulielmi Grey*, 4to. Oxon. 1606.

Broadshaw, or Bradshaw, John. res. 1597. Matr. 2 July, 1584, æt. 19. *Oxon. pleb. fil.* B.A. 8 Feb. 1590-1. M.A. 14 July, 1595.

White, Richard. res. 1591. B.A. 17 Nov. 1587. M.A. 14 July, 1595. Chaplain, 1591—1599.

Nicholson, Thomas. res. 1595. Matr. 29 Oct. 1591, æt. 10. *Essex. min. fil.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 14 Feb. 1595-6.

Haulton, Thomas. res. 1593. See Register of Choristers, p. 22. B.A. 3 Dec. 1589.

1591 Goode, Thomas. res. 1605. See Register of Choristers, p. 22. M.A. 11 July, 1597.

1594 Boughton, Stephen. res. 1595. See Register of Choristers, p. 22.

Hill, John. res. 1604.

Jefferies, Anthony. res. 1609. See Register of Choristers, p. 20.

1595 Hartford, Richard. res. 1601. See Register of Choristers, p. 23.

Lee, Christopher. res. 1602.

1596 Lewes, Thomas. res. 1604. See Register of Choristers, p. 26. Matr. at Christ Church, 11 Feb. 1591-2, æt. 16. *Vigorniensis. Doctoris Filius.*

1599 Boughton, Richard. res. 1609. See Register of Choristers, p. 26. Demy, 1594—1599. Instituted Vicar of Findon 6 April, 1607. Obiit 1613.

1602 Ferebye, John. res. 1605. See Register of Choristers, p. 26. Rector of Poole, 1603. Obiit 1602.

Lee, Thomas. res. 1604. Matr. May, 1601, æt. 15. *Bucks. pleb. fil.* M.A. Brasenose, 11 July, 1614.

1604 Tomkins, Nathaniel. res. 1606. Chorister, 1596—1604. Matr. 17 June, 1597, æt. 13. *gen. fil. Northanton.* Usher of the College School, 1606—1610. B.A. 13 Dec. 1602. M.A. 8 July, 1605. Author of *Lines in Obitum Gulielmi Grey*, Oxon. 1606. Also in *Memoriam Elizabethæ Reginae*, 4to. Oxon. 1603.

Savage, John. res. 1609. See Register of Choristers, p. 28.

Nicholson, Christopher. res. 1609.

1605 Milles, . res. 1606.

Osborne, . res. 1609.

1606 Wood, . res. 1609.

Gardiner, William. res. 1612. Matr. 16 June, 1610, æt. 18. *Surriensis. mil. fil.* B.A. 11 Feb. 1606-7. Chaplain, 1612—1617. M.A. 11 July, 1614, Ch. Ch.

Westley, Thomas. res. 1609. Matr. 11 July, 1600, æt. 15. *pleb. fil. Varvicensis.* Prob. F. 1610—1630. Senior Dean of Arts, 1614, 1615. Dean of Divinity, 1617. Bursar 1618, 1620, 1623. Vice-President, 1621, 1624. B.D. 11 July, 1631. Author of Latin Verses on the death of Prince Henry, published in the *Luctus Posthumus*. 1612. Also in *Nuptias Fred. Com. Palatini et Eliz. Jacobi Regis fil.* 4to. Oxon. 1613.

1609 Dier, Gawen. res. 1612. Matr. 7 April, 1609, æt. 22. *Glocestriensis. min. fil.* B.A. 6 May, 1609.

Stevens, David. res. 1613. B.A. 19 June, 1609. M.A. 12 July, 1613.

Brooks, Nicholas. res. 1613. Matr. at Magdalen Hall 11 July, 1606, æt. 18. *Varvicensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 6 July, 1610.

Chandler, William. res. 1615. Matr. 16 June, 1610, æt. 20. *Southanton pleb. fil.* B.A. 6 July, 1610.

Barlow, Richard. res. 1612. Matr. at Magdalen Hall 1 July, 1602, æt. 14. *Lincoln. min. fil.* Chorister, 1604.

Drope, Thomas. res. 1617. See Register of Choristers, p. 32. Author of *Latin Verses on the death of Prince Henry*, published in *Luctus Posthumus*. A.D. 1612.

1612 Nicholson, William. res. 1615. See Register of Choristers, p. 29.

Gregorie, Alexander. res. 1617. See Register of Choristers, p. 32.

Foulkes, Robert. res. 1618. See Register of Choristers, p. 32. M.A. 8 July, 1616.

1613 Prior, John res. 1617. See Register of Choristers, p. 32.

Dobbs, Thomas. res. 1618. See Register of Choristers, p. 32. M.A. 8 July, 1616. Rector of Horsington, 1631—1668. Buried at Horsington, 10 Nov. 1668.

1615 Hinde^a, Percival. res. 1619. B.A. 16 Dec 1614. M.A. 14 July, 1617.

Cooper, Matthew. res. 1619. Matr. 19 Jan. 1615-16, æt. 18. *Dunelmensis. pleb. fil.* B.A. 3 July, 1616.

Allibond, John. res. 1625. See Register of Choristers, p. 33.

In the Library of Sir Robert Taylor's Institution, Oxford, is a Latin Sermon of Allibond in MS. bearing the following Title: *Concio ad Clerum Oxoniensem, habita nono die Julii A.D. 1639, die scilicet proximo post celebrata comitia; Domino Doctore Frewen, Collegii Magdalenensis Præside, tunc temporis Vice-Cancellario, Magistris Fulham ex Æde Christi et Heywood & Collegio Æneanasensi Procuratoribus: Dicente J. A. in Artibus Magistro, et primo qui, cum tantum in Artibus Magister esset, illud munus obierit.*

“The following *jeu d'esprit*, says a Writer in the Gentleman's Magazine (for April, 1823, p. 306.) is attributed to Dr. John Allibond of Magdalen College, Oxford, one of the sufferers in the Rebellion. ‘The Feast,’ we believe, has never been printed, or at least is of sufficient rarity to warrant the republishing, and interesting from its recording not only how our ancestors wrote, but what they ate.”

DULCISSIMIS CAPITIBUS &c. INVITATIO AD FRUGI PRANDIOLUM,
UNA CUM BILLA DIETÆ.

Evasit annus, ex quo Janus
Commisit conjugales manus
Atque ipse amoris veteranus
Emeritus sum factus.

^a Probably son of Percival Hinde, Demy, 1571—1576.

Porrexī ora, te ministro,
 Maritali tum capistro ;
 Et Cythereo pulsus œstro,
 Spes sum longas nactus.

Dat mandata bifrons Deus,
 Celebretur Hymenæus
 Quotannis ; nisi mavis reus
 Esse indecori.

Parendum est. Familiares
 Properate nostros lares
 Adire, et epulas vulgares
 Admovere ori.

Brawne. Præbebit aper colli partem
 Tortoris passus scitam artem,
 Quæ prima famis feret martem
 Pugnantem sævo ense.

*Ribbe
 and
 Rump
 of
 Beef.* Sequetur assi costa bovis ;
 Et salibus conditum novis
 Ejusdem tergus, dignum Jovis
 Quod apponatur mensæ.

Pye. Artocreæ fumabunt, quales
 Divinos celebrant natales ;
 Unde odor aromaticalis
 Cerebrum intrabit.

*Hen
 and
 Bacon.* Et cum Gallinâ pingue lardum,
 Quod satiare possit guardum,
 Unlesse the hastye Cooke hath marr'd 'um,
 Mensam onerabit.

Pigge.

Præterea non decimalis
 Porcellus auribus et malis
 Ad latus finis adest, qualis
 Judæis olim nefas.

*Tongue
 and
 Udder.*

Insuper tenellum uber,
 Cui Romanum impar tuber,
 Et linguam, si quid ejus super-
 -est, gustare te fas.

Goose.

Ascendit avis dein solium,
 Quæ salvum fecit capitolium,
 Brodwellianum pasta lolium,
 Coctis malis mersa.

Turkey.

Et quam transmiserunt Indi
 En! volucris est præsto scindi,
 Cepis (uti mos) hinc inde
 Olentibus conspersa.

Custard.

Post apparatus demum istum,
 Cum ovis unâ farre pistum
 Lac sequitur, cui saccharum mistum
 Saporem dulcem præbet.

Secunda erunt fercula
 Sales et epigrammata,
 And now and then our pocula
 Stans promus exhibebit.

Et tamen nequid desit planè
 Nimietati Anglicanæ;
 Habebitis, convivæ, sanè
 A foolish second service!

Pippin-tart. Uxoris cura vobis partum
 Fumans en ! pippino-tartum,
 Quod, post fundo vulsam chartam,
 Frustatim quadris parvis

Woodcock. Discindit structrix. Ecce nostrum
 Longum gerens avis rostrum
 Invasit solum, quæ in posterum
 Ignotas oras petit.

*Ducks
 and
 Mallard.* Et hybernum sequens gelu
 Par anatum, ἀρσέν καὶ θῆλυ,
 Whereof a part my wife will deale you,
 And friendly bid you eate it.

Larkes. Si minores quæras aves,
 Quibus magis forsán faves,
 Alaudas scilicet vous avez
 With sugar, crumbes, and sawce.

*Cheese
 and
 Fruits.* Postremò caseum tractemus,
 Et horna poma degustemus,
 Et tandem gratias agemus,
 Cum “ Soli Summo Laus.”

Apud vos si fortè pondus
 Habeat vester *Allibondus*,
 Adeste ; dabit promus condus
 E meliori vina testâ.

Vocat hospitalis Hymen,
 Calcate nostrum-vestrum limen,
 Citate quisque gradum ; εἰ μὲν
 Εὐάρεστον τοῦτ' ἔσται.

1617 Ryves, Bruno. res. 1629. B.A. New College 26 Oct. 1616.
 M.A. 9 June, 1619. B.D. 30 June, 1632. D.D. 25 June, 1632.

“ Bruno-Ryves, says Anthony Wood, kinsman to Dr. Thomas Ryves, mentioned (Ath. vol. iii.) under the year 1651. col. 304. was born in Dorsetshire, made one of the Clerks of New College in 1610, where continuing till he was Bachelor of Arts, became one of the Chaplains (*Clerks* not *Chaplains*) of Magdalen College 1616, (1617). Soon after he proceeded in Arts, became a most noted and florid preacher, Vicar of Stanwell in Middlesex, Rector of St. Martin's de le Vintry^r in London, Chaplain to his Majesty Charles I. and in 1639 proceeded Doctor in Divinity. But, the Rebellion breaking out soon after, he was sequestered of his Rectory by the Presbyterians, plundered and forced to fly, and at length losing his Vicarage, he shifted from place to place, and by the favour of his Majesty had the Deanery of Chichester^r, and the Mastership of the Hospital there, conferred upon him, though little or no profit accrued thence till after the Restoration of King Charles II. About which time being sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to him, he had the Deanery of Windsor^r conferred on him, in which he was installed 3 Sept. 1660, and so consequently was Dean of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire. Afterwards he became Rector of Acton^a in Middlesex, was sworn Scribe of the most noble Order of the Garter, 14 Jan. 1660, and about that time (1661) was made Rector of Haslecy, near to and in the county of Oxford, which, I think, is attached to the Deanery, as the Deanery of Wolverhampton is, but all separated by Mr. Baxter^s, thereby to make him a great pluralist, without any consideration had to his great sufferings occasioned by the Presbyterians.

^r *Bruen Ryves, A. M. admiss. ad eccl. S. Martini Vintry, Lond. mense Sept. 1628.* Kennet.

^a *Bruno Ryves, S. T. P. in decanatu Cicestr. installatus, Julii 12, 1660.* Kennet. Appointed by Patent 8 June, 1646.

^t Appointed by Patent, dated 25 Aug. 1660.

^u *Anton. Sanders, S. T. P. Coll. ab Arch. Cant. ad Rect. de Acton com. Middl. 23 Aug. 1647, per mort. Bruine Ryves.* Kennet.

^s In his *Additional notes on the Life and Death of Sir Matthew Hale, &c.* London, 1682, 8vo. p. 25.

He hath written, *Mercurius Rusticus: or the Countries' Complaint, recounting the sad events of this unparalleled War.* Which Mercuries, in number at least nineteen, commencing from 22 August, 1642, came out in one sheet, sometimes in two, in 4to. (Magd. Libr. 8vo. 1648.)

*Mercurius Rusticus, The Second Part, in Number 5, giving an account of Sacrileges in, and upon, several Cathedrals*ʷ. After the war was ended, all these Mercuries were printed, anno 1646, (Magd. Libr.) and 1647, in 8vo. and had to them added,

(1.) *A General Bill of Mortality of the Clergy of London, &c.: or, a brief Martyrology and Catalogue of the learned, grave, religious, painful Ministers of the City of London, who have been imprisoned, plundered, &c. for their constancy to the Protestant Religion, and their Loyalty, from 1641 to 1647; about which time it came out by itself in one sheet only, printed on one side.* (Magd. Libr. 8vo. 1646.)

(2.) *Querela Cantabrigiensis: or, a Remonstrance by way of Apology for the vanished Members of the flourishing University of Cambridge. Written by a Member thereof.* (Magd. Libr. 8vo. 1647.)

(3.) *Micro-Chronicon: or, a brief Chronology of the time and place of the Battles, Sieges, Conflicts, and other remarkable passages, which have happened betwixt His Majesty and the Parliament, from the beginning of the unhappy Dissensions, to the 25th March, 1647.* (Magd. Libr. 8vo. 1647.) Which Micro-Chronicon I take to be written by Author Ryves, and to have been partly

ʷ In describing the sacrilege committed in Winchester Cathedral on Thursday, 14 Dec. 1642, Ryves says, "They defaced the monument of William of Waynfleet, Bishop likewise of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England, and the magnificent Founder of Magdalen College in Oxford, which monument in a grateful pietie, being lately beautified by some that have, or lately had, relation to that Foundation, made the rebels more eager upon it to deface it; but while that College, the unparalleled example of his bountie, stands, in despite of the malice of these inhuman rebels, William of Waynfleet cannot want a more lasting monument to transmit his memory to posterity." p. 280.

collected by him from *England's Iliads in a Nutshell*, written by George Wharton.

(4.) *A Catalogue of the names of all, or most part of the Lords, Knights, Commanders, and Persons of Quality, slain or executed by Law Martial, on both sides, from the beginning of this unnatural war, to the 25th of March, 1647.* (Magd. Libr. 8vo. 1647.)

This also I take to be collected by Ryves. The reader may be pleased now to notice, that that edition of *Mercurius Rusticus*, which came out in 1647, had more in it than that of 1646. However, Richard Royston, the bookseller, being minded to make another edition, he followed only that which came out in 1646, so that the third edition which he made in 1685, hath less in it than that of 1647.

Dr. Ryves hath also written and published several Sermons;
as

- (1.) *Sermon on 1 Tim. vi. 10.* 4to. 1652.
- (2.) *Funeral Sermon on 2 Tim. iv. 7.* 4to. 1656.
- (3.) *Sermon before the House of Commons, 15 Jan. 1661-2.*

Whether printed, I know not as yet, for I have not seen it^a.

He died at Windsor on the 13th day of July in 1667, and was buried in the alley or isle joyning on the south side to His Majesty's Chapel of St. George there. Over his grave is this inscription on a marble fastened to the south wall.

^a Evelyn mentions the occasion in his *Memoirs*, (Ed. 1818. 4to. vol. i. p. 332.) "1661-2. Jan. 15. There was a general Fast through the whole nation, and now celebrated at London, to avert God's heavy judgments on this land. There had fallen great rain without any frost or seasonable cold, not only in England, but in Sweden and the most northern parts, being here near as warm as at Midsummer in some years. This solemn Fast was held for the House of Commons at St. Margaret's. Dr. Reeves, Dean of Windsor, preached on 7 Joshua 12, shewing how the neglect of exacting justice on offenders (by which he insinuated such of the old King's murderers as were yet reprieved and in the Tower) was a main cause of God's punishing a land. He brought in that of the Gibeonites as well as Achan and others, concluding with an eulogy of the Parliament for their loyalty in restoring the Bishops and Clergy, and vindicating the Church from Sacrilege."

Brunus Ryves^a, *S. Theologiæ Professor, Reg. Majestati a sacris, liberarum Windsorensis et Wolverhamptonensis capellarum a restitutione Sereniss. Caroli II Regis Decanus primus; nobilissimi ordinis a Periscelide Scriba,*

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{Fide} \\ \textit{Zelo} \\ \textit{Affectu} \end{array} \right\} \textit{in rebus} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Regis} \\ \textit{Ecclesiæ} \\ \textit{Regni} \end{array} \right\} \textit{promovendis}$$

Toto nuperæ rebellionis tempore nemini secundus, celeberrimis hujus seculi concionatoribus a primo juventutis flore ad extremam usque senectam annumeratus, hic sepultus jacet, beatam expectans resurrectionem. Obiit Julii 13, anno Domini 1677, ætatis suæ 81."
Ath. Oxon. (Ed. Bliss,) vol. iii. col. 1110.

"Having preached and otherwise exerted himself in behalf of the King, it will not be wondered that at the commencement of the Great Rebellion his oratory was lost upon factious parishioners. They proceeded indeed with admirable hesitation thus to question also his doctrine!"

"We^b the inhabitants of Stanwell thought good to certifie to your worsheps (some of the Committee) what doctren our doctor Mr. Reeves talt upon this last Saboth, being 3d July, 1642; that we ogt to obey the King in all his commands; that there were some Brownists and Anabaptists in these times that did command contrary to the King's commands, but we ogt not to obey their commands, for they seek to shake off all obedience to lawful authority; aleding some skriptures, that we weare damned if we persist in it: wherefore we your petishoners and inhabitants of Stanwell desir to be resolved in these points which so neerely conserns us.

(Signed) Henry Southern, and six others."

"Dr. Ryves was soon afterwards deprived of his benefices; and Stanwell was supplied with one of the parliamentary preachers, better qualified to command attention, and to

^a An engraved Portrait of Bruno Ryves, from an original miniature in oil in the possession of Mr. Clark of St. Martin's Lane, was published by S. Woodburn, London 1810.

^b Grey's Examples of Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. iii. App. p. 13.

scare away any scepticism even with a look. For not content with calling the regular clergy dumb dogs, idle drones, and blind seers, 'the^c parliamentary preachers made wry mouths, squint eyes, and screwed faces, quite altering them from what God and nature had made them!'"

"Dr. Ryves was exactly of the same description with Dr. Fuller in regard to the promotion of that great work (Walton's Polyglot). He assisted Dr. Walton also in the business of the London Tithes." Todd's *Memoirs of Brian Walton*, vol. i. p. 4. 306.

The expulsion of Dr. Ryves from his preferment was attended with no assuasive circumstances. "An ancient Gentleman," says Walker^d, "informs me by letter, that Dean Reeves (for so he spells it) was with his wife and four children, and all his family, taken out of doors, all his goods seized, and all that night lay under a hedge in the wet and cold. Next day my Lord Arundel, hearing of this barbarous usage done to so pious a Gentleman, sent his coach with men and horses; where he was kindly entertained for some time. I am informed from another hand, that he lived many years on charity at Shafton, in his native county."

The following are amongst the MSS. of Ashmole's Collection in the University Museum, Oxford:

No. 1114. 1. A Copy of Dr. Ryves's Patent of Office, as Register of the Garter, dated 20 Jan. 1660-1.

No. 1130. 7. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet, to prepare a Grant of the Office of Register of the Garter unto Dr. Brune Ryves, Dean of Windsor, 4. Aug. 12 Charles II. Also a docquet of the Grant of the Deanery to the same, dated about the end of July, 1660.

42. Petition of Brune Ryves, Dean of Windsor, praying the King to refer his complaint against Thomas Freebody and Captain Beton, Poor Knights, for scandalous conversation, to the Duke of Ormond, and the Earls of Manchester and Strafford.

78. Ashmole's Note of the Death of Dr. B. Ryves, Register, 13 July, 1677.

109, 110, 111, 112, 113. Letters from B. Ryves to Ashmole respect-

^c Wood's *Annals*, A. D. 1646.

^d *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part ii. p. 12. fol. 1714.

ing the Fees due to him as Register, and requesting a Copy of a Chapter-act for gifts of plate to the Altar of St. George's Chapel.

117. Letter from B. Ryves, assuring Ashmole that he could not get from De Vic either his or Sir R. Fanshaw's materials for the Register of the Order, and therefore promising information from memory on some of his inquiries. Windsor, 18 April, 1666.

118. Letter from B. Ryves, that De Vic had promised the Papers next week; and that the King would not keep St. George's Feast, though Sir Harry pressed him in point of conscience, 21 March, 1666-7.

123. Letter from B. Ryves, suffering from gout; he states that he had completed the draught of the Register from 1638, where it left off, to the Chapter in June last; that De Vic would not consent to employ a good amanuensis to enter it, but urged that it should be viewed by a Committee of Knights; and instructs Ashmole to see the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject. Windsor, 14 Dec. 1668.

126. Letter from B. Ryves to Ashmole, respecting the Fees. Windsor, 28 Dec. 1669.

127. Letter from B. Ryves, requesting Ashmole to deliver certain Papers to his son for him. Windsor, 3 Jan. 1669-70.

128. Letter from B. Ryves, promising to bring 'the new Booke' shortly. 6 Jan. 1669-70.

129. Letter from B. Ryves, asking for a copy of certain papers. 8 Jan. 1669-70.

131. Letter from B. Ryves, who had come to town, though in great pain, desiring Ashmole to bring his papers. 7 March, 1669-70.

132. From B. Ryves, desiring to know when the Earls of Northumberland, Salisbury, and Berkshire, died. 14 March, 1669-70.

137. From B. Ryves, desiring a pint more of the ink which Ashmole had sent to write the *Registrum Carolinum* with, and complaining of the uncertainty, "whether a feast or no feast." Windsor, 16 May, 1670.

138. From B. Ryves, hoping that Ashmole had received the new Register from Dr. Durell. Haseley, Oxon. 18 July, 1670.

141. From B. Ryves, on the completion of the *Liber Carolinus*. 30 June, 1670.

144, 145, 146, 147. Letters from B. Ryves, respecting the Register, Sept. Oct. Nov. 1670.

158. From B. Ryves, stating that Mr. Price, Secretary to the Bishop of Worcester, was recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury to fill the Register's place of Wolverhampton. 17 May, 1672.

160—161. From B. Ryves, desiring Ashmole to get copies of the Statute-Books, transcribed on vellum by Mr. Mayerne, the King's Printer, in Little Britain. Windsor, 21 Oct. 1672.

Palmer^e, John. res. 1626. See Register of Choristers, p. 33.

Pelling^f, Thomas. res. 1625. Matr. 21 Jan. 1610-20, æt. 20. Wilts. *min. fil.* B.A. 23 Feb. 1619-20. M.A. 14 July, 1623.

1618 Nicolson, Christopher. res. 1621. See Register of Choristers, p. 33.

Tomkins, Abraham. res. 1621. See Register of Choristers, p. 33.

1619 Pickering^s, William. res. 1624. Matr. 6 Nov. 1618, æt. 19. co. Bedford, *pleb. fil.* B.A. 11 May, 1621.

1620 Langton, John. res. 1626. See Register of Choristers, p. 35.

1621 Holder^h, Robert. res. 1629. See Register of Choristers, p. 36.

Webley, John. res. 1625. See Register of Choristers, p. 35.

1624 Callis, Nathaniel. res. 1631. Matriculated at Magdalen Hall, 15 Feb. 1621-2, æt. 19. co. Berks. *min. fil.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 18 June, 1623. M.A. 10 July, 1626.

^e *In Festo Ascensionis A.D. 1620. admoniti erant Clerici, viz. Mri. Palmer, Dnus Pelling, Dnus Tomkins, Pickering, Nicholson de negligentia sua in Sacris. V. P. Reg.*

^f Probably son of John Pelling, Clerk in 1585.

^s 18^o *Calend. Oct. A.D. 1620. Mulctatus est privatione Communarum Pickering Olericus usque ad reformationem propter inobedientiam et verba nociva adversus Decanum. V. P. Reg.*

Julii 12^{mo} A.D. 1621. privati sunt communis omnes Clerici viz. Mri. Allibond et Ryves, Dni Pelling, Pickering, Palmer, Langton, Webley et Holder per unum diem in præsentia Dni Præsidis et Decani Theologia propter negligentiam in Divinis. V. P. Reg.

Martii 21 A.D. 1621. Dnus Pelling, Dnus Pickering, Langton, Holder, Webley, sigillatim per Vicepræsidentem vigore Statuti ad lecturam bibliæ tempore prandii deputati recusarunt legere, ideoque per eundem Vicepræsidentem cum consensu Decani in Theologia propter eorum inobedientiam privantur communis usque ad Reformationem, i. e. donec singuli seriatim legerunt bibliam tempore prandii. V. P. Reg.

^h 10^{mo} *die Maii A.D. 1627. Clerici conventi fuere eorum Vicepræs. et Mro. Clarke, Decano, et per eundem, consensu Mri. Clarke, Mri. Holder et Mri. Berwick per duos dies propter contemptum privantur communis. V. P. Reg.*

1625 Berwick, Samuel. res. 1631. See Register of Choristers, p. 35.

Jones, Richard. res. 1628. Matr. at Jesus College, 30 April, 1624, æt. 21. Son of John Pew of Hentllan, co. Denbigh, *pleb.* B.D. 31 June, 1625.

Woodruffe, William. res. 1629. B.A. 22 July, 1626.

1626 Stone, James. res. 1628. See Register of Choristers, p. 35. M.A. 10 July, 1626.

Tinker, . res. 1628.

1627 Sandford, Baldwin. res. 1631. Matr. 10 Dec. 1629, æt. 19, co. Dorset. Son of Baldwin Sandford, of Lyme Regis, *pleb.* B.A. 11 Feb. 1630-31.

1628 Hill, Francis. res. 1632. B.A. 20 July, 1627. M.A. 12 July, 1630.

Amongst the Manuscripts in Magdalen College Library is a copy of *Ranulphi Higden, Cestrensis, Polychronicon*. “Membranaceus, in folio; olim familiæ de Hill, postea Coll. B. M. Magdalenæ ex dono Francisci Hill, M.A. et hujus Collegii quondam Clerici. In calce codicis, *This is Alexander Hill, his Boocke, writen the yere of our Lorde God, 1579, Feb. 9. To his loveing frend Mr. Francis Hill at Mag. Coll. in Oxon. give these.*”

Sutton, Reuben. res. 1631. See Register of Choristers, p. 36.

1629 Chilmead, Edmund. res. 1634¹. B.A. 12 Feb. 1628-9. M.A. 10 Dec. 1631.

“He was born,” says Wood, (Ath. Bliss, vol. iii. col. 350.), “at Stow in the Wold in Gloucestershire, became one of the Clerks of Magdalen College in 1625 (1629), and in that of his age 16 or thereabouts, took the degrees in Arts, that of Master being completed in 1632, and not long after was made one of the Petty-Canons or Chaplains of Christ Church in Oxford. Whence being ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648, he was forced, such were the then times, to obtain a living by that, which before was only a diversion to him, I mean by a weekly music meeting, which he set up at

¹ Lib. Comp. 1634. Sol. Mro. Chilmead pro libris transcribendis in usum chori, £2. 18s.

the Black Horse in Aldersgate Street in London^k. He was a choice Mathematician, a noted Critic, and one that understood several tongues, especially the Greek, very well.

He hath written,

De Musicâ antiquâ Græcâ. Published at Oxford at the end of the Oxford Edition of Aratus, 8vo. 1672. (Magd. Libr.)

Annotationes in Odas Dionysii. Printed also in the same Edition. (Magd. Libr.) He had likewise translated the aforesaid Odes into Latin, but that version is omitted.

Versio Latina et annotationes in Johannis Malalæ Chronographiam. Oxon. 8vo. 1691. (Magd. Libr.) See in the 'Prolegomena' to that author written by Humphrey Hody, B.D. and Fellow of Wadham College, §. 42.

He hath written also a little thing *de Sonis*, which I presume is yet in MS; as also,

Catalogus Manuscriptorum Græcorum in Bibliothecâ pro ratione auctorum alphabeticus, an. 1635. MS. in Bodley's Library, of great use to curious and critical Students.

He hath translated from French into English,

1. *A Treatise of the Essence, Causes, Symptoms, Prognosticks, and Cure of Love, or Erotique Melancholy.* Oxford, 8vo. 1640. Written by James Ferrard, Doctor of Physic^l.

2. *Unheard of curiosities concerning the Talismanical Sculpture of the Persians.* London, 1650, 8vo. Written by James Gafferel. (Magd. Libr.)

Also from Latin into English,

1. *Discourse touching the Spanish Monarchy.* London, 1654, 4to. Written by Thomas Campanella. Which translation lying dead on the Bookseller's hands, William Prynne of Lincoln's Inn wrote an Epistle, and caused this title to be

^k He came to London, and, being in great necessity, took lodgings in the house of Thomas Este, a musician, and also a printer of music. This man dwelt at the sign of the Black Horse in Aldersgate Street, and having in his house a large room, Chilmead made use of it for a weekly music meeting, deriving from the profits thereof the means of a slender subsistence. Hawkins's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 410.

^l See Beloe's Anecdotes, vol. vi. p. 376.

printed and put before the remaining copies, *Thomas Campanella, a Spanish Friar, his advice to the King of Spain for the obtaining of the Universal Monarchy of the World.* London, 1659, 4to.

2. *Treatise of the Globes.* 8vo. London, 1639 and 1659. Written by Robert Hues.

And lastly, from Italian into English,

The History of the Rites, Customs, and Manner of Life of the present Jews throughout the world. 8vo. London, 1650. Written by Leo Modena. a Rabbine of Venice. (Magd. Libr.)

“At length this curious person, resigning up his last breath in the prime of his years on the 19th of February, 1653-4, was buried in St. Botolph's Church^m, without Aldersgate in London, having before (with John Gregory, another Critic) received relief in his necessities from Edward Bysshe, Esq. then King of Arms by the Parliament's authority, and also assisted Sir Henry Holbrooke, Kt. (by whom he had been exhibited to,) in his Translation of Procopius of Cæsarea, his History of the wars of the Emperor Justinian, in eight books, &c. London, 1653, fol. by exactly comparing the English with the Greek, as it is written by David Hoeschelius, who had it out of the Duke of Bavaria's Library.”

Langton, Robert. res. 1633. See Register of Choristers, p. 37.

Marstonⁿ, John. res. 1633. B.A. 30 Jan. 1629 30. M.A. 8 July, 1633. “He became Rector of St. Mary Magdalen's in Canterbury, by presentation of the King, 28 Oct. 1631. He hath published,

^m No inscription to his memory is to be found there. Hawkins, vol. iv. p. 411.

ⁿ A.D. 1631, *Maii 2^{do}. Sistitur eorum Vicepræs. et Mro Lawe, Decano Theologiæ, Dnus Merston, quorum consensu privatur communis per unum diem propter negligentiam in divinis.* V. P. Reg.

Sept. 3^{do}. *Sistuntur coram Dno Præs. Mro Vice-Præs. et Mro Lawe, Decano Theologiæ, Dni Langton, Merston, Allen, Sandford, Clerici, et privantur communis per unum diem propter contemptum erga dictum Decanum Theologiæ.* V. P. Reg.

A Sermon preached at St. Margaret's in Westminster, before the House of Commons, on the 6th of Feb. 1641-2, on Joel ii. 12, and part of the thirteenth verse. 4to. London, 1642." Ath. Bliss, iv. 586.

1631 Garland, Thomas. res. 1633. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 19 Nov. 1624, æt. 17. Son of Francis Garland of Harnedge, Salop. *pleb.* B.A. Exeter College, 17 June, 1629. M.A. 9 July, 1632. Chaplain, 1633—1641. Author of *Lines in Solis Britannici Perigeum*, 1633.

Allen, William. res. 1533. See Register of Choristers, p. 36.

Boughton, Stephen. res. 1631. See Register of Choristers, p. 37.

Broade, William. res. 1634. B.A. 10 Dec. 1630. M.A. 8 July, 1633.

1632 Sawyer, Henry. res. 1646. B.A. 22 April, 1634. M.A. 10 July, 1637. B. Med. 1 Nov. 1642.

1633 Lambe, James. res. 1636. B.A. Magdalen Hall, 11 Nov. 1630. M.A. 8 July, 1633.

Cooke, Edward. res. 1636. Matr. 12 Dec. 1634, æt. 17, co. York. Son of Alexander Cooke of Leeds, *Sacerd.*

Petoe, John. res. 1639. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 11 May, 1632, æt. 17, co. Sussex. Son of Joshua Petoe of Chichester, *pleb.* (Demy in 1604.) B.A. 24 Oct. 1634. M.A. 10 July, 1637.

Collins, William. res. 1638. Matr. at Exeter College, 2 Dec. 1631, æt. 17. Son of John Collins of Hereford, *pleb.* B.A. 25 June 1634.

1634 Packe, John. res. 1638. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 12 Dec. 1628, æt. 19, co. Sussex. Son of John Packe of Chichester, *Sacerd.* M.A. 10 July, 1637.

1635 Taylor°, Christopher. res. 1642. See Register of Choristers, p. 37.

° A.D. 1638. April 17. *Admoniti sunt Olerici, et locum tenentes, per Vicepræs. et Mrum Westley, Decanum Theologiæ, de negligentia in Divinis. Eodem die eorundem consensu privantur communis suis usque ad emendationem Mr. Packe et Tailer Olerici ob insignem erga Vicepræs. inobedientiam.*

April 25to, Tailer restituitur. V. P. Reg.

1636 Platt, William. res. 1641. B.A. 28 May 1636. M.A. 8 July 1639.

Stoyte, William. res. 1639. Matr. at All Souls 10 Oct. 1634, æt. 18. Son of Tobias Stoyte of Wirksworth, co. Derby, *Sacerd.* 1638 Ludd, John. Expelled by the Puritans, 1648. See Register of Choristers, p. 51.

Quarterman, Thomas. res. 1647. See Register of Choristers, p. 39. B.A. 1639.

1639 Smith, Thomas. Expelled by the Puritans, 1648. See Register of Choristers, p. 53.

1640 Sparke, John. res. 1641. Matr. 29 Nov. 1639, æt. 19, Hants. Son of Thomas Sparke of Browne-Candover. *Sacerd.*

1641 Durston, William. Expelled by the Puritans, 1648. See Register of Choristers, p. 55.

Being summoned before the Parliamentary Visitors on the 18th of May, 1648, he answered them in these words; "By non-submission to this method of visitation I shall, I fear, naufragate the present subsistence I now enjoy, which is all I have in the world. But if I do submit, it being both repugnant to my practical judgment, and contradictory to the many oaths I have taken in the University, I shall, I fear, being not yet absolved, incur that damnable sin of perjury, a sad dilemma! but yet I resolve to observe that aphronistical edict, *ex duobus malis minimum eligendum.*" Reg. Visit. in Bib. Bodl. MS. p. 91.

His name appears in the list of those who had not submitted 22 May 1648, *ibid.* p. 104, and on July 7 he was ordered to remove, *ibid.* p. 156.

Holland, Thomas. res. 1647. See Register of Choristers, p. 54.

1642 Graves . res. 1643.

1643 Stephens, Anthony. res. 1648. See Register of Choristers, p. 54.

His answer to the Visitors was, "I do submit unto the authority of Parliament, and to the present visitation of the University of Oxford, May 17, 1648." Bodl. MS. p. 91.

1646 Bowring, . Expelled by the Puritans, 1648.
See Register of Choristers, p. 55.

1647 Capell, Daniel, res. 1654. See Register of Choristers,
p. 56.

In answer to the Parliamentary Visitors, 3 May 1648, he simply said, "I do submit." MS. Bodl. p. 21. But on May 5 he replied, "This visitation being a thing exceeding my weak understanding, I can give no satisfactory answer for the present; but upon further deliberation, I shall go as far as my conscience will give me leave, and permit me to yield obedience to the aforesaid visitation." *ibid.* p. 36. Though his name appears on the expulsion list of May 15, *ibid.* p. 122. he seems afterwards to have been retained.

Banger, Josiah. res. 1653. Matr. 10 Oct. 1645, æt. 18. *Sacerd. fil.* B.A. 16 March, 1648-9. M.A. Trinity College, 14 July, 1651.

He gave in his answer to the Parliamentary Visitors, May 5, 1648, "I desire a little time to consider of this so weighty a question." Bodl. MS. p. 96. His name appears on the expulsion list of May 15, 1648. *ibid.* p. 122. But on June 1, he sent in another answer, "I will submit to this visitation, so far as I may with a safe conscience, concerning which *post revolutionem animi, hoc tantum scio, me nihil scire.*" *ibid.* p. 30. His name however appears on the expulsion list of June 14. *ibid.* p. 148. but on November 9th, it is entered, "Josiah Banger, formerly put out for undue election, was this day chosen again into Magdalen College." *ibid.* p. 223.

"This person, who was son of Bernard Banger, M.A. and Rector of Yerlington in Somersetshire, became Fellow of Trinity College this year, (A.D. 1651.) He hath written,

An Alarm to secure Sinners, or, God discovered to be as well a Burning as Shining Light. 8vo. Lond. 1676. This is the same, I suppose, which was several years before printed under the title of, *A serious Item to secure sinners.* What other things he hath written I know not, or whether he was a Nonconformist after his Majesty's Restoration." Wood's Fasti.

As a Nonconformist, on St. Bartholomew's day A.D. 1666, he was ejected from the Vicarage of Broadhembury, co. Devon. and "imprisoned in Exeter upon the Five-Mile Act. He afterwards lived many years at Mountacute in Somerset, where his preaching was instrumental of much good. The wives of two Justices in that neighbourhood were hearers of Mr. Banger. One of them, being ill, sent for him in her husband's absence to visit her. The husband, who was a violent persecutor of those whom she most highly esteemed, having private notice given him of the affair, returned sooner than was expected, and found Mr. Banger at prayer with his wife. Upon which he took him by the collar, and pushed him down stairs, asking him what business he had in his house, and soon after sent him to Ilchester prison upon the Five-Mile Act. His people often visited him, and he had liberty to preach to them in the prison. When he was released, he returned to them, and preached with more freedom. He soon after removed to Sherborn, where he was near his estate, and there he died. A great grandson of his now lives on the same estate, and another of his own name at Hackney, where he has long been a Deacon in the Independent Church." Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, vol. ii. p. 12.

1648 Bartlett, Richard. Expelled 1 Aug. 1648. Matr. 28 Feb. 1639-40, æt. 17, co. Dorset. Son of Richard Bartlett of Frampton, *pleb.* In answer to the Parliamentary Visitors, 15 May, 1648, he said, "I will submit to this visitation as far as possibly I can in conscience, and will do all things belonging to my place." Bodl. MS. p. 37. His name appears on the expulsion list of May 15, *ibid.* p. 122, and on July 7 he was ordered to remove, *ibid.* p. 156. On July 13 he sent in another answer; "I have to my utmost abilities endeavoured the understanding of this question, and am sufficiently instructed from the sufficiency of others not to let my affections so far prevail over my judgment, as not to be desirous to make the best of this visitation; but yet I am not convinced that I can do it with a good conscience, in

regard of the oaths I have formerly taken. After conviction, I am ready to submit." *ibid.* p. 171. He was however expelled Aug. 1. *ibid.* p. 190.

Horne, Thomas. Expelled 26 May, 1648. Chorister, 1641—1648. His answer to the Parliamentary Visitors on the 17 May was, "I am ignorant how far the power of the Parliament extends in the visitation, and therefore for the present desire to be excused." Bodl. MS. p. 92. On May 19 his name appears as submitting. *ibid.* p. 104. But on May 25 he was deprived of his place. *ibid.* p. 118.

King, William. res. 1652. Admitted 18 Oct. 1648. B.A. 5 June, 1649. Chaplain, 1652—1654. Prob. F. of All Souls, 25 Aug. 1654. Appointed Organist of New College, 10 Dec. 1664, *æt.* 40. He was the son of George King, Organist of Winchester Cathedral. When appointed to preside over the *new* organ at New College, the salary of his office was raised to £50 per annum, and the following agreement was made with him by Dr. Woodward, the Warden, viz. that he should play the organ upon Surplice Days and Litany Days only, unless he should be by some of the House desired at any other time. He continued Organist till his death in 1680. He was buried near Merideth's grave in New College Cloisters, the following inscription being placed upon his grave-stone: *Hoc sub lapide obdormiscit quicquid mortale reliquum est Gulielmi King, istius Collegii nuperrime Organistæ, cujus in Musicâ singularis eminentia ipsum angelorum consortii participem fecit die mensis Nov. 17, 1680, ætat. 57.* He composed a full Service in B flat, and some Anthems. MS. Elvey.

He also set to music Cowley's *Mistress*, which was published with the following title: *Poems of Mr. Cowley and others, composed into Songs and Ayres, with a Thorough-Bass for the Theorbo, Harpsecord, or Base-Violl.* Oxford, 1668, fol. Hawkins's Hist. of Music, v. 23.

Spilsbury, John. res. 1650. Adm. 18 Oct. 1648. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 20 Oct. 1646, *æt.* 16, co. Worcester. Son of William Spilsbury of Bewdley, *pleb.* B.A. 27 June, 1649. Prob. F. 1650—1660. M.A. 12 July, 1652.

With his Fellowship he retained the Vicarage of Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, from which he was ejected^p in 1666. "Through the great importunity of the people, he took upon him the pastoral care of this congregation, which he held till the Restoration; when, being dissatisfied with conformity, he was forced to quit the Living; but continued preaching privately to the people as long as he lived. His ministerial performances were generally acceptable, and he was much followed. His preaching was ordinarily plain and familiar; filled with a variety of clear, well-digested thoughts; serious, methodical, and judicious. He had both in preaching and conversation a happy way of explaining difficulties, and reconciling seeming differences in Scripture, to the great satisfaction of those that heard him. He was esteemed a man of great wisdom, and therefore was much consulted in difficult cases. He had learnt of his Master to be meek and lowly, and to abstain from sinful anger, and rash words. His moderation to persons, who differed from him, was great. Being of a healing spirit, he much rejoiced at the union of the Presbyterian and Independent ministers in London, expressed by the heads of agreement printed after the Revolution. His catholic spirit induced many of the conforming clergy to shew him great respect, and to offer him shelter in their houses when he was exposed to danger. He was for several years either confined to his own house, or forced to keep out of the county, for fear of the writ *De Excom. Cap.* which was long kept in force against him, and two or three others in the town. In those times of danger he frequently preached privately, both at home and abroad, being earnestly desirous to be useful; but he never would receive any allowance from his people after his ejection. After he had been imprisoned some time in the county jail, and was released, he said in the hearing of some particular friends for their

^p "At Bromsgrove was silenced Mr. John Spilsbury, born in Bewdley, a man accounted an Independent, but of extraordinary worth for moderation, peaceableness, ability, and ministerial diligence, and an upright life." *Life of Baxter*, part iii. p. 92.

encouragement, ‘I shall not henceforward fear a prison as formerly, because I had so much of my Heavenly Father’s company as made it a palace to me.’ The want of air and exercise was thought the occasion of that illness which brought him to the grave. He was confined to his chamber eleven months before his death, and not able to move without the help of two persons; yet not one impatient word was heard from him. Those who visited him admired his patience and cheerful submission under so severe an affliction, and several persons who had not so much acquaintance with him, went on purpose to witness his behaviour; which, they acknowledged with tears, exceeded the report they had heard. To the last he expressed his affection for his people, taking his leave of them, as they visited him, with suitable advice and prayer. He cheerfully resigned up his spirit into the hands of his Redeemer, 10 June, 1699, at the age of 71 years. He would not have had a funeral sermon; but upon much persuasion he consented to it, and appointed *Luke xvii. 10.* for the text, prohibiting all encomiums on himself. His humility always prevailed against the importunity of his friends to print some of his sermons, and his love to his people made him deaf to all invitations to larger places. He was exceedingly esteemed by Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, whose sister he married. The Bishop ordinarily, once a year, spent some weeks at his house, and when he died made his only child his heir.” Calamy’s Nonconformists’ Memorial, vol. iii. p. 387.

Atwood, Henry. res. 1650. Adm. 18 Oct. Matr. 22 Jan. 1648-9, *gen. fil.*

“Whereas Atwood, Clerk of Magdalen College, was designed for Merton College, but upon examination it doth appear that he is incapable of a Fellowship there, because he cannot take his degree in due time, and he is elsewhere provided for; it is this day ordered, that upon assurance of Sir Nathaniel Brent’s concurrence, Sir Cripps be and is hereby elected into that Fellowship in Merton College, whereunto Atwood was designed.” Dec. 28, 1649. MS. Bodl. p. 291.

Powell, Samuel. res. 1653. Adm. 18 Oct. B.A. 16 March, 1649-50.

1649 Wheeler, Jonas. res. 1656. Matr. 19 Nov. 1650, *gen. fil.* B.A. 6 March, 1651-2. M.A. 10 July, 1654. Chaplain, 1662-1665.

1650 Browne, William. res. 1654. Matr. at Balliol College, 9 Nov. 1650, *gen. fil.*

1651 Quarrell, Timothy. res. 1659. Matr. 20 March, 1650-51, *min. fil.* B.A. 10 Dec. 1653. M.A. 10 July, 1656.

Hooke, John. res. 1656. See Register of Choristers, p. 69. In the Chancel of Bletchington Church, co. Oxford, is the following inscription; *Here lieth the Body of John Hooke, B.D. sometime Fellow of Magdalene College in Oxford, and Rector of this Church, who deceased the 20th day of February, Anno Domini 1678.*

1652 Sympson, Sydrach^a. res. 1659. Matr. 1 April, 1656. B.A. 6 March, 1655-6. Created M.A. and B.D. by decree of Convocation, 8 March, 1685-6. D.D. 8 July, 1691. Rector of Stoke Newington, 1664. He died Nov. 1704, leaving for the use of his successors a copyhold Messuage and about three acres of land at Newington. He also gave fifty shillings *per annum*, to be distributed in bread every Sunday by the Rector.

1653 Hooker, John. res. 1658. B.A. 23 July, 1653. M.A. 9 July, 1655. Ejected from Greatwich, co. Norfolk, on St. Bartholomew's day, 1666.

1654 Mountague, Henry. res. 1659. Matr. 1 April, 1656, *min. fil.* B.A. 15 Jan. 1657-8.

1655 Herring, Daniel. res. 1661. See Register of Choristers, p. 72.

1656 Gipps, John. res. 1657. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 9 Dec. 1653, *min. fil.* M.A. July, 1657. Chaplain, 1657—1660.

“He was the son of Mr. George Gipps, originally of Sidney College, Cambridge. He was a member of the Westminster

^a One Sydrach Sympson, probably this Clerk's father, was appointed by the Visitors Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1650, and died in 1654.

Assembly. Upon the Restoration, being obliged to leave Oxford, he came to London, and resided for some time at Non College. He afterwards went to Montpellier in France for his health, but returned to London, where he died of an ulcer in his lungs, 1666." Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial, vol. i. p. 246.

Fortune, Morus. res. 1661. Matr. in Mich. Term, 1656, *pleb. fil.* B.A. 14 June, 1659. M.A. Magdalen Hall, 17 June, 1662.

Stopford, Joshua. res. 1659. Matr. at Brasenose College, 26 July, 1655, *pleb. fil.* B.A. 23 Feb. 1657-8. "He was esteemed a good Grecian, and would sometimes course in Greek in the public Schools." Fasti. Created M.A. Brasenose, 22 April, 1670. B.D. 11 May, 1670.

"A Lancashire man born," says Wood. (Ath. Bliss, vol. iii. col. 1053.) "He was entered into Brasenose College in Michaelmas Term, 1654, aged 18 years, being then or soon after Scholar of that House, and went afterwards to Magdalen College, and as a member thereof took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, an. 1657. Afterwards he entered into Orders, and became Prebendary of Dunnington in the Church of York^r, (collated thereto by Archbishop Frewen, 9 Nov. 1660,) and about the same time Vicar of St. Martin's^a Church in Cony-street there. In the month of April, 1670, he was created Master of Arts, and in the next month was admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, being at that time Rector^t of All Saints in the said city of York. He hath written,

"Pagano-Papismus: or, an exact Parallel between Rome-Pagan and Rome-Christian in their Doctrines and Ceremonies. 8vo. London, 1675. (Magd. Libr.) Published in Michaelmas Term, 1674. Before this work is a Catalogue of Books and Authors made use of by this writer, which is very considerable both for number and value: to which piece is joined another of smaller bulk, written by the same Author, entitled,

^r Joshua Stopford, Preb. of York, 27 Oct. 1660, res. 1663. Willis.

^a Vicar of St. Martin's, 1666-1675. Drake.

^t Rector of All Saints, 1662-1675. Drake.

"The Ways and Methods of Rome's Advancement; or, whereby the Pope and his Agents have endeavoured to propagate their Doctrines. Discovered in two Sermons, preached 5 Nov. 1671, on Rev. xviii. 23, 24. (Magd. Libr.) A Catalogue of Authors of the like nature with the former is also prefixed; and in the Epistle to the Reader it is said, that those two Sermons were published to vindicate them and their author from the unjust aspersions and false accusations cast upon them by a generation of men, who make lies and calumnies a constituted part of their religion. He died in the month of November in 1675, and was, as I presume, buried in the Church of All Saints before mentioned, and not in the Cathedral, because he resigned his Prebendship in 1663. He was a person very well read in substantial and noted authors, and might, had life been spared, have done good service for the Church of England, of which he was a most zealous member."

1657 Kentish, Thomas. res. 1658. Matr. at Pembroke College, 22 Feb. 1650-51, *serv.* Chaplain, 1658-1660. Calamy says, "it is doubtful whether he was not afterward ejected in Hampshire." Nonconf. Mem. vol. i. p. 246.

1658 Zinman, John. res. 1659. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 2 May, 1651.

Peard, Oliver. res. 1659. See Register of Choristers, p. 78.

1659 Loeman, Moses. res. 1660. See Register of Choristers, p. 77.

Browne, William. res. 1660.

Pierson, James. res. 1660. See Register of Choristers, p. 79.

James, Thomas. res. 1661. Incorporated from Cambridge. B.A. 29 June, 1652. He was ejected from Needham, co. Suffolk, on St. Bartholomew's day. Calamy calls him "a very pious good man, of the congregational persuasion. After his ejection he had a pretty numerous society." Nonc. Mem. vol. iii. p. 284.

Oxenbridge, Daniel. res. 1660. Matr. at Exeter College, 1656, *min. fil.* B.A. 29 Feb. 1659-60.

Cresset, Joseph. res. 1661. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 18 March, 1657-58, *gen. fil.*

Nye, Rupert. res. 1660. Matr. 25 Oct. 1659.

1660 Newborough, Benjamin. res. 1662. Matr. at Trinity College, 19 July, 1659, *pleb.* B.A. Trinity College, 24 Feb. 1661-2. M.A. Magd. Coll. 18 Dec. 1665.

Boughton, Stephen. res. 1662. See Register of Choristers, p. 87.

Smith, Thomas. res. 1662. See Register of Choristers, p. 53.

Allen, Benjamin. res. 1661. Matr. at Exeter College in Michaelmas Term, 1656, *min. fil.*

1661 Tebbs, William. res. 1664. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 21 April, 1655. B.A. 17 Dec. 1658. M.A. 7 June, 1662.

Wyvell, John. res. 1665. Matr. at Merton College, 2 July, 1658, *pleb. fil.* B.A. 16 April, 1662. M.A. 18 Jan. 1664. Chaplain, 1665—1667.

Walker, Thomas. res. 1662. See Register of Choristers, p. 80.

Featley, Daniel. res. 1665. See Register of Choristers, p. 85. Vicar of Bicker, co. Lincoln.

1662 Trebeck, Andrew. res. 1664. Matr. at New Inn Hall in Act Term, 1655, *min. fil.* M.A. New Inn Hall, 21 Jan. 1660-1. Chaplain, 1664—1667.

Mewe, Daniel. res. 1665. B.A. 15 Oct. 1664. Chaplain, 1665—1671. M.A. 27 June, 1667.

Slater, Edmund. res. 1668. Matr. 16 Oct. 1663, *æt.* 17. Son of John Slater of Combe-Bissett, Wilts, *pleb.* B.A. 28 April, 1666. M.A. 11 Feb. 1667-8.

Heath, Emanuel. res. 24 Nov. 1668. See Register of Choristers, p. 85.

1663 Robotham, Charles. res. 1666. Demy, 1659-1660. Matr. 16 Oct. 1663, *æt.* 18. Son of Francis Robotham of Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, *min.* B.A. New College, 2 May, 1667. Chaplain of Magdalen College, 1668—1671. M.A. 22 Feb. 1668-9. Presented to the Rectory of Candlesby, co. Lincoln, 26 Aug. 1681—1688. Obijt 1689.

Author of Lines in *Epicedia Univ. Oxon. in Obitum Georgii Ducis Albemariæ*. 4to. Oxon. 1670.

The Rectory of Candlesby becoming vacant by the death of

William Willimot in May, 1681, the parishioners petitioned the College in favour of William Crosley, Curate of Braytoft: an application was also made by Daniel Gregory, Rector of Horsington. The following letter, however, of Mr. Robotham decided the matter in his favour.

“ To the Worshipful Henry Clark, President of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxon.

“ Reverend Sir, The many favours I have already received from the College during my residence there, and more especially from your Worship, as touching my health, &c. under God, have put me upon the boldness of requesting, and indeed a confidence of obtaining, this valuable boon from you; viz. Sir, that you with the Society would please to confer Candlesby Living (the vacancy whereof I have long expected) upon me. I live within a mile. I intend (God willing) to supply the Cure in person, and in a little time to be resident upon the place. I have, Sir, only one Living near this, and a small Cure, which upon the taking of this I am resolved to forego. I hope that you will please to condescend to my real and humble request before the pretensions of a Cantabrigian boy, (whether a Graduate or in Orders I question,) after the strange manner of the parish votes, with 77 usually given to the first comer upon any terms. The last man was a Cantabrigian, of whom the Living yet smells. I hope no Magdalen College man will presume, or have so bad a conscience as to leave it in so ruinous and dilapidated a condition as it is now in. Sir, the experience of your former candour and goodness towards me, is the reason of this bold request, which I hope you will please to consider and take in good part, as also the gratitude and service which I hereby at this distance tender to your Worship for all your favours, who really am, Sir, your Worship's most devoted in all humility, Charles Robotham.”

Mem. This was granted, and the presentation under the College Seal sent to him by Dr. Stafford. Candlesby Papers in Coll. Archives.

1664 Hardwicke, Thomas. res. 1666. Matr. at St. John's

College, 8 July, 1663, æt. 16. Son of William Hardwicke of Droitwich, co. Worcester, *paup.* B.A. New College, 17 Dec. 1666. M.A. St. Mary Hall, 1 July, 1669.

Barford, Thomas. res. 1667. Matr. at Trinity College, 12 Dec. 1661, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Barford of Wormleighton, co. Warwick, *min.* B.A. 17 June, 1665. Chaplain, 1667—1672. M.A. 9 July, 1668. Rector of Fovant, Wilts, 1674—1701. Rector of Chilmarke, Wilts, 1685—1701. Appointed to the Prebend of Yatesbury in Salisbury Cathedral, and installed, 3 Oct. 1678. Vicar of North Newnton, Wilts. Obiit 1701.

1665 Jones, Jonathan. res. 1667. Matr. 22 March, 1660-1, æt. 18. Son of Ellis Jones of Shropshire, *pleb.* B.A. 22 Oct. 1664. M.A. 27 June, 1667. Chaplain, 1667-1668.

Sloman, Charles. res. 1668. Matr. at St. Edmund Hall, 13 July, 1664, æt. 16. Son of John Sloman of Dover Castle, *gen.* Obiit 12 April, 1668.

Berdmore, John. res. 1668. Matr. at St. John's College, 1 April, 1664, æt. 16. Son of Edward Berdmore of Worcester, *paup.* B.A. 17 Oct. 1667.

1666 Warton, Anthony^u. res. 1671. Matr. 2 Nov. 1665, æt. 16. Son of Francis Warton of Breamore, Hants, *pleb.* B.C.L. 8 July, 1673. Chaplain, 1671—1674. Rector of North Tidworth, Wilts, 1677—1680. Instituted to the Vicarage of Godalming, Surrey, 18 April, 1682. (Patron Dr. Thomas Pierce, whose son Robert succeeded Warton at Tidworth.) Obiit 15 March, 1714-15. On a white marble monument against the north wall of the chancel, Godalming, is the following inscription: *P. M. R. V. Antonii Warton, LL.B. Vicarii de Godalming, ubi annos plus quam xxx pietatis in Deum, Justitiæ in hominem, temperantiæ in se, exemplar emicuit suis. Quin et ab aliis petitus longe omnium ille indigentium misertus, natus in commune bonum, at Christi ministrorum maxime. Cujus ergo, Cui similis, (longo licet intervallo) ivit passim bene faciens. Antiq. Codd. MSS. interpret indefessus, utilis, fidelis.*

^u Anthony Warton was the father of Thomas Warton, Poetry Professor in 1718, and grandfather of Thomas Warton, Poetry Professor in 1756.

Promptus ad investiganda Ecclesiæ jura spoliata, sacrilegorum malleus, Cleri Anglicani vixit Præsidium, obiit Desiderium Mart. xv, Anno ætatis suæ LXVII. Salutis MDCCXV.

Massey, John. res. 1676. Matr. 26 Nov. 1669, æt. 18. Son of John Massey of Bristol, *pleb.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 31 May, 1673. M.A. Merton, 29 Jan. 1675.

1667 Jewett, Benjamin. res. 1674. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 3 Nov. 1665, æt. 16. Son of Randolph Jewett of London, *min.* B.A. 19 June, 1669. M.A. Magdalen Hall, 20 April, 1672.

“ Mr. Jewett, Senior Clerk,

1st. Refused to keep Mr. Warton's place.

2dly. As soon as he had proceeded Inceptor in Arts, he thought much to be continued in the Roll for absences, and being excused, he was observed always *tardè veniens*.

3dly. He abused Dr. Rogers the Organist, by calling him jeeringly ‘ Brother Doctor,’ telling him that he had no degree in the University—provoked him by such odious comparisons, and by taking the wall of him ”

MS. note of Dr. Clarke, March, 1673.

He was presented to the Rectory of Mildenhall, Wilts, by Elizabeth Countess of Northumberland, in 1684.

1668 Jenkinson, Thomas. res. 1672. See Register of Choristers, p. 85.

Holland, Brian. res. 1671. See Register of Choristers, p. 86.

Blunderville, . res. 1669.

Salter, James. res. 1671. Matr. 24 July, 1668, æt. 18. Son of James Salter of Exeter, *pleb.*

He “ became, says Wood, (Ath. Bliss, vol. iv. col. 600.) a Servitor of Magdalen College, an. 1668, aged 18 years; left the University without a degree, retired to his native country, became a Schoolmaster in Exeter*, and Vicar of St. Mary Church in Devonshire. He hath written,

* James Salter became Master of the Free Grammar School, Exeter, 4 March, 1683-4, and was on *removal* succeeded by Zachary Mayne (Fellow of Magdalen College in 1652) 19 Jan. 1689-90. Carlisle's Schools, vol. i. p. 317.

" *Compendium Græcæ Grammatices Chatichisticum, idque ejusdem Terminorum Explanatio, qua facilius Pueri Linguae Elementa expressant.* 8vo. London, 1685.

" *The Triumphs of the Holy Jesus: or, a Divine Poem of the Birth, Life, Death, and Resurrection of our Saviour.* 4to. London, 1692."

He was also Author of Lines in *Obitum Anne Ducissæ Eboracensis*, 1671.

Flexney, William. res. 1672. Matr. 4 Dec. 1668, æt. 18. Son of William Flexney of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 19 June, 1672. Buried at All Saints Church, Oxford, 4 Nov. 1672.

1669 Evans, William. res. 1674. See Register of Choristers, p. 94.

1671 Winchcombe, Henry. res. 1673. Matr. at St. Alban Hall, 13 March, 1667-8, æt. 17. Son of Bernard Winchcombe of Coldaston, co. Gloucester, *paup.* B.A. Magdalen College, 16 Oct. 1671. M.A. 7 July, 1674.

Axe, James. res. 1680. Matr. at Christ Church, 27 Sept. 1667, æt. 19. Son of James Axe of Farnham, co. Surrey, *paup.* B.A. Christ Church, 23 June, 1671. M.A. Magdalen College, 5 May, 1674.

Falkner, Jonathan. res. 1674. See Register of Choristers, p. 94.

1672 Anne, John. res. 1676. Matr. 14 July, 1671, æt. 18. Son of Thomas Anne of Creyfont, Wilts, *min.* B.A. 26 June, 1675.

Longworth, Peter. res. 1679. See Register of Choristers, p. 94.

In a Schedule of Secret Service payments, signed by Charles II, 30 June, 1679, occurs the following item: *To Peter Longworth, Minister, to go to Jamaica, £20 0 0.* Secret Services of Charles II. Camden Society, p. 3.

1673 Vanderheyden, John. res. 1680. Matr. 17 Oct. 1673. Son of Abraham Vanderheyden of Canterbury, *pleb.* B.A. 14 July, 1677. M.A. 12 May, 1680. Chaplain, 1680-1681.

1674 Bannister, John. res. 1676. See Register of Choristers, p. 93.

Rogers, John. res. 1681. See Register of Choristers, p. 93.

Davis, John, res. 1678. See Register of Choristers, p. 93.

1676 Young, William. res. 1679. See Register of Choristers, p. 95. Instituted Vicar of Monks Kirby, co. Warwick, 23 Dec. 1706.

Holyoake, Henry. res. 1681. See Register of Choristers, p. 95. Instituted Rector of Bilton, co. Warwick, 31 Aug. 1705.

“Died at Rugby in Warwickshire (10 March) the Rev. Mr. Henry Holyoake. He had been Master of that place above 40 years, during which time he sent great numbers of finished Scholars to both Universities. He was a gentleman universally esteemed for his singular learning and humility.” *Gent. Mag.* 1731, p. 124.

By his Will, dated 11 Feb. 1730-31, he bequeathed the interest of £200 to the poor of Rugby, after the death of his cousin, Elizabeth Holyoake; and all his books, with the portraits of his Father and Grandfather, to Rugby School; also fifty shillings to the poor of Rugby, Bilton, and Harborough respectively.

1677 Mander, Thomas. res. 1681. Matr. at Merton College, 2 May, 1673, æt. 15. Son of Bernard Mander of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton, *min.* B.A. 23 June, 1677. M.A. 26 Feb. 1679. Chaplain, 1681—1690.

1678 Watton, John. res. 1682. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 23 Nov. 1675. Son of Robert Watton of Devizes, Wilts, *gen.* B.A. 11 June, 1679.

1679 Wright, Richard. res. 1683. Matr. 27 June, 1677, æt. 21. Son of Richard Wright of London, *paup.* B.A. 12 Nov. 1680. M.A. 22 June, 1683. Author of *Lines in Pietas Univers. Oxon. in Obitum August. et desid. Regis Caroli Secundi.* Oxon. 1685.

White, Thomas. res. 1682. Matr. 4 June, 1674, æt. 17. Son of William White of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 17 Jan. 1676-7. M.A. 12 Nov. 1680.

1680 Browne, Thomas. res. 1682. Matr. at New College, 14 May, 1675, æt. 15. Son of William Browne of Farnham,

co. Surrey, *cler.* B.A. 11 Dec. 1679. M.A. 22 June, 1683. Chaplain, 1682—1733. Obiit 22 Jan. 1732-3.

Gray, Thomas. res. 1681. Matr. at New College, 14 Dec. 1677, æt. 16. Son of Richard Gray of Newbury, Berks, *pleb.* B.A. 4 July, 1681. M.A. New College, 22 April, 1684.

1681 Morgan, Charles. res. 1725. Matr. at Christ Church, 6 April, 1677, *paup. fil.* B.A. 8 Dec. 1681. M.A. 27 June, 1684. Obiit April, 1738.

“A.D. 1720-21, Jan. 9. Mr. Charles Morgan, now of Magdalen College, is a great Whig, and is Secretary to Dr. Boulter, Bishop of Bristol. This Morgan stood formerly to be Superior Bedell of Divinity upon the death of Mr. Arthur Violet, but it was carried with great struggle for Mr. John Caswell, afterwards Savilian Professor of Astronomy.” Hearne’s Diary.

When Boulter became Archbishop of Armagh in 1724, he took Morgan with him to Ireland; and in the following letter to President Butler, dated Dublin, 29 April, 1738, mentions his decease :

“Dear Sir, Our old friend Mr. Morgan was taken ill with a dozing this day se’nnight, and continued pretty much so till he died on Wednesday night. Last night he was buried. He left a scrap of a Will written in his own hand, by which he leaves to his sister Catherine Wynn, alias Dunn, living near Henley, in Oxfordshire, 100 guineas; to her heirs 100 guineas; for new casting two bells at Christ Church £100; to the New Buildings at Magdalen College £100.” Archbishop Boulter’s Letters, vol. ii. p. 249.

L. C. 1739. *Recept. a Mro Morgan nuper Cantore in usum Novorum Ædificiorum* £100 . 0 . 0.

Aris, Eldridge. res. 1686. Matr. at Christ Church, 22 March, 1677-8, æt. 18. Son of William Aris of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. Magdalen College, 8 Dec. 1681. M.A. 27 June, 1684. Presented by Bishop Ken to the Rectory of Stoke Gifford, co. Gloucester, 10 May, 1688, and to the 8th Stall of Combe in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, 28 Jan. 1689, in which latter he was succeeded by John Wickstead in 1730. Hardy’s Le Neve.

Bell, Robert. res. 1685. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 18 March, 1677-8, æt. 17. Son of Richard Bell of Worcester, *paup.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 27 Oct. 1681. M.A. Magdalen College, 27 June, 1684.

Whately, Solomon. res. 1686. B.A. 29 Nov. 1682. M.A. 15 May, 1684.

He seems to have taken part in the Benteleian Controversy, when the anonymous Pamphlet appeared, entitled, *A Short Account of Dr. Bentley's Humanity and Justice to those Authors who have written before him, &c.* "This Book," says Bishop Monk, (Life of Bentley, p. 101.) "appears to have been on every account unworthy of a reply, but a reply it immediately met with. Bentley had now placed himself on such an eminence, that people were no longer afraid to be seen combating in his cause. The Advocate, who on this occasion volunteered his services, is said to have been Mr. Solomon Whately, of Magdalen College, Oxford, the same who had lately translated the Epistles of Phalaris into English. His Defence¹ is insufferably long winded and tedious; and although the arguments are correct, yet the Author's plan of spreading over more than two hundred pages a trivial and unfruitful question, is sufficient to surfeit the most determined lover of controversy."

1682 Nicols, Stephen. res. 1688. Matr. at University College, 14 Dec. 1677, æt. 20. Son of Henry Nicols of Hilton, co. Glamorgan, *paup.* B.A. University College, 14 June, 1681. M.A. Magdalen College, 29 April, 1684. Chaplain, 1688—1720. Obiit 10 Sept. 1720.

Extracts from Hearne's Diary.

A. D. 1710-11. Jan. 24. "Mr. Stephen Nicols of Magdalen College told me last night, that his brother, who was formerly of Christ Church, where he was amanuensis to Bishop Fell, drew up the Chronology that is placed in the margin of the

¹ The title is, *An Answer to a late Book written against the learned and Reverend Dr. Bentley, relating to some MS. notes on Callimachus, together with an Examination of Mr. Bennet's Appendix to the said Book.* London, 8vo. 1699.

Great Bible, printed by Bishop Fell at the Theatre, and that he was put upon it by the Bishop. He added withal, that the Bishop, notwithstanding his great worth in many respects, never took care to gratify his brother with suitable rewards, for the vast trouble and pains he was continually at in serving his Lordship."

A.D. 1713. May 14. "Dr. Charles Hickman, Bishop of Londonderry in Ireland, now in town. He took particular notice of Stephen Nicols, of Magdalen College."

A.D. 1715-16. March 18. Sunday. "This morning preached at St. Mary's, Mr. Stephen Nicols, of Magdalen College."

A.D. 1720. Sept. 11. Sunday. "This morning at nine o'clock, Magdalen College great bell rung out for Mr. Stephen Nicols, M.A. of that College, one of the Clerks there, a merry man, and a good companion, but a bad preacher. He was famous for being the best singer of *The Dragon of Wantley* in England."

HIS WILL. "In the Name of God. Amen. This thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1720, I, Stephen Nicoles, of the University of Oxon., Master of Arts, being sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner following; (that is to say,) I do hereby make and appoint Henry Wise, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the City of Oxford, and Robert Lydal, of the University of Oxon., Bachelor in Divinity, executors in Trust of this my last Will and Testament, desiring them, in the first place, out of what I shall die possessed of, to pay my just debts and funeral expenses; and after the performance thereof, if there be any money left, I do hereby give and bequeath the same unto George, John, Mary, Ann, and Margaret, children of William Nicoles, late Rector of Stockport, in the county of Cheshire, deceased, and Katharine Deere, the daughter of my sister Katharine Deere of Fulton, in Glamorganshire, to be equally divided amongst them. In witness whereof I, the said Stephen Nicoles, the Testator above named, to this my last Will and Testament have set my hand and seal the day and

year first above written. *Stephen Nicols.*" Signed, &c. in the presence of William Champ, Thomas Yate, and Adrian Butler. Proved 28 Sept. 1720. *Univ. Oxon. Arch.*

Jenings, Henry, res. 1685. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 18 March, 1677-8, æt. 16. Son of Robert Jenings, of Worcester, *paup.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 27 Oct. 1681. M.A. Magdalen College, 27 June, 1684.

Smyth, John^s. res. 1689. See Register of Choristers, p. 104.

A.D. 1684, Sept. 7^{mo}. *Dnus Smyth, Clericus, ob scandalosum errorem commissum in Capella in celebrando Divino Servitio Matutino die Dominico, cum loco hymni Venite Exultemus incepit Cantate Domino, unum integrum versiculum cantando contra sensum et conatum reliquorum, qui verum hymnum recitari voluerunt, mulcta duorum solidorum punitus est. Eodem die de numero quadraginta Sociorum quinque tum affuerunt ad preces matutinas, quorum ne unus quidem Sacerdos fuit. Divina vero Officia celebrabant Mr. Holyoake, Capellanus, et Mr. Collyns protodidasculus.* MS. Doctoris Clerk, Præsidentis, p. 37.

1683. Clarke, Abel. res. 1687. See Register of Choristers, p. 107.

1685 Maimbourg, Theodore. res. 1686. Matr. at Merton College, 16 Dec. 1681, æt. 20. Son of Theodore Maimbourg, of Paris, *gen.* B.A. 9 July, 1685.

Lidford, Matthew. res. 1688. Matr. 27 Oct. 1682, æt. 19. Son of James Lidford, of Sandwich, Purbeck, Dorset, *cler.* B.A. 15 June, 1686.

1686 Harris, William. res. 1688. Matr. at Christ Church, 30 June, 1682, æt. 16. Born at Flitton, co. Bedford. Son of William Harris, of Oxford, *cler.* B.A. Christ Church, 28 April, 1686.

Owen, . res. 1687.

Ryaly, Thomas. res. 1689. See Register of Choristers, p. 103.

1687 Williams, Thomas. adm. 5 April. res. 1688. Matr. 17

^s A rare copy of John Smyth's *Poems on several occasions*, 8vo. London, 1713, is in the Library of Lady Rolle at Bickton, Devonshire.

April, 1685, æt. 16. Son of Thomas Williams, of Llanbrinigh, Montgomery, *paup.*

Basset, John. adm. 8 April. res. 1694. Matr. 4 Nov. 1682, æt. 15. Son of Edmund Basset, of London, *pleb.* B.A. 18 Nov. 1686. M.A. 30 April, 1689.

1688 Hollier, Henry. res. 1693. Matr. 17 Dec. 1688, æt. 18. Son of Walter Hollier, of Kennett, co. Stafford, *cler.* B.A. 6 June, 1692.

Pococke, Richard. res. 1690. Matr. at Corpus Christi College, 16 Oct. 1684, æt. 18. Son of Richard Pococke, of Colemore, Hants, *cler.* B.C.L. 1 March, 1692-3.

Fursse, Joseph. res. 1693. Matr. at Wadham College, 31 May, 1688, æt. 18. Son of William Fursse, of Sherbourne, co. Dorset, *cler.* B.A. 23 Jan. 1690-91. Presented to the Rectory of Brandeston, co. Norfolk, 6 March, 1692-3. Obiit 1733.

1689 Chettle, William. adm. 11 Jan. 1688-9. res. 1690. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 18 March, 1683-4, æt. 15. Son of John Chettle, of Worcester, *pleb.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 24 Oct. 1687. M.A. Magdalen College, 8 July, 1690. Chaplain, 1690—1695.

Browne, William. res. 1695. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 14 July, 1682, æt. 15. Son of Joseph Brown, of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 8 June, 1686. M.A. 30 April, 1689. Presented to the Vicarage of Basingstoke, Hants, 29 Jan. 1693-4. Obiit 1697. Buried at Basingstoke, 9 April, 1697.

Ley, Charles. res. 1690. Matr. at Pembroke College, 18 March, 1685-6, æt. 17. Son of William Ley, of Worcester, *paup.* B.A. Magdalen College, 31 March, 1690. M.A. Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1707.

1690 Vincent, Thomas. res. 1693. B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1684. M.A. 1688. Incorporated 23 March, 1689-90. Chaplain, 1693—1700.

Shuttleworth, John. res. 1694. See Register of Choristers, p. 120. Instead of being ejected, I find that he was appointed Clerk for a short time in 1687, but returned to his place as Chorister at the Visitation in 1688. Rector of

Lillington, Dorset, 1695. M.A. Christ College, Cambridge, 1714.

Le Tondu, Thomas. res. 1702. Matr. 27 Feb. 1689-90, *paup.* B.A. 13 April, 1692. M.A. 21 Feb. 1693-4. Presented to the Rectory of Candlesby, 13 Aug. 1702. Obiit 1718.

1693 Price, Thomas. res. 1697. See Register of Choristers, p. 119.

Stone, William. res. 1704. See Register of Choristers, p. 122. He was buried in the College Chapel, 1 July, 1704.

White, William. res. 1705. Matr. at St. John's College, 15 July, 1690, *æt.* 17. Son of Thomas White of Oxford, *paup.* B.A. 25 June, 1695. M.A. 15 July, 1699. Ordained Deacon, 24 Dec. 1704.

1694 Parker, George. res. 1697. See Register of Choristers, p. 124.

Ivie, John. res. 1700. Matr. at Wadham College, 17 March, 1691-2, *æt.* 16. Son of James Ivie, of Salisbury, *cler.* B.A. 17 Oct. 1695. M.A. 13 Dec. 1698.

1695 Griffith, John. res. 1709. Matr. at Queen's College, 10 Oct. 1695. Son of Matthew Griffith, of Llangoler, Carmarthen, *pleb.* B.A. 16 March, 1696-7. M.A. 1 June, 1700. B.A. 24 Jan. 1707-8. Author of Lines published in *Exequiæ celsissimo Principi Georgio Principi Daniæ ab Oxon. Acad. Solutæ*, 1708.

1696 Stanton, Miles. res. 1698. See Register of Choristers, p. 121. M.A. King's College, Cambridge, 1705.

1697 Hannes, William, adm. 9 Oct. res. 1703. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 13 July, 1697, *æt.* 16. Son of Richard Hannes, of Warwick, *pleb.* B.A. 23 May, 1701. M.A. 23 May, 1704. Chaplain, 1703—1708, reappointed 1709—1717, reappointed 2 Jan. 1728-9. res. 1729. Usher of the College School, Oct. 1717—1724. Rector of Newton Purcell, co. Oxford. Master of the Free School, Stamford, 1723—1726.

A.D. 1717. *Mr. Hannes literatura, grammatica, et poetica optime versatus ostiarius admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1728-9, Jan. 2. *Mr. Hannes admissus est Capellanus loco*

Mri Dingley, et Dns Hawkins admissus est locum tenens Mri Hannes eodem die. V. P. Reg.

Mr. Hannes was author of an *Assize Sermon, preached at Leicester, 15 Aug. 1717, from Rom. xiii. 7.* 8vo. Oxford, 1717. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon, from John iv. 9. 8vo. Oxford, 1717. (Magd. Libr.)

A Charity School Sermon, from Ps. lxxi. 5, 6. 4to. 1725. Stamford.

1698 Chappell, Robert or Roger. adm. 23 July. res. 1703. Matr. 23 July 1698, æt. 18. Son of John Chappell, of Colchester, co. Essex, *cler.* B.A. 27 April, 1702.

1700 Wordsworth, Robert. adm. 8 Oct. res. 1706-7. See Register of Choristers, p. 121. He was buried at St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, 7 Jan. 1706-7.

1702 Isaac, John. adm. 9 Oct. res. 1707. Matriculated at Magdalen Hall, 4 May, 1699, æt. 18. Son of John Isaac, of Highgate, Surrey, *gen.* B.A. 17 Dec. 1702. M.A. 25 June, 1706. Presented to the Vicarage of East Worldham, Hants, 14 July 1707. res. 1712. Domestic Chaplain to Dorothy Countess of Gainsborough, and Tutor to her son, the Earl of Gainsborough. Rector of Ashwell, co. Rutland.

A.D. 1704-5. Mart. 16^{to}. *Cum Joannes Isaac, Clericus hujus Collegii et Artium Baccalaureus, extra Collegium nuper pernottaverit, computationis flagitiosæ reus in Collegio Wadhamsi, ubi compotorum unus ex improviso interiit, unde et Collegio et Academiæ obortum est grave scandalum et dedecus; sive enim haustibus immodicis, sive, quod nonnulli autumant, morbo apoplectico attribuenda sit mors illa juvenis repentina et luctuosa, nemo certè eorum, qui intererant, probro et culpa perquam immani vacat; et proinde æquum est ut prædictus Joannes Isaac gravissime istoc modo infamatus a Collegio nostro penitus amoveatur: eo tamen quod criminis pudeat pigeatque sontem, qui ex imo corde se dolentem et verè pœnitentem profitetur; et omni quam possit stipulatione oblata spem multam faciat, quod in futurum piè, sobriè, et modestè vitam suam instituet: idcirco ut clementer secum agi sentiat, adeoque incitetur ad optatam hanc morum reformationem consum-*

mandam, permissum est ei diutius adhuc in Collegio permanere, modo se deinceps tam benè gesserit, ut clementiam hanc mereri videatur; sub hac pœna in præsenti, quod gradum magistralem, quem alioqui suscipiat termino Trinitatis proximè sequenti, ne præsumat jam ambire ante eundem istum terminum anno 1708, ita ut gradum suum per unum annum integrum ob hoc enorme crimen expectare teneatur. V. P. Reg.

He was author of a *Sermon preached at the funeral of the Hon. Elizabeth Noel, sister to the Right Hon. Baptist, late Earl of Gainsborough, at the parish-church of Exton, in the county of Rutland, November the first, 1715.* 8vo. Clements, London, 1715. (Magd. Libr.)

Lib. Comp. 1750. *Recept. pro legato Mri Isaac in usum Capellæ* £5. 0. 0.

1703 Stafford, Charles. adm. 15 Feb. 1702-3. res. 1709. See Register of Choristers, p. 123. He died Aug. 29, and was buried in the College Chapel, Aug. 31, 1710.

Bennett, Charles. adm. 6 Oct. res. 1714. Matr. 26 Oct. 1703, æt. 17. Son of Nicholas Bennett (Commoner in 1666), of Milton, Berks, *cler.* B.A. 15 Oct. 1707.

1704 Sleamaker, Daniel. adm. 3 July. res. 1712. See Register of Choristers, p. 124.

1705 Rootes, William. res. 1711. Matr. at Christ Church, 16 March, 1698-9, æt. 18. Son of Thomas Rootes, of Tunbridge, co. Kent, *gen.* B.A. 6 July, 1704. M.A. 5 July, 1707.

Hine, William. res. 1705. Chorister, 1694—1705.

A.D. 1705. *Gulielmus Hine, unus e Clericis hujus Collegii, amotus est propter fornicationem manifestam et scandalosam. Sub idem tempus ordinatum est a Præsidente et Sociis quod Statutum illud Domini Fundatoris, cui titulus est, De Servientibus Collegii, et Quod omnia ministeria fiant per masculos &c. vim suam in posterum obtineat et fideliter observetur.*

1707 Cooper, Richard. res. 1708. Matr. at New College, 11 Nov. 1701, æt. 16. Son of Nathan Cooper, of Churton, Wilts, *pleb.* B.A. 14 Dec. 1707. Chaplain, 1709—1712. M.A. 16 July, 1709. Presented to the Rectory of Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln, 30 July, 1711. Obiit 1737.

Dew, Thomas. res. 1711. Matr. at Christ Church, 9 May, 1706, æt. 16. Son of Thomas Dew, of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 23 Jan. 1708-9. M.A. 25 Oct. 1712. Ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London, 4 June, 1710.

1708 Airay, William. res. 1720. See Register of Choristers, p. 126.

1709 Gardiner, Thomas. res. 1717. See Register of Choristers, p. 127.

1710 Dingley, Charles. res. 1720. See Register of Choristers, p. 126.

Heyward, Samuel. res. 1715. Matr. at St. John's College, 1 April, 1710, æt. 17. Son of Edward Heyward, of Hereford, *pleb.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1713. Chaplain of Christ Church. M.A. 2 July, 1716. Author of Latin Verses published in *Pietas Oron. in Obitum Annæ Reginae*, 1714. On a flat stone within the Altar rails of St. Thomas's Church, Oxford, was this inscription, *Samuel Hayward, M.A. Chaplain of Christ Church, and Minister of this parish, Jan. 5, 1731-2.*

A.D. 1731-2. Friday, 7 Jan. "On Wednesday last, being the 5th instant, died the Rev. Mr. Samuel Hayward, M.A. and Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford. He had been originally of Magdalen College. A week or more before his death he came home much disordered with liquor, and fell down from the terrace in the great quadrangle at Christ Church, and broke two of his ribs, which threw him into a raving condition. He was buried to day at Christ Church*." *Hearne's Diary.*

1711 Jesson, Thomas. res. 1716. Matr. at Queen's College, 17 March, 1710-11, æt. 18. Son of William Jesson, of Coventry, co. Warwick, *pleb.* B.A. 15 Oct. 1714. Chaplain of Christ Church. M.A. 21 June, 1717. Author of Lines published in *Pietas Oron. in Obitum Annæ Reginae*, 1714.

A.D. 1726. Aug. 7. Sunday. "Last night about five of the clock died Mr. Thomas Jesson, M.A. and Chaplain of Christ Church. He was born at Coventry, and was originally of Magdalen College. His sister is married to an apothecary

* A mistake. See above.

of Coventry. He was between thirty and forty years of age, was a sweet-tempered man, and was my particular acquaintance."

Aug. 10. Wednesday. "On Monday last at four o'clock in the afternoon, being their prayer-time, Mr. Thomas Jesson was buried in Christ Church Cathedral." *Hearne's Diary*.

Allen, Timothy. res. 1722. Matr. 13 Nov. 1711, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Allen, of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 28 June, 1715. M.A. 25 June, 1718. Instituted to the Vicarage of Betchworth, co. Surrey, 16 Feb. 1735-6. res. 1762. Presented to the Vicarage of Ifield, co. Sussex, by William Peck, Esq. in 1738. Canon of Windsor. Obiit 8 March, 1762. Author of Lines published in *Pietas Oxon. in Obitum Annæ Reginae*, 1714, and in *Exequiæ Johanni Radcliffe*, 1715.

1714 Powell, Walter. res. 1744. See Register of Choristers, p. 127.

1715 Drake, Nathan. res. 1717. See Register of Choristers, p. 131. M.A. King's College Cambridge, 1720.

1716 Warneford, Richard. res. 1724. See Register of Choristers, p. 135. Vicar of St. Martin's Church, Coney-street, York. Subchanter of York Cathedral. Author of *Sermons*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1757. One of his sons, the Rev. Francis Warneford, was father of Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, who died in January, 1855, and whose munificent benefactions to various institutions established for the welfare of mankind will cause his name to be long remembered.

1717 Colmer, Davys. res. 1728. See Register of Choristers, p. 129.

Rushworth, John. res. 1720. Matr. at St. John's College, 2 July, 1716, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Rushworth, of Holywell, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 2 June, 1720.

1720 Byrch, Edward. res. 1726. Matr. 16 Oct. 1720, æt. 18. Son of Charles Byrch, of Longford, co. Derby, *cler.* B.A. 5 Jan. 1723-4. Chaplain, 1726—1728. B.C.L. 15 July, 1727.

Delavall, John. res. 1726. See Register of Choristers, p. 135. Perpetual Curate of St. Oswald's Church, Durham, 18 Dec. 1725—1731.

Towne, John. res. 1728. See Register of Choristers, p. 144. One of his name was author of *A free and candid Examination of the Principles advanced by the Bishop (Sherlock) of London's Sermons, &c.* 8vo. London, 1756.

1722 Wooddeson, Richard. adm. 21 July. res. 1725. See Register of Choristers, p. 136. His Library was sold in 1774. *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 656.

Long, Henry. res. 1725. See Register of Choristers, p. 143.

1724 Steel, Joseph. res. 1728. See Register of Choristers, p. 143.

1725 Hawkins, Richard. res. 1729. See Register of Choristers, p. 143.

Smith, John. res. 1728. Matr. at New College, 23 Nov. 1722, æt. 16. Son of John Smith, of St. James's, London, *pleb.* B.A. 28 June, 1726.

Sheppard, Henry. res. 1728. See Register of Choristers, p. 145.

1726 Brooker^b, Daniel. res. 1728. Matr. at Lincoln College, 10 Oct. 1724, æt. 19. Son of Richard Brooker, of All Hallows the Great, London, *pleb.* B.A. 22 June, 1728.

He was born Oct. 20, 1707, in Lombard St. All Hallows; adm. into Merchant Taylors' School, 5 Sept. 1716; adm. Servitor of Lincoln College, 24 Feb, 1724-5. Appointed third Undermaster of Merchant Taylors' School, 1730; second Undermaster 1731. res. 17 Feb. 1742-3. Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Vicar of St. Peter's Church, Worcester, 8 Jan. 1741. Obiit 13 May, 1757.

He preached on the 6th of September, 1743, a Sermon in Worcester Cathedral, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford Choirs. It was afterwards published by request. The title of it was, *Cathedral Music, skilfully and religiously performed, a reasonable service; from Psalm xxxiii. 1, 3.* 4to. 1743.

He also published *A Sermon for Jan. 30, 1745, from*

^b Vide Rawlinson's Mss. Bodleian, No. 1262. History of Merchant Taylors' School, vol. ii. p. 1053.

St. John xviii. 38. 4to. 1745; and a *Thanksgiving Sermon for Victory over the Rebels, from Ps. xxi. 12, 13.* 4to. 1746.

1728 Payne, William. adm. 26 Jan. 1727-8. res. 1733. Matr. 21 Feb. 1727-8, æt. 18. Son of William Payne, of Midhurst, co. Sussex, *gen.* B.A. 9 Nov. 1731. adm. Chaplain, 5 Jan. 1732-3. Prob. F. 1733—1753. M.A. 12 June, 1734. Junior Dean of Arts, 1744. B.D. 14 July, 1744. Bursar, 1745. D.D. 4 July, 1745. Presented 25 July, and instituted 6 Oct. 1751, to the Vicarage of Findon, co. Sussex. Obit May, 1772. On a slab in the Chancel of Findon Church is the following inscription: *Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Willam Payne, D.D. twenty-two years Vicar of this Church. He was a diligent and faithful Pastor. Affable, courteous, and benevolent. Ever ready to do good, and always abhorred an ill action. He exchanged this life for a better in the 62d year of his age, in the year of our Lord 1772.* In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (vol. 93, p. 334,) it is stated, that he was uncle to William Collins, the Poet, and that the latter through his influence obtained a Demyship in 1741.

Bird, Samuel. adm. 26 Jan. res. 1731. See Register of Choristers, p. 150.

Chantrell, Thomas. adm. 6 Feb. 1727-8. res. 1730. See Register of Choristers, p. 145.

Thorne, Philip. adm. 26 March, 1728. res. 1730. Matr. at University College, 6 March, 1726-7, æt. 17. Son of Philip Thorne, of Arundel, co. Sussex, *cler.* B.A. 22 March, 1729-30.

Lock, John. adm. 5 April. res. 1729. See Register of Choristers, p. 150.

Lichfield, Coventry. adm. 16 Oct. res. 1731. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 21 May, 1726, æt. 19. Son of Leonard Lichfield, of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 26 Jan. 1728-9. readmitted Clerk, 9 March, 1729-30. M.A. 18 June, 1748. Vicar of South-Stoke cum Woodcote, co. Oxford, in 1752. Elected Chaplain of Alnutt's Almshouses at Goring Heath, 24 Aug. 1742, when the Chapel was consecrated by Bishop Secker. He died 16 April, 1785, and was buried in the Almshouse-Chapel in the same grave with his wife Grace,

who died two years before him. Before he took up his residence at the Chapelry, he resided at a house called "Clump," since pulled down, at Woodcote. He was succeeded as Chaplain by his son John^c (Demy in 1768).

1729 Llewellyn, Richard. adm. 2 Jan. 1728-9. res. 1729. See Register of Choristers, p. 149.

Winchester, Thomas. adm. 31 July. res. 1730. See Register of Choristers, p. 150.

1730 Perrot, William. adm. 9 March, 1729-30. res. 1730. See Register of Choristers, p. 157.

Parker, Samuel. adm. 4 April. res. 1767. Matr. 14 May, 1730, æt. 26. Son of Samuel Parker, of Holywell, Oxford, *gen.* and grandson of Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford, and intruded President of Magdalen College in 1688. Yeoman Bedell of the University, 1731. Buried at St. Peter's in the East, 9 Sept. 1767.

Extracts from Hearne's Diary.

A.D. 1730, Sept. 17. "Mr. Parker's eldest son Samuel is a leather-gilder by trade, and served his whole time in London; but he is now Clerk of Magdalen College, being made so by Dr. Butler about Easter Term last, by the obsequious flattery and cringing of his father; so that he hath taken the oaths to qualify himself, and hath left off his trade at the same time that a younger brother, Richard Parker, hath left a Scholarship at Lincoln College, and thrown off his gown, that (as I am told) he may avoid the oaths. The father is much blamed for persuading, or at least permitting, one to take the oaths, and hindering the other from taking them; for though he did well in not letting the younger take them, yet he was very weak in making interest for him to be Scholar of Lincoln College, and afterwards in pulling off his gown, while he is as yet a boy, as it were, and unprovided for otherwise, when it would have been far better to put him to a trade."

A.D. 1730. July 15. "Mr. Samuel Parker, now of Magdalen, was born *anno* 1703."

• Kindly communicated by the Rev. R. T. Powys, the present Chaplain.

A D. 1731-2. Jan. 28. "This morning at eight o'clock was a Convocation for electing an Inferior Bedell in room of Mr. Pottle, who was yesterday elected Inferior Bedell of Divinity. The two Candidates were Mr. Samuel Parker, Clerk of Magdalen College, and one Mr. Waring, a Gloucestershire man, and a Practitioner of Music in Oxford. Mr. Parker had 137 votes, and Mr. Waring 72. As for Parker, he is a leather-gilder, but being very soft and of little understanding, he was never able to be a master of his trade; whereupon his father, by fawning, cringing, and flattery, scraping interest with Dr. Butler, President of Magdalen College and our present Vice-Chancellor, got him to be made Clerk of that College, which was conferred upon him much about the time that his father died, or at least a little after, and persuaded, as I hear, this his son to take the oaths, at the same time that a younger son, Mr. Richard Parker, Scholar of Lincoln College, declined them."

A.D. 1731-2. Jan. 29. "As for the election yesterday, had it not been precipitated, but been deferred till Tuesday, as it was first given out it would be, it is not doubted but that Waring would have carried it, which being understood by the Vice-Chancellor, he made all the haste possible; and on Thursday, being apprehensive of the danger, he, as did also Dr. Shippen, sent to Mrs. Parker, and the Vice-Chancellor himself went to her, and told her that there would be a strong opposition, though if she would give up either of her other sons, it would be carried for him without any struggle: but the young Masters were so much against this eldest son, by reason of his softness, that he feared he would lose it: however finding Mrs. Parker insisted upon this son, the Vice-Chancellor and others agreeing in the thing hastened the election."

Morrison, George. adm. 9 April. res. 1733. Matr. at St. John's College, 15 Feb. 1728-9, æt. 16. Son of George Morrison, of Berks, *pleb.* B.A. 16 Oct. 1732. adm. Chaplain 30 July, 1733. res. 1734.

Church, Richard. res. 1766. Matr. at Christ Church, 12 June, 1735. He succeeded Simon Child as Organist of

New College, 1 April, 1732. Buried at St. Peter's in the East, 23 July, 1776, æt. 77.

A.D. 1732, April 2. "On Thursday last, Mr. Church was chosen Organist of New College. He is also Organist of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, in which parish he lives, and hath been Organist of the said St. Peter's ever since the Organ was placed there from the Theatre." *Hearne's Diary*.

* Richard Church was apprenticed to Mr. Hine of Gloucester together with Dr. William Hayes. He was esteemed a good musician, but not a very brilliant player. He resigned his office of Organist of New College in 1776, and was buried near the path leading towards the High Street in the Churchyard of St. Peter's in the East.

Newton, John. adm. 5 Sept. res. 1731. Matr. 6 Aug. 1730, æt. 18. Son of Benjamin Newton, of Gloucester, *cler.* (Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.) Born at Gloucester, 24 June, 1712. His mother was Jane, daughter of John Foxcroft, Vicar of Nuneaton. Educated at Gloucester Cathedral School, and the Free School, Nuneaton, co. Warwick. M.A. Christ College, Cambridge, 1738. Vicar of Taynton.

Author of *A Sermon on the Nature, Morality, and Divine Influences of Music, from 1 Sam. x. 5, 6.* 8vo. 1748.

In 1736, he published two volumes of his father's Sermons, 8vo. See *Ballard's MSS. Bodl.* vol. 11. p. 127.

1731 Bonney, Thomas. adm. 9 Jan. 1730-1. res. 1734. Matr. 7 March, 1729-30, æt. 18. Son of Charles Bonney, of Reading, Berks, *pleb.* B.A. 2 Nov. 1733. M.A. 7 July, 1738. Clerk in Orders of St. James's, Westminster. Instituted Vicar of Effingham, co. Surrey, 22 Sept. 1738—1762. Inst. Rector of Ockham, co. Surrey, 17 March, 1752—1764. Rector of St. Andrew's Undershaft, London, in 1763. Obiit 1764.

Author of *Monasterium Readingense* in Latin verse, recited at Reading School in 1728 before Dr. Butler, President of Magdalen College and Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Holmes, President of St. John's College, and published

* Communicated to Gilbert Heathcote of New College by Dr. Philip Hayes, and to me by Dr. Elvey. J. R. B.

in the corrections and additions to Coates's History of Reading, 4to. 1802. Also,

A Sermon from Ps. xxix. 10. 4to. 1763.

Williams, Joseph. adm. 5 July. res. 1737. See Register of Choristers, p. 56.

Whalley, Robert. res. 1736. Matr. 30 Oct. 1731, æt. 18. Son of John Whalley, of Red Lion Square, London, *pleb.* B.A. 13 June, 1735

1733 Wheeler, William. adm. 7 Feb. 1732-3. res. 1741.

Pennington, William. adm. 30 July. res. 1739. See Register of Choristers, p. 156.

1734 Wood, Richardson. adm. 19 Oct. res. 1740. See Register of Choristers, p. 157. Appointed Proctor in the Chancellor's Court, 22 Oct. 1773.

1736 Philips, Alexander. adm. 13 April. res. 1738. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 20 Feb. 1733-4. Son of William Philips, of Worcester, *cler.* B.A. 7 Nov. 1737.

1737 Taggart, James. adm. 30 July. res. 1738. See Register of Choristers, p. 157.

1738 Chapman, Thomas. adm. 2 Jan. 1737-8. res. 1743. See Register of Choristers, p. 159.

Forster, Samuel. adm. 22 Nov. res. 1741. Matr. 1 Dec. 1738, æt. 16. Son of Robert Forster, of Plymouth, co. Devon, *cler.* B.A. 22 June, 1742.

1739 Dixie, Richard. adm. 1 Feb. 1738-9. res. 1744. See Register of Choristers, p. 160.

1740 Sambourne, William. adm. 4 Jan. 1739-40. res. 1743. See Register of Choristers, p. 157.

1742 Drake, Christopher. adm. 22 June. res. 1745. See Register of Choristers, p. 160.

1743 Petit, Peter. res. 1747. Matr. at Exeter College, 8 Nov. 1740, æt. 20. Son of Peter Petit, of London, *pleb.* B.A. 6 June, 1744. M.A. 2 May, 1747. Vicar of Windham, co. Norfolk, in 1755. Commissary of Norfolk.

Author of *A Sermon on the Fast*, 1755.

A Sermon on the Fast, "The Spoilers Spoiled," from Isaiah xxxiii. l. 4to. 1779.

Blacknell, John. adm. 29 Jan. 1742-3, and again 28 July res. 1744. See Register of Choristers, p. 160.

Deane, Henry. adm. 12 Nov. res. 1745. Matr. at Trinity College, 16 May, 1743, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Deane, of Warwick, *Dris.*

1744 Hyde, William. adm. 12 May. res. 1749. See Register of Choristers, p. 160.

Airson, John. adm. 3 Nov. res. 1750. Matr. at New College, 13 March, 1740-1, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Airson, of Bicester, co. Oxford, *cler.* B.A. New College, 17 Dec. 1744. M.A. 15 Dec. 1747.

Freeman, Thomas. adm. 12 Nov. res. 1755. Matr. at Christ Church, 13 Feb. 1743-4, æt. 18. Son of Thomas Freeman, of Ditchley, co. Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 21 March, 1750. M.A. 16 June, 1752.

1745 Shenton, Richard. adm. 25 June. res. 1752. See Register of Choristers, p. 162.

Clements, William. adm. 28 Nov. res. 1774. Obiit 10 Nov. 1774.

“On Thursday died, after a long and painful illness, aged upwards of sixty, Mr. William Clements, Head Butler of Trinity College in this University, one of the Clerks of the Choir at Magdalen, and a Singing Man in those of Christ Church and St. John's.” *Oxford Journal*, 12 Nov. 1774.

1747 Allen, Charles. res. 1750. See Register of Choristers, p. 160.

1749 Warren, Vincent. adm. 27 June. res. 1750. See Register of Choristers, p. 162.

1749-50 Descrambes, John. adm. 3 Feb. res. 1750. See Register of Choristers, p. 162.

1750 Hooper, William. adm. 26 April. res. 1750.

Wood, Zaccheus. adm. 13 July. res. 1757. See Register of Choristers, p. 162. Buried at Bicester.

Hayes, Thomas. adm. 28 July. res. 1759. Matr. 28 July 1751, second son of William Hayes, D. Mus. B.A. 12 June 1754. M.A. New College, 27 April, 1757. Precentor of Durham Cathedral. Perpetual Curate of St. Oswald, Dur

ham, 27 Nov. 1759. On a brass plate affixed to a headstone on the south side of St. Oswald's Church is this inscription ; *Sacred to the memory of Thomas Hayes, M.A. Precentor of Durham Cathedral, and fifty-four years Vicar of this parish. He died May 12, 1819, aged 85 years, leaving an example of unblemished integrity, of conjugal and parental affection, of assiduity in his ministry, of faith in the merits of his Redeemer, and of confidence in the mercy of God. Mary Hayes, his beloved wife, died October 6, 1813, aged 73 years.*

Ballard, George. adm. 1 Nov.* res. 1755. Matr. 15 Dec. 1750, æt. 44. Son of Samuel Ballard, of Campden, co. Gloucester, *pleb.*

A.D. 1755. Jun. 24^{to}. *Obiit Georgius Ballardus, Clericus, Vir innocentia vitæ charissimus, eruditione planè spectabilis, utpote qui literis non innutritus, ita tamen, quod deerat disciplinæ, industria suppleverat, ut tum in studio antiquitatis, tum præsertim in linguæ Saxonice notitia, supra quam cuiquam esset credibile, profecisset. Favoremque, quem a literatis idcirco jampridem undique meruerat, a Societate deinceps nostra consecutus, grato quod potuit animo retulit, legatis in usum Bibliothecæ cum quodam¹, cujus auctor ipse fuerat, libello aliis insuper, quos utiliores fore duxerat, desideratosque illic esse deprehenderat.* V. P. Reg.

From Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 466.

" This Mr. Ballard was a most extraordinary person: he was bred in low life, a stay-maker or woman's habit-maker,

* In a letter from Browne Willis to H. Owen, Librarian of the Bodleian, dated 6 Nov. 1750, is the following: " I shall also be glad to hear from Mr. Ballard whether he is admitted at Magdalen College. I was told as if the President sent to admit him the day after I waited on him in Mr. Ballard's favour." Rawlinson Mss. C. 989.

¹ *Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain, who have been celebrated for their writings, or skill in the learned languages, arts, and sciences. By George Ballard, of Magdalen College, Oxford. 4to. Oxford, 1752. (Magd. Libr. ex dono Authoris.) 8vo. London, 1775. (Magd. Libr.) Preface dated, Magd. Coll. Oxon. Nov. 23, 1752. Gibbon's name appears in the list of Subscribers.*

at Campden^s, in Gloucestershire; but, having a turn for letters, and in particular towards the Saxon learning, he became acquainted, from a similarity of study, with Mrs. Elstob, after she was settled at Evesham.

“By the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Vicar of Kineton, in Warwickshire, and a recommendation to Dr. Jenner, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, he removed to that University. The President appointed him one of the eight Clerks of his College, which furnished him with chambers and commons; and thus being a Gremial, he was afterwards elected, by the procurement of the President, one of the Bedells of the University. He was of a weak and sickly constitution, which determined his parents to put him to the above trade of a habit-maker, as an easy business not requiring much bodily strength. The time he took up in learning the Saxon language was stolen from sleep, after his day's labour was over.

“The communicator of this article celebrated with him a festival, which he held for his friends on having completed a transcript of a Saxon Dictionary, which he borrowed of Mr. Browne Willis, not being able to purchase it, and which he had improved by the addition of nearly a thousand words collected from his own reading^h. Lord Chedworth and the gentlemen of his hunt, who were used to spend annually in the hunting season about a month at Campden, hearing of his fame, generously allowed him an annuity of sixty

^s “Among the Benefactors to the Church and poor of Campden was John Ballard, a physician of Weston-sub-edge, elder brother to George Ballard's grandfather Thomas. Samuel Ballard died 8 July, 1710, *æt.* 46, and Elizabeth his wife, 10 July, 1744, *æt.* 73. These probably were his father and mother.” Note to Lit. Anecd.

^h He also made, in 1751, a copy in 4to. of Junius's Ms. of Orosius, and prefixed a large preface, shewing the use and advantages of the Anglo-Saxon Literature. This volume, which is very fairly written, Mr. Ballard bequeathed by will to Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, then Dean of Exeter, to whom the copy is addressed. The Bishop left it to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was President. See Lit. Anecd. vol. iv. p. 123.

pounds for life¹, upon which he retired to Oxford for the benefit of the Bodleian Library.

“ Mr. Mores, who mentions a curious Ms. transcribed by Mr. Ballard, calls him ‘ a mantua-maker, a person studious in English antiquities, laborious in his pursuits, a Saxonist, and, after quitting external ornaments of the sex, a contemplator of their internal qualifications.’

“ He drew up an account of Campden Church in 1731; which was read by Dr. Morell at the Society of Antiquaries, 21 Nov. 1771.

“ He died in the latter end of June^k, 1755, owing, it was thought, to too intense application to his studies; and his tomb is thus inscribed: *H. S. E. Georgius Ballard, Campoduni sui haud vulgare ornamentum: Qui diurna artis illiberalis exercitatione ita victum quæritabat, ut animum interea disciplinis liberalibus excultum redderet. In celebritatem et literatorum amicitiam eruditionis fama aliquando evocatus, et in Academicos Oxoniæ adscriptus, otio floruit, neo ignobili, nec reipublicæ literariæ inutilis; quippe fæminarum, quotquot Britanniam scriptis illustrarunt, memoriam scriptor ipse posteris commendavit. Sed dum studiis intentus, vitæ umbratili nimium indulgeret, renum calculo confectus obiit anno 1755.*

“ He left large collections behind him, but published only the *Memoirs of British Ladies, &c.*¹ The work was printed by subscription, and the list of the public contributors towards its support was such as did honour both to the Author and themselves.

“ Nevertheless, the work was attacked in the Monthly Review, (vol. viii. p. 124.) and by some of Ballard’s own

¹ “ They offered him an annuity of one hundred pounds, but he modestly told them that sixty pounds were fully sufficient to satisfy his wants and wishes.” See note to a Letter from Ballard to Hearne in Aubrey’s Letters, vol. ii. p. 89.

^k He was buried at Campden on the 27th of June, 1755. *Parish Register.* No monument is now to be found.

¹ The original Ms. of his “ Learned Ladies” was in the possession of Mr. Gough, and was sold with the rest of his books in 1811.

friends. ‘While I was ruminating,’ writes he in a letter^m to Dr. Lyttelton, ‘on these affairs (the criticisms), three or four letters came to my hands, and perceiving one of them came from my worthy friend the Dean of Exeter, I eagerly broke it open, and was astonished to find myself charged with party zeal in my book; and that from thence the most candid reader might conclude the Author to be both a Church and State Tory. But after having thoroughly considered all the passages objected to, and not finding the least tincture of either Whig or Tory principles contained in them, I began to cheer up my drooping spirits, in hopes that I might possibly outlive my supposed crime; but, alas! to my still greater confusion, when I opened my next letter from a Tory acquaintance, I was like one thunder-struck at the contents of it. He discharges his passionate but ill-grounded resentment upon me most furiously. He tells me, he did not imagine Magdalen College could have produced such a rank Whig, &c.’ . . .

“After having given you this summary of my kind friend’s candid epistle, it may be thought entirely unnecessary to answer any of the objections from Exeter; but to you, Sir, to whom I would disclose the very secrets of my soul, I will endeavour to say a word or two upon this subject, and make you my confessor upon this occasion; and I will do it with as much sincerity, as if I lay upon my death-bed. Before I was fourteen years old, I read over Fox’s Acts and Monuments of the Church, and several of the best books of Polemical Divinity, which strongly fortified me in the Protestant Religion, and gave me the greatest abhorrence to Popery. And soon after I perused *Mercurius Rusticus*ⁿ, the Eleventh Persecution, Lloyd, Walker’s *Sufferings of the Clergy*, and many others, which gave me almost as bad an opinion of the Dissenters. But then I learned in my childhood to *live in charity with all men*, and I have used my best endeavours to put this doctrine in practice all my life long.

^m See Aubrey’s Letters, vol. ii. p. 140.

ⁿ By Bruno Ryves; see above, p. 53.

I never thought ill or quarrelled with any man merely because he had been educated in principles different to mine; and yet I have been acquainted with many Papists, Dissenters, &c. and if I found any of them learned, ingenious, and modest, I always found my heart well-disposed for contracting a firm friendship with them: and notwithstanding that, I dare believe that all those people will, with joint consent, vouch for me, that I have ever been steady in my own principles.' 'I dare not censure or condemn a good thing, merely because it borders upon the Church of Rome. I rather rejoice that she retains any thing I can fairly approve. Should I attempt to do this, might I not condemn the greater part of our Liturgy &c. and should I not stand self-condemned for so doing?'

Many years before his Matriculation, Ballard had visited Oxford, and made acquaintance with "that profound Antiquary"ⁿ Thomas Hearne, in whose Diary I find the following memoranda:

A. D. 1726-7. March 2. "Yesterday in the afternoon called upon me Mr. George Ballard, a young man, a taylor of Campden in Gloucestershire, of whom I have heard Mr. Graves speak more than once. This Ballard is an ingenious, curious young man, and hath picked up an abundance of old coins, some of which he shewed me. He hath been at many places about the country for that end. He hath also picked up many of our Historians, and other English books, and takes great delight in them, but he is no scholar. He is a mighty admirer of John Fox, and talks mightily against the Roman Catholics, though I told him there are fifteen thousand lies in Fox, and brought him to some sense of the abuses frequently put upon the poor Roman Catholics. Mr. Ballard hath a sister equally curious in coins and books with himself. He told me she is twenty-three years of age."

ⁿ See a Letter from Ballard to Joseph Ames in *Nichols's Illustrations of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 209. There are also nineteen other Letters from Ballard published in the same volume.

A.D. 1727, May 5. "Yesterday Mr. Graves of Mickleton called upon me; he told me that young Ballard, the taylor of Campden, is out of his time, and hath very good business at his trade, but that he is now learning Latin, going twice a day for that end to the Schoolmaster there, and that he hath a great mind to come and enter of some College or Hall in Oxford; but Mr. Graves gives him no encouragement, judging it better, and so I think too, to keep him to his trade. This young Ballard's great-uncle was a Doctor of Physic: Mr. Graves hath promised to send me some account of him."

A.D. 1729, April 9. "Yesterday Mr. Ballard, the taylor of Campden, called upon me. This Ballard does little or nothing at his trade, but rambles about after coins, and endeavours to make a perfect series of the Roman ones. He lives chiefly upon his mother."

April 17. "Mr. Ballard, who has made very great additions to his collection of coins, among which are some great curiosities, told Mr. Graves he has travelled above fifteen hundred miles (most part on foot) in searching after them."

A.D. 1730, Aug 21. "Mr. George Ballard, being now in Oxford, yesterday called upon me, and his youngest brother (for he hath two sisters and four brothers living, whereof himself is the eldest son) was with him, and we spent the evening together. His ingenious sister, who is now twenty-six years of age, is very curious in coins and physic, she designing to be a midwife by the assistance of her mother, who hath followed that employment many years. The said ingenious sister reads very much in physic and history, and procures many of the best books that way."

Aug. 23. "Last night Mr. George Ballard, and his brother Thomas, called upon me again, and we spent the evening together."

A.D. 1731-2, Jan. 21. "Mr. Ballard of Campden hath a very fine collection of coins found at Cirencester, of which he hath sent me a list according to the order of time, and perhaps they are of more sorts than ever were found at any one place in Britain, Aulcester excepted."

A.D. 1732, June 20. "Mr. George Ballard was born in 1706°. He hath written an account of the antiquities of Campden Church in a letter he wrote to me."

A.D. 1733, June 13. "Mr. Ballard is collecting materials in order to write the life of John Stowe^p."

June 17. "The first thing that put Mr. George Ballard upon reading our English Histories and Antiquities, was his reading the little historical twelve penny pieces put out under the name of Richard Burton, in which are abundance of pretty diverting stories, which have made the books to be in great vogue among the vulgar."

June 20. "Yesterday morning Mr. George Ballard called upon me again. He rode with his brother-in-law Ellis out of Oxford on Wednesday 13th to Abingdon, Wantage, Newbury, Lambourne, &c., and returned to Oxford Saturday, June 16. He was diligent in looking after coins, but met with no great matter, nor did he meet with one rare book. Mr. Ballard, who returned to Campden yesterday, is a great admirer of John Fox, the martyrologist, and does what he can to support the credit of Fox's Acts and Monuments, a book now in no great reputation. The author, however a learned and industrious man, being a most notorious Puritan, and very credulous with respect to stories trumped up against the Catholics."

Nov. 29. "Mr. George Ballard hath been very busy of late in taking an account^q of all the Churches, Monuments, Inscriptions, &c. in the neighbourhood of Campden, and in things of this nature he finds a vast number of mistakes in Sir Robert Atkins's Description of Gloucestershire."

Some months before his death he retired to Campden, on account of his malady, the stone. His friend Dr. Littleton

° He was baptized at Campden 14 Feb. 1705-6. *Parish Register*.

^p "I know not what additions Mr. George Ballard can make to Mr. Stowe's Life. This I know, that being a taylor himself, he is a great admirer of that plain, honest antiquary." *Hearne's Letter to Baker*, 3 July, 1733. *Lit. Anec.* vol. ii. p. 467.

^q Now in the Library of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

writes to him from Hagley, 20 Sept. 1754; "Mr. Talbot fancies you will not care to remove from Campden, as you are comfortably settled there, and have been at the trouble of removing all your books thither from Oxford. I shall rejoice to hear from yourself that your present situation is more agreeable than Magdalen College, and that your cruel disorder is less severe than when I last heard from you."

It does not appear from the Convocation Register that he was ever elected University Bedel.

His Collection of Mss. in the Bodleian Library consists of forty-four volumes of Letters, of which there are five volumes of Letters addressed to himself, the remainder to Dr. Charlett and others. Some of these have been published in *Letters written by Eminent Persons*, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1813.

1752 Rees, Thomas. adm. 18 July. res. 1756. See Register of Choristers, p. 163.

1755 Matthews, Thomas. adm. 9 May. res. 1759. See Register of Choristers, p. 163.

Gabell, Timothy. adm. 16 Oct. res. 1761. See Register of Choristers, p. 163.

1756 Clark, William. adm. 27 March. res. 1763. See Register of Choristers, p. 164.

1757 Pitman, John. adm. 25 June. res. 14 July, 1762. See Register of Choristers, p. 163.

1759 Viner, Samuel. res. 1764. Matr. at Pembroke College, 17 Dec. 1757, æt. 18. Son of William Viner, of Gloucester, *pleb.* B.A. 2 June, 1761. M.A. 23 May, 1764. adm. Chaplain, 3 Feb. 1764—1770. Vicar of Pitlington, co. Durham, 1770—1772. Perpetual Curate of St. Oswald, Durham.

On a brass plate, fixed to a headstone on the south side of St. Oswald's Church, is the following inscription; *Sacred to the memory of Samuel Viner, M.A. Vicar of Heighington in this county, and of Stannington, in the county of Northumberland, Principal Surrogate in the Consistory Court of Durham. He lived in constant faith, and died in the assured hope of a resurrection to eternal life, through the merits of his Redeemer, May 31,*

1815, *aged 76 years. Also to the memory of Sarah^r, the faithful wife of the said Samuel Viner. She lived in the same faith, and died in the same hope, Sept. 21, 1813, aged 78 years. Sarah, their eldest daughter, died Feb. 24, 1807, aged 34 years. Ann, their second daughter, died Jan. 15, 1789, aged 12 years.*

Matthews, William^s. res. 1791. Matr. 26 March, 1761, *De Civ. Oxon. Sartor.* Elected Yeoman Bedel in Law, 28 May, 1782. Esquire Bedel in Divinity. Obiit 25 Nov. 1791.

Lysons in "Annals of the Music Meetings," p. 195, describes him as one of the principal performers at the Worcester Music Meeting in 1764, and for many years the principal bass-singer in Oxford. He is mentioned also as one of the principal singers in Hereford in 1765, at Gloucester in 1766, at Worcester in 1767, at Hereford in 1768, at Gloucester in 1769, at Worcester in 1770, at Hereford in 1771, at Worcester in 1773, at Gloucester in 1775, at Hereford in 1777, at Gloucester in 1778, at Hereford in 1780, at Gloucester in 1781, at Worcester in 1782, at Hereford in 1783, at Gloucester in 1784 and 1787, at Hereford in 1789, and at Gloucester for the last time in 1790. He was also one of the Vocal Performers at the Commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey in 1784. He kept a Music Shop in the High Street, Oxford.

1761 Morgan, Thomas. res. 1784. Matr. at Merton College, 2 July, 1761, *æt.* 17. Son of Richard Morgan, of Dursley, co. Gloucester, *arm.* B.A. Merton, 23 May, 1765.

1762 Wareing, Henry. adm. 14 July. res. 1764. Matr. at New College, 17 Dec. 1756, *æt.* 17. Son of Christopher Wareing, of Warwick, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 31 Oct. 1760. M.A. 21 June, 1763.

^r She was a daughter of Dr. William Hayes, and sister of Thomas Hayes, Clerk in 1751.

^s The late President, Dr. Routh, informed me, that on one convivial occasion, he and his Fellow-Bedels were reported to have filled a coffin full of punch, or some other beverage, and emptied it before they separated.

1763 Tawney, Bradnam. adm. 28 Jan. res. 1770. See Register of Choristers, p. 166. In March, 1770, "Bradnam Tawney married the eldest daughter of Jabez Jugger, a well-known grocer and distiller in Oxford." *Oxford Journal*.

1764 Carpenter, David. adm. 3 Feb. res. 1768. Matr. at All Souls, 19 May, 1763, æt. 18. Son of Thomas Carpenter, of Gloucester, *cler.* B.A. All Souls, 26 Feb. 1767.

Hayes, William. adm. 6 July. res. 1765. See Register of Choristers, p. 164. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. Vicar of Tillingham, co. Essex. Obiit 1790.

1765 Taylor, Richard. adm. 12 Feb. res. 1766. See Register of Choristers, p. 164.

1767 Maxey, Lewis. adm. 7 Feb. res. 1768. Matr. at Christ Church, 14 Jan. 1763, æt. 16. Son of John Maxey, of Wallingford, Berks, *gen.* B.A. Christ Church, 11 Oct. 1766.

Lysons mentions the Rev. Mr. Maxey as one of the principal vocal performers at the Hereford Music Meeting in 1777. (See Annals, p. 209.) At the Gloucester Music Meeting in 1772, the Rev. Mr. Maxey, of Hereford, gratuitously supplied the place of Mr. Price, who was indisposed. (ibid. p. 203.) He assisted also at the Worcester Meeting in 1773.

Wood, Richardson. adm. 7 Feb. res. 1770. See Register of Choristers, p. 168.

Millard, Charles. adm. 17 Oct. res. 1772. See Register of Choristers, p. 169.

1768 Dix, Joshua. adm. 18 June. res. 1802. Matr. at New College, 28 April, 1761, æt. 17. Son of Edward Dix, of Epwell, co. Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 23 Jan. 1765. M.A. 16 Oct. 1767. Chaplain, 1802—1809. Minor Canon of Canterbury.

Walker, William. adm. 18 June. res. 1772. Matr. at New College, 28 Feb. 1762, æt. 17. Son of William Walker, of Badmington, co. Gloucester, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 11 Oct. 1766. Divinity Bedel, 1768. M.A. 24 May, 1769. Chaplain, 1772—1775. Minor Canon of Chichester.

1770 Quartley, Henry. adm. 21 March. res. 1778. See Register of Choristers, p. 175. Elected Fellow of Queen's College on the Michel Foundation, 26 Feb. 1778.

Ford, James. adm. 18 Oct. res. 1775. See Register of Choristers, p. 172.

1771 Norris, Thomas. adm. 5 Nov. res. 1790. Matr. 19 Oct. 1765. *Organicus de Mere, Wilton*. Chorister of Salisbury Cathedral[†]. Organist of Christ Church, Oxford. B. Mus. Nov. 1765[″]. Organist of St. John's College, Oxford, 15 Dec. 1765. He died 3 Sept. and was buried 5 Sept. 1790, at Himley, co. Stafford.

Lysons remarks in his "Annals," p. 191, that at Worcester, "Master Norris, then a Chorister at Salisbury, patronized by the learned James Harris, Esq. appeared as a soprano singer, (in 1761,) at a Meeting of the three Choirs, of which he was for many years, as first tenor, one of the chief supports, as he was of the Concerts at Oxford, where he resided during the greater part of his life, being Organist of St. John's College and Christ Church. Mr. Norris sung with great feeling and expression, and was much distinguished for his opening of the "Messiah," and Purcell's celebrated mad song, "From rosy bowers."

At the Gloucester Music Meeting in 1766, "on the first evening was introduced Dr. Arne's Oratorio of Judith; on the second, the Pastoral of Daphnis and Amaryllis, written by the learned James Harris, and first produced at Drury Lane in 1762 under the name of the "Spring," for the purpose of bringing his *protégé*, young Morris, on the stage." Norris was here also one of the principal vocal performers. He sang at the Worcester Meetings in 1767, 1770, 1773, 1782, and for the last time in 1788; at the Hereford Meetings in 1762, and 1768, (on which occasion a new anthem, composed by himself, and in which he assisted, was introduced,) in 1771, 1777, and 1780; and at the Gloucester

[†] Under Dr. Stephens.

[″] He performed in the Music School, 12 Nov. 1765, the Exercise for his Degree, commencing with *The Lord is King*, &c.

Meetings in 1769, 1772, 1775, 1778, 1781, 1784, and 1787. On the last occasion at Worcester, 1788, George the Third and Queen Charlotte were present*.

The Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1790, (p. 862.) gives the following account of him under the name by mistake of *Charles Norris*: "This celebrated singer was originally a Chorister in Salisbury Cathedral, in which situation he attracted the notice of the learned author of "*Hermes*," whose profound knowledge of music considerably aided the genius of his *cleve*. How high an opinion Mr. Harris entertained of his vocal powers, may be inferred from that Gentleman's having written a little musical afterpiece, in the style of a pastoral opera, for the purpose of introducing the young man to the public on the stage, for which he thought him eminently qualified. The story of the piece was nothing, and the songs were written with no other view than to suit all the favourite Italian airs of the time; and considered in that light, the composition had uncommon merit; but Norris's voice being then a soprano one, the galleries gave him all the credit of an Italian education; and though he was supported by the better part of the audience, he was so continually and vociferously insulted on the score of his voice, (which did not till some time afterwards acquire its manly tone,) that he quitted the stage, and confined himself to private concerts, oratorios, and provincial music meetings. Mr. Harris, failing in his wish to fix him on the stage, advised him to settle at Oxford, where he received all the encouragement which so distinguished a friend and his own merit gave him reason to expect. He soon after took the degree of Bachelor of Music in that University, was elected Organist of St. John's College, had a great many pupils among the Students, and was a favourite singer at the weekly concerts in the Music Room. In the London oratorios he was for many years a principal singer. He was long and deservedly esteemed by the admirers of Handelian[†] music, and is said to have been honoured by the

* Lysons, p. 196, &c.

† In "*the Director*," a periodical of 1807, (vol. ii. p. 19.) the skill of

particular approbation of their Majesties. His opening of the "Messiah" was always given with considerable power, judgment, and feeling; and if he did not always afford the first pleasure in the vast variety of vocal performances to which he was called, he never failed to please.

"He was an excellent musician, and master of several instruments; but while Academical indolence prevented his making any exertions on them, Academic ale by degrees injured his voice, and he at last excited pity instead of applause. At the Musical Commemoration in Westminster Abbey, the year before he died, such was his debility, that he could not hold the book from which he sung; his whole frame was agitated by a nervous tremour, and that voice, which in the plenitude of health was wont to inspire rapture, excited pity". Of this failure he was, too, sensible; and, anxious to support that professional fame, which constitutes so large a portion of the happiness of those who excel in any of the liberal arts, he engaged himself at the late Birmingham Music Meeting, where on the first day he was unsuccessful, and omitted an air; but on the last night his exertions dazzled, astonished, enraptured! he excelled himself even in his happiest days, and the theatre rang with just applause. The effort however was fatal, for, like Strada's

Norris in singing parts of the "Messiah" is thus alluded to: "The deep effect of the Recitative accompanied, "Thy rebuke hath broken His heart," followed by the air, "Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow," is such as very seldom has or can be equalled. Norris of Oxford, far from a first-rate singer, in many respects was justly famed for his delivery of these two compositions; and they who remember him will testify, that the effect was touching in a high degree; surpassed only by his delivery of the famous Recitative in Jephtha, where the father pronounces sentence on his daughter."

* "I remember him very well when at Westminster, particularly his singing at the Commemoration of Handel, and his voice in such a tremulous state, and not able to hold his music-book for the shaking of his hands, owing to excessive drinking. My father and Norris were Choristers together at Salisbury, and must have been about the same age." Letter from A. J. Corfe, Organist of Salisbury Cathedral, Oct. 1852.

nightingale, he sang himself to death. In ten short days after this too violent, though successful, struggle for fame, 'deaf was the praised ear, and mute the tuneful tongue.' He died at Imley Hall, near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, the seat of Lord Dudley and Ward, on Sept. 5, 1790.

"Let it not be deemed invidious to say, that twenty, nay ten, years ago, he unquestionably held the first place in the Oratorio department, and that he has left no equal. His voice was a fine full tenor; and in pathetic passages he sang with so much manly dignity and unaffected tenderness, that it was impossible to hear him without being deeply interested. His taste was exquisitely delicate, and his judgment profound and correct. Mr. Norris had the misfortune to entertain a passion for a lady, distinguished by her personal attractions and great musical abilities, since married to a gentleman of first rate talents; and the ill success of his suit drove him to convivial consolations, which he indulged to a degree that impaired his health, and injured his fortune. He was attacked by premature infirmity, for he was not fifty when he died.

"Numbers resorted from the country for the benefit of his instructions; but ease was so much dearer to Mr. Norris than riches, that few returned the better for the journey. To the credit of his moral character, it should however be mentioned, that he would never keep money, which he had not justly earned; and that as Master of the Choristers, he never failed to improve ability, where he discovered it, by imparting as much as he was able of his own admirable taste and knowledge.

"Of his compositions, the writer of this article had seen six full Concertos, and some Glces, of uncommon merit; that on the death of William, Duke of Cumberland, will be admired, while genuine musical expression is felt, and harmony understood. It is to be lamented, that the love of ease, so often fatal to posthumous fame, and so predominant in superior minds, prevented his favouring the world with some pieces on a larger scale, and of transcendent worth, for he was equal to the task. The name of Norris will however

hold a respectable rank in the annals of English music; while his mild virtues and inoffensive disposition must be remembered with affectionate sensibility by all who knew him."

Unfortunately the Quire of Magdalen College had not often the opportunity of admiring his excellence. When admitted as Clerk, he was mildly desired by the President, Dr. Horne, to attend at the Chapel *occasionally*. This he understood so literally, as to make his appearance only once a quarter, on the days that the Clerks received their salary. On these rare occasions a servant in livery preceded him with his surplice and hood.

A marble slab in Himley Church has the following inscription; *In memory of Mr. Thomas Norris, Bachelor of Music, who came to Himley Hall for the benefit of his health, and breathed his last there on the 3d of Sept. 1790, aged 50.*

*Though human efforts were too weak to save,
The tear of friendship has bedew'd his grave;
That tear, by nature to his memory shed,
Honours alike the living and the dead.*

A Portrait of Norris, painted by John Taylor, was engraved by the same, and published in March 1777. (Magd. Libr.)

He composed, as far as I have been able to make out the number of his works;

Six Symphonies for two violins, two hautboys, two French horns, a tenor and bass, composed and dedicated (by permission) to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, by T. Norris, Bac. Mus. Organist of St. John's College, Oxford. Opera 1^{ma}. London. Printed for the author, and sold by Welcker in Gerrard Street, St. Anne's, Soho; Randal in Catharine Street, Strand; and Matthews in High Street, Oxford.

In Warren's Collections of Catches, Canons, and Glees, and in his Collection of Vocal Harmony, may be found the following compositions by Norris;

Canon, four voices, *Hallelujah.*

—— *I said, I will take heed.*

—— *Lord, let me know my end.*

Glee, three voices, *Bacchus, Jove's delightful boy.*

Glee, four voices, *A long farewell.*
For Agathon in fighting fields renown'd.
Ye happy fields.
*O'er William's tomb.**

In Anselm Bayley's Collection of Anthems used in the Chapel Royal, are five by Norris; viz.

Hear my prayer. Published by Blackman, 5, Bridge Street, Southwark.

I will alway give thanks.

Rejoice in the Lord.

The earth is the Lord's.

Thou, O God, art praised in Sion.

I have before me also an Anthem in Ms. *Sing unto God*, dated Aug. 1773. Composed for Miss Linley and Signor Tenducci, for the Musical Festival at Salisbury, by Thomas Norris.

1772 Duppa, Humphrey Henry. adm. 27 Oct. res. 1776. See Register of Choristers, p. 175.

Walker, John. adm. 27 March. res. 1776. See Register of Choristers, p. 170.

1774 Moore, John. adm. 12 Nov. res. 1780. See Register of Choristers, p. 177.

1775 Wallond, Richard. adm. 24 March. res. 1776. Matr. at Christ Church, 14 July, 1770, æt. 16. Son of William Wallond, of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 14 March, 1776. Vicar Choral of Hereford Cathedral.

1776 Leonard, William. res. 1779. Matr. at All Souls, 25 April, 1775, æt. 16. Son of William Leonard, of Abingdon, Berks, *gen.* B.A. Exeter College, 11 Feb. 1779.

Wetherell, William. res. 1780. See Register of Choristers, p. 192.

"On the 11th inst. (August, 1780,) died at Bridgewater, Mr. Wetherell, B.A. of Magdalen College, whose loss is most sincerely lamented by his affectionate parents and a numerous acquaintance, with whom his worth and abilities need no encomium." *Oxford Journal*, 1780.

In a little collection of Poems, entitled, *Bion's Epitaph of*

* This last Glee was adapted by Dr. B. Cooke to sacred words.

Adonis translated, and other Compositions by Edward Jackson Lister^b, 8vo. Oxford, 1786, occurs, (p. 21.) *An Elegy on the death of Mr. Wetherell, of Magd. Coll. Oxon. written by the Author at the age of fourteen; and set to music by Mr. Beckwith*^c.

1777 Spencer, Thomas. adm. 30 April. res. 1779. See Register of Choristers, p. 192.

1778 Browne, Richard. res. 1779. See Register of Choristers, p. 177.

1779 Middleton, Bartholomew. adm. 15 Oct. res. 1786. See Register of Choristers, p. 192. He was domestic Chaplain to Lord Newark in 1792.

Cox, Hugh. adm. 15 Oct. res. 1784. See Register of Choristers, p. 177.

Todd, Henry John. adm. 15 Oct. res. 1784. See Register of Choristers, p. 177.

“At the same time that he was Clerk of Magdalen, he was also appointed by Lord Tracy Clerk of All Souls. He was Fellow, Lecturer, and Tutor, at Hertford College, when through the influence of Griffiths, another Fellow and Tutor, that College was the resort of a great number of the aristocracy, particularly of the Whigs, friends of Mr. Fox. He married Anne, sister of the Rev. T. Dixon. He became Curate to Lord Tracy at East Lockinge, Berks. His father dying, he succeeded to a small Impropriation and Vicarage near St. Bees; and being called upon to reside by Bishop Cleaver, his friends Horne and Tracy procured for him a Minor Canonry at Canterbury, which served as an exemption. This may be said to have laid the foundation of all Mr. Todd's subsequent preferment. He here became acquainted with Lord Bridgewater and Archbishop Moore; to the former he became domestic Chaplain, and his Lordship's friendship for him ended only with his life, and who at the time of his death was on the point of erecting a house for his use, and that of

^b Chorister in 1680. The collection was published by the late President, Dr. Routh. *Bion's Epitaph of Adonis* having been previously printed by the author in 1780.

^c Afterwards Dr. Beckwith, of Norwich. For many years assistant Organist at Magdalen College to Dr. William Hayes.

the future Rectors of Settrington, to which Living he had presented him in 1820." Communicated by Dr. Todd to Dr. Bliss, Principal of St. Mary Hall.

Besides the numerous publications mentioned in the Chorister's Register, he printed about the year 1825, *Prayers for Family Worship from the Liturgy of the United Church*, 8vo. Malton.

And, *On Proposals for reviewing the Convocation, addressed to all classes*, 2d Ed. 8vo. London. (Ridgeway), 1837.

1780 Boyce, William. adm. 27 Jan. res. 1783. Matr. 27 Jan. 1780, æt. 15. Son^d of William Boyce, of Hammersmith, *Mus. Doct.*

A.D. 1783, Dec. 17. *Gulielmus Boyce, e Clericis, ob morum insolentiam, consensu seniorum a Vice-Præsidente pulam fuit expulsus.*

Parker, Edward. adm. 13 Oct. res. 1786. See Register of Choristers, p. 194.

1783 Hansell, Peter. adm. 29 Dec. res. 1787. See Register of Choristers, p. 194.

1784 Woodcock, William. adm. 3 Feb. res. 1818, reappointed 1819—1825. Matr. at New College, 25 Feb. 1806. Son of James Woodcock of Canterbury, *gen.* Organist of New College 1799.

"William Woodcock was a native of Canterbury, at which place he was educated as a musician under the ingenious Samuel Potter, Organist of that Cathedral. He came to Oxford in 1778 as an Assistant Organist to Thomas Norris^o, which situation he retained till 1784, when he became a member of the Choirs of Christ Church, Magdalen, New College, and St. John's. The two former situations he retained till his decease, but his lay-chaplainship of New College and St. John's was resigned when he became Organist to the

^a This Boy at the age of fourteen attended as chief mourner the funeral of his father, Dr. Boyce, the celebrated musician, which took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, 16 Feb. 1779. Dr. Boyce had left a widow, his son William, and one daughter.

^o See page 105.

former society. In 1806, he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Music, on which occasion he composed an exercise of considerable merit. Though not distinguished by very superior musical talents, he was respectable in his vocation; and in his punctual attendance on the duties of his various appointments he afforded an example well deserving the imitation of all his successors. He died 28 April, 1825, at the age of 72." *Communicated by Dr. Elvey.*

Cox, George. adm. 3 Nov. res. 1787. See Register of Choristers, p. 194.

Goss, John. adm. 9 Nov. res. 1785.

1785 Houlditch, Edward. adm. 25 Feb. res. 1793. Matr. at New College, 12 April, 1783. Son of Edward Houlditch, of All Saints, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 19 Oct. 1786. M.A. 27 Oct. 1789. Chaplain of New College. Chaplain of Christ Church. Collated 26 Jan. 1795, to the Vicarage of Chitterne, All Saints, Wilts, (which he resigned in 1796,) and to the Rectory of Pusey, Berks.

1786 Matthews, William. adm. 11 Jan. res. 1791. See Register of Choristers, p. 199.

Clark, William. adm. 23 March. res. 1795. Matr. at New College, 14 Oct. 1785, æt. 16. Son of John Clark, of Gloucester, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 11 July, 1789. M.A. 6 Nov. 1792.

1787 Beckwith, Edward James. adm. 27 Jan. res. 1797. See Register of Choristers, p. 199.

Holmes, William. adm. 19 July. res. 1790. See Register of Choristers, p. 200.

1790 Webb, Richard. adm. 13 Dec. res. 1799. See Register of Choristers, p. 200. Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Holmes, John. adm. 16 Dec. res. 1794. See Register of Choristers, p. 201.

1791 Yeadon, William. adm. 9 Dec. res. 1793. Matr. at Lincoln College, 17 Dec. 1790, æt. 15. Son of John Yeadon, of Otley, co. York, *gen.* B.A. Lincoln College, 26 June, 1794. M.A. 1 June, 1797. adm. Fellow of Lincoln College, 15 Dec.

1797. B.D. 14 May, 1806. Rector of Waddington, co. Lincoln, 1822—1848. He died at his residence in Lincoln, 12 Feb. 1848.

1793 Lardner, William. adm. 15 Oct. res. 1799. Matr. at New College, 21 Oct. 1791, æt. 20. Son of Richard Lardner, of Witney, co. Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 17 Dec. 1795. M.A. 17 Dec. 1798. adm. Chaplain of Magdalen College, 6 Jan. 1800. res. 1802.

Mutlow, Thomas Anthony. adm. 18 Oct. res. 1798. See Register of Choristers, p. 204.

1794 Hill, Matthew. adm. 21 March. res. 1795. Matr. at New College, 9 Nov. 1790, æt. 18. Son of Thomas Hill, of Hereford, *gen.* B.A. New College, 12 May 1795.

Gerard, Charles. adm. 4 July. res. 1798. See Register of Choristers, p. 204.

1795 Dix, Joshua. res. 1802. Matr. at All Souls, 8 May, 1794. Son of Joshua Dix, (Clerk in 1768,) of Canterbury, *cler.* B.A. New College, 15 Feb. 1798. M.A. 20 Oct. 1800. Master of the Grammar School, Faversham, Kent, 1808.

James, Edward Bartlett. adm. 18 Oct. res. 1800. re-admitted 1801—1809. Chaplain, 1809—1815. Matr. at Trinity College, 27 Jan. 1792, æt. 15. Son of Richard James, of St. Martin's, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 6 Feb. 1798. M.A. Magdalen College, 22 Feb. 1803. Obiit April, 1815.

1798 Bailey, Thomas Collins. adm. 17 Jan. res. 1810. Matr. at New College, 21 Jan. 1797, æt. 17. Son of William Bailey, of Wantage, Berks, *gen.* B.A. New College, 10 Oct. 1800. Chaplain of New College. M.A. 8 June 1803. Obiit June, 1810.

Miller, William. adm. 6 April. res. 1807. See Register of Choristers, p. 204.

Hewlett, James Philip. adm. 11 Oct. res. 1815. Matr. at Pembroke College, 29 March, 1797, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Hewlett, of Magdalen Parish, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. Magdalen College, 4 Dec. 1800. M.A. 13 July, 1803. Chaplain, 1815—1820. Chaplain of New College. Obiit 15 March, 1820.

Author of *Sermons adapted for parochial and domestic use*, by

the late Rev. J. P. Hewlett, M.A. Chaplain of Magdalen and New Colleges, and Curate of St. Aldate's, Oxford. 8vo. 1821. (Simpkin and Marshall.) London. With an engraved portrait of the author. (Magd. Libr.)

1799 Radcliffe, John. adm. 20 Sept. res. 1808. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 12 Nov. 1796, æt. 23. Son of James Radcliffe, of Saddleworth, co. Lancaster, *pleb.* B.A. Christ Church, 12 June, 1800. M.A. New College, 26 May, 1803. Chaplain of Christ Church.

1800 Slatter, Thomas. adm. 8 Jan. res. 1803. Matr. at Christ Church, 8 June, 1801, æt. 16. Son of Thomas Slatter, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, *pleb.*

Holland, William Woollams. adm. 24 Nov. res. 1801. re-admitted 1 April, 1802. res. 1807. Matr. at New College, 13 Nov. 1800, æt. 16. Son of Thomas Holland, of Birmingham. B.A. Hertford College, 14 March, 1806. M.A. 10 April, 1807. Vicar Choral of Chichester Cathedral, 1809. Rector of St. Andrew's, Chichester, 1817. Vicar of Burpham, co. Sussex, 1809. Rector of St. Martin's, Chichester, 1817. Vicar of Bapchild, co. Kent, 1825. He married, 30 Jan. 1809, Miss Jane Murray, of Can Hall, co. Salop. He died 17 Jan. 1855, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Chichester.

1803 Cox, George Valentine. adm. 2 Sept. res. 1807. See Register of Choristers, p. 205.

1807 Walker, Robert Francis. adm. 5 June. res. 1812. See Register of Choristers, p. 207.

He was born at Oxford, 15 Jan. 1789, and as Chorister educated at the College School by Dr. Ellerton, of whom he was a favourite pupil^p.

The great Lord Nelson, happening to hear him when Chorister in the College Chapel, spoke to him after the service in commendation of his singing, and gave him half a guinea. The next day Lord Nelson visited the College

^p Dr. Ellerton had a small full length portrait of him in his Chorister's gown hanging up in his room at the time of his decease. It is now in my possession.

School, and seeing the same boy engaged in sketching the building, complimented him on his excellence in this respect, and gave him another mark of his approval. It was something for a youth thus twice to obtain in distinct departments the approbation of genius. And this twofold talent remained with him, especially that of music, which throughout life he cultivated and excelled in, and which he consecrated to its highest ends.

In 1806, he became Clerk of New College, and, having gone through the usual course of Academical exercises⁹, he was ordained Deacon, as Chaplain of the same, on Trinity Sunday, 1812, and Priest in June, 1813. He was also about the same time Curate of some Church in Oxford. In 1815, he became Curate of Taplow, Bucks, from whence he removed to Henley-upon-Thames, where he continued some time. In 1819, he was appointed by the Rev. E. Copleston, then Rector, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, to be his Curate at Purleigh, in Essex. There he remained to the day of his death, 31 Jan. 1854. He was buried in the Churchyard of Purleigh; and a funeral Sermon preached by one of his friends from Heb. xiii. 7, 8.

Mr. Walker was deeply interested in the cause of Missions; and having been introduced to some of the German Students then preparing for Missionary labour at the Islington College, he received them from time to time at his house; and nothing delighted him more than to converse with them in their own language, in which he was a self-taught proficient. This friendship led him to a practical application of his talent for that language, and he translated a Memoir of Bengel, of which a periodical of the time observed, the work is admirably translated. It reads throughout more like an English

⁹ From a Christian idea, carried to excess, that honours and emoluments are not to be sought, he did not present himself for a class. He was therefore gratified when he found his name as an Honorary *under the line*, an agreeable testimony to his thorough acquaintance with the subjects of examination in Michaelmas Term, 1811. Pyne's Memoir, p. 20.

original than like a translation. It is altogether a book, the equal of which scarcely appears in the course of a century.

Mr. Walker also introduced to the English public the writings of Dr. Barth, and some of Krummacher's works, of which his *Elijah* (published by the Religious Tract Society) had a sale of 40,000 copies in a few months. He has likewise left in manuscript, a Translation of Beck's *Psychology*, of Bythner's *Lyra Prophetica*, of Lavater's *Life and Prayers*, of a Grammar from the Danish, and from the Arabic. He seemed indeed to delight in the acquisition of a new language. He was familiar with Syriac and Arabic, had studied the Coptic, and, from some enquiries in the Persian, was led to conclude that the gypsies were originally from Elam. He took much interest in this singular race, and considered them as incidentally alluded to in prophecy.

These remarks have been taken from a *Memoir of the Rev. R. F. Walker, Curate of Purleigh, Essex, with a selection from his correspondence and other Mss. by the Rev. Thomas Pyne, M.A. Incumbent of Hook, Surrey.* 8vo. (Nisbet), London, 1854. A portrait of Mr. Walker is prefixed. (Magd. Libr.)

Penson, Peter. adm. 16 Nov. res. 1812. Matr. at New College, 6 Dec. 1804, æt. 16. Son of Robert Penson, of Oxford, *pleb.* In Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* at the Examination in Michaelmas Term, 1807. B.A. New College, 30 June, 1808. M.A. 9 May, 1811. Chaplain of New College. Chaplain of Christ Church. Precentor of Durham Cathedral. Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham, 1819.

Firth, William. adm. 11 April. res. 1807. See Register of Choristers, p. 206.

1808 Woodcock, John. adm. 19 April. res. 1816. Matr. at All Souls, 10 Oct. 1809, æt. 19. Son of William Woodcock, of St. Michael's, Oxford, *gen.* B.A. New College, 17 Dec. 1817. M.A. 1 April, 1818. Chaplain, 1818—1821. Chaplain of New College. Minor Canon of Canterbury.

1809 Browne, John. adm. 9 Feb. res. 1 April 1847. Matr. 17 Oct. 1814. Inferior Bedel of Arts and Medicine. Son of

cler. B.A. 18 Dec. 1820^r. M.A. 26 June, 1823. Chaplain of Magdalen College, 1822—1823. Fellow of Lincoln College, 1823. B.D. Lincoln College, 28 June, 1832. Perpetual Curate of Kirkdale, co. York, 1830.

1818 Wilkins, William. adm. 2 March. res. 1844. Obiit 1844. Buried in the old Churchyard of St. Clement's, Oxford.

Butler, William George. adm. 2 March. res. 1819. See Register of Choristers, p. 214.

Meredith, Charles John. adm. 15 June. res. 1823. See Register of Choristers, p. 213.

Barrett, William. adm. 21 Nov. res. 1823. See Register of Choristers, p. 215.

1819 Woodcock, William. See before, p. 112.

1820 Gower, John Alexander. adm. 17 June. res. 1825. See Register of Choristers, p. 213.

1822 Corfe, Joseph. adm. 3 Feb. res. 1829. See Register of Choristers, p. 215.

1823 Sheppard, James Philip. adm. 19 Aug. res. 1851. Matr. 26 July, 1845. Inferior Bedel of Law. Obiit 19 April, 1851. In Holywell Churchyard is a tombstone inscribed, *Sacred to the memory of James Philip Sheppard, who died April 19, 1851, aged 59 years. And of William Stone Sheppard, (Chorister in 1836,) youngest son of the above, who died Sept. 16, 1852, aged 23 years.*

1824 Browne, John. adm. 21 Jan. res. 1825.

1825 Gill, George. res. 1830.

Cujus nomen Octobris die nono (1830) e Collegii Albo est exemptum, quòd, circa annum 1825 admissus, examinatoribus tamen, quos vocant, publicis se probare, plus nimio cessator, non perrexerit. V. P. Reg.

King, Charles. adm. 6 Oct. res. 1834. See Register of Choristers, p. 216.

1827 Roberts, Harry Mander. adm. 7 Nov. res. 1834. See Register of Choristers, p. 216. Presented to the Rectory of All Saints, Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln. 1 Dec. 1855.

^r First Class in *Math.* in Easter Term, 1820. Mathematical Examiner 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830.

1828 Buckler, William. adm. 6 Oct. res. 1833. See Register of Choristers, p. 217.

1830 Sawell, William Jonathan. adm. 4 Oct. res. 1836. See Register of Choristers, p. 216.

1833 Pring, Ellis Roberts. adm. 14 Dec. res. 1837. See Register of Choristers, p. 217.

1834 Grove, Edmund Deane. res. 1837. See Register of Choristers, p. 218.

Roberts, Arthur. adm. 10 May. res. 1836. Educated at Reading School. Matr. at Worcester College, 14 Feb. 1833, æt. 20. Son of John Roberts, of Wokingham, Berks, *arm.* B.A. 1 Dec. 1836.

1836 Hodgson, Octavius Arthur. adm. 20 May. res. 1841. See Register of Choristers, p. 219.

1837 Woolward, Alfred Gott. adm. 9 Feb. res. 1841. See Register of Choristers, p. 219. Appointed Chaplain to the Earl Brownlow, Jan. 1854.

Newberry, John. adm. 10 May. res. 1838. Matr. 5 April, 1837, æt. 19. Son of James Newberry, of St. Lawrence's, Reading, *gen.*

Mills, Robert Twyford. adm. 14 Nov. res. 1842. Matr. 14 Nov. 1837, æt. 18. Son of Joseph Langley Mills, (Demy in 1806,) of Quebec, Lower Canada, *cler.* B.A. 14 May, 1842. M.A. 6 June, 1844. Vicar of Halse, co. Somerset, 1845.

1838 Fletcher, Richard Doyley. adm. 10 Oct. res. 1841. Matr. 10 Oct. 1838, æt. 16. Son of Richard Fletcher, of New Shoreham, Sussex, *gen.* (afterwards of St. Clement's, Oxford.)

1841 Macray, Charles Parish. adm. 6 April. res. 1844. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 12 April, 1841, æt. 17. Son of John Macray, of Aberdeen, (now (1855) Librarian of the Taylor Institute, Oxford.)

A.D. 1844, Sept. 21. *Diem supremum obiit, annos natus viginti, Carolus P. Macray, per annos quatuor Clericus, qui in hoc literarum otio, benè ac fidelitèr, ut sperabamus, vitam degens mortem sibi derepente conscivit omnibus flebilem, nulli flebiliorem quam nobis. Erat enim non modo optime moratus juvenis, sed et*

exitum habuit funestissimum. Quippe studiis doctrinisque nimio plus deditum attigerat animi ægritudo, cujus vi tandem victus se in amnem, qui præterlabitur ambulacra, demersit. Mortem sibi cur conscisceret causa non alia visa est. Septimo post exitum die exequiæ in S. Clementis Ecclesia sine pompu factæ. V. P. Reg.

Hill, Thomas Smythe. adm. 23 June. res. 1845. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 27 July, 1841, æt. 18. Eldest son of Richard Hill, of Mitford, co. Somerset, *cler.* B.C.L. 17 Dec. 1849. Chaplain to Salisbury Infirmary, April, 1853. Curate of Barthomley, Cheshire, Oct. 1854.

1842 Blythe, Benjamin. adm. 18 March. res. 1845. See Register of Choristers, p. 220.

Hutchins, William Horace. adm. 7 Nov. res. 1845. Matr. 10 Nov. 1842, æt. 19. Son of William Hutchins of Bath, *cler.* B.A. Queen's College, 1846.

1843 Roberts, Thomas. adm. 19 May. Son of Thomas Roberts, of Jericho, Oxford. Singing-man at St. John's College, 1844.

1844 Archer, James. adm. 29 Jan. Son of Richard Archer, of Abingdon, Berks. Singing-man at St. John's College, May, 1828. Singing-man at Christ Church, Jan. 1830.

Macray, William Dunn. adm. 12 Oct. res. 27 May, 1850. Born in the Parish of St. Pancras, London. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 17 Oct. 1844, æt. 17. Third son of John Macray, of Aberdeen. B.A. 14 June, 1848. M.A. 30 April, 1851. Chaplain of New College, 27 May, 1850. Chaplain of Christ Church, 20 Feb. 1851.

Author of *A Manual of British Historians to A.D. 1600, containing a chronological account of the early chroniclers and Monkish writers, their printed works and unpublished Mss.* 8vo. London, 1845.

Several Sermons in Sermons for Christian Seasons. First Series, 12mo. Oxford, 1853.

Catalogue of the Library at Bickton House, co. Devon. (privately printed,) 4to. 1850.

1845 Kirtland, William Latchmore. adm. 21 Jan. res. 12 May, 1849. See Register of Choristers, p. 221.

Cooke, William. adm. 25 Oct. res. 15 Jan. 1854. See Register of Choristers, p. 221.

Powell, Edmund. adm. 25 Oct. res. 11 June, 1846. Matr. 30 Oct. 1845, æt. 19. Second son of Philip Powell, of the Regent's Park, London.

1846 Norman, James John Charles. adm. 11 June. res. 1845. Matr. at St. Edmund Hall, 14 March, 1844, æt. 22. Son of Anthony Norman, of Brailsford, co. Devon, cler. B.A. 25 April, 1853.

1847 Houghton, Henry. adm. 3 April. Son of Matthew Houghton, of St. Clement's, Oxford. Singing-man at Christ Church, 5 March, 1844. Singing-man at St. John's College, Feb. 1851.

1848 Cattle, John William. adm. 29 June. res. 23 July, 1853. See Register of Choristers, p. 221. B.A. 18 May, 1854.

1849 Wintle, Frederick Thomas William. adm. 29 May. res. 5 April, 1854. See Register of Choristers, p. 222.

1850 Sanders, William. adm. 31 May. See Register of Choristers, p. 223.

1851 Horsley, Richard. adm. 25 April. Son of William Horsley, of St. Ebbe's, Oxford. Singing-man at Christ Church, 10 Jan. 1850. Singing-man at St. John's College, 29 Sept. 1852.

1854 Acock, Edgar Morton. adm. 18 Jan. See Register of Choristers, p. 223. Matr. 28 Jan. 1854. Ellerton Hebrew Exhibitioner, 1855.

Reade, Compton. adm. 8 April. Matr. at Pembroke College, 25 Nov. 1852. Eldest son of Compton Reade, of Ipsden, co. Oxford, arm.

1855 Hall, Edward Vine. adm. 29 Oct. 1855. See Register of Choristers, p. 223.

Dr. Bloxam will feel obliged by the communication of any corrections or additions to the portion of the Register already printed ; and for information relating to any Member of Magdalen College in times past or present.

Copies of the First Volume may be obtained at Graham's, High Street, Oxford.

REGISTER

OF

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CHAPLAINS.

A D.

1476 Rydall, William.

Lib. Comp. 1494-5. *Sol. M^{ro} Thay pro superscriptione octoginta voluminum datorum per M^{ros} Rydealle et Paghrane.*

Vawdrey, Ralph.

At the south end under the west wall of the Antechapel was this inscription: *Orate pro anima Radulphi Vawdrey in Artibus Magistri, quondam Capellani hujus Collegii, qui obiit XII die Junii, A^o. Dni. MCCCC LXXVIII. Cujus anime propicietur Deus.* On a scroll issuing from the mouth of a figure with hands lifted up, *Qui plasmasti me miserere mei.* Wood's Hist. p. 334.

Shrewsbury, John.

Turner, William.

1480 Farynborow, Thomas. Presented to the Vicarage of Willoughby, co. Warwick, 18 Sept. 1480.

1482 Whyte, Simon.

Woode, Robert.

Bentley, John. Precentor, 1485. At the south end under the east wall of the Antechapel was this epitaph:

Clausa sub hoc tumulo Bentley sunt ossa Johannis,

Artibus edoctus quique Magister erat.

Presbyter hic cantu divino præfuit, artem

Cantandi exercens solo in honore Dei.

Hunc dolor enecuit potius quam corpore morbus,

Cui tamen est pietas ulla, refunde preces.

Wood's Hist. p. 333.

1483 Hewster, William. co. Salop. Precentor, 1483. By order of the Founder, Prob. F. 27 July, 1486. Bursar, 1487-8. Proctor, 1487-1489. Dean, 1489.

"Trusty and well beloved, we grete you well. Letting you to witte that for the gode and virtues disposicion that is reported unto us of Maister William Hewster, Chapelyn in our College, by diverse of his friends, and of his long continuance there, of the which we have had experience and prove att such seasons as we have been at Oxenford in our seid College. Wee considering thees premisses will, that at our next election among other and before all other the seid Maister William be elected unto the more and greter number, contrary statutes by us made notwithstanding. Geven under our signet at our Manour of Waltham, the xv day of March, (1486) W. Bishop of Winchester.

To our trusty and welbeloved Master, Ric. Mayewe, President of our College, and to the Scholers of the same." *Chandler's Life of Wainfleet, Appendix, p. 389.*

Gybbons.

Clumyng. . Instructor of the Choristers.

Smyth.

Sylhill, John.

1485 Hardy, John. Instructor of the Choristers.

Bayly, Christopher. Instructor of the Choristers.

Payne, John.

Justice.

Row.

1486 Wythy.

Walrond, John

Johnson.

1487 Spynke, John.

1491-2 Smyth.

Dover.

Alberon

Campanet. . Clerk, 1487.

Barnard, William. Clerk, 1486. Instructor of the Choristers, and Organist, 1490.

1494-5 Flemynge.

Gyls.

Goff, or Gough, Thomas. res. 1505 6. See Register of Choristers, p. 2. Clerk, 1491. Rector of Bramber, 1505.

Benett.

1496-7 Blundell.

1500-1 Bate, Athelard. Clerk, 1496-7. M.A. 15 Feb. 1505-6.

Kychyn.

Speve.

1502-3 Gregory, John. See Register of Clerks, p. 2. M.A. 15 Feb. 1505-6.

Shutt.

1503-4 Staly, . res. 1505-6. Clerk, 1487.

1506 Andrew, Henry.

Wallar, John.

Burway.

1509 Kendall, George. res. 1520. Clerk, 1496. Organist, 1502. Instructor of the Choristers, 1506.

Mason, John. Clerk, 1508. Instructor of the Choristers, 1509. B. Music, 12 Feb. 1508-9, "and much in esteem for that profession." (Fasti.) Collated Prebendary of Pratum Minus, 21 July, 1525; and of Putson Minor, 22 July, 1525; and Treasurer of the Cathedral of Hereford, 23 May, 1545. He died in 1547 or 8.

West, William. Clerk, 1509. Determ Bac. in 1510—11.

Douse.

1512-13 Pollard, William. Chorister in 1506.

Bond.

Hyncley, Thomas. Clerk, 1509. M.A. 30 June, 1516.

Hyckman.

1513-14 Davenport.

1514 Holway, John. B.A. 14 Jan. 1515-16.

1516 Portar, Nicholas. M.A. 1518.

1519 Traves, Bernard. Bachelor of the Civil Law, of the University of Cologne, incorporated in May 1519.

1520 Watyr, . res. 1521.

Magott, John. res. 1521. Clerk, 1517. B.A. 8 July, 1518.

Everards, . res. 1521.

Heyward, John. res. 1521. B.A. 18 March, 1520-1.

Burgess, John. M.A. 18 March, 1520-1.

Skynnar, William. res. 1521. M.A. 15 July, 1520.

Walker, Thomas. M.A. 18 March, 1520-1.

Farley.

Wade.

1521 Youle.

1523 Hopper.

Don.

Burnam.

Cooke.

Major.

Radborne.

1525 Bennet, William. B.A. 31 Jan. 1525-6. B.D. 11 March, 1528-9, then Abbot or Prior of the Order of St. Benedict. D.D. 5 July, 1535.

Mayo.

Roper.

Bere.

1526 Style.

1529 Fowlk.

Wenford.

Fitzwilliams, Nicholas. B.A. 24 Jan. 1528-9.

Jonys, Thomas. B.A. 26 Oct. 1528.

1530 Wytney, Fowlk. B.A. 1 June, 1527.

Onley.

Brompton.

Phyllypps, Robert. B.A. 19 Dec. 1534.

1531 Yorke, Thomas. B.A. 16 Feb. 1530-1.

Sosket.

1533 Thirlby.

Rowe, John. B.A. 12 July, 1535.

Schene.

1535 Hawslyn.

Greneacres, John. Instructor of the Choristers.

1536 Noble, William. B.A. 5 July, 1536. M.A. 4 June, 1540.

Howell, William. Supplicates for M.A. 1536. B.A. 12 July, 1636.
1537 Whiteacres, Robert. B.A. 3. May, 1538. He supplicates
Dec. 1538 that he may determine *ad placitum*, his duties at
prayers preventing him from performing the exercises at the
usual time. Reg. Conv. J. fol. 42. M.A. 7 June, 1540.

1538 Smyth, . res. 1553.

1539 Waters.

Weners.

Barnes, John. B.A. 20 Oct. 1540.

1541 Alexander.

Palmer, Edmund. B.A. 16 May, 1538.

Everton, Michael. B.A. 9 July, 1543.

1543 Buck.

1546 Wymshurste, Alexander. B.A. 1545.

Evans.

1548 Bell, James. B.A. 1551. Born in co. Somerset. Fellow
of Trinity College, 30 May, 1556.

1549 Veyle. Instructor of the Choristers, 1551.

1552 Raynsford.

Deane, Robert, B.A. June, 1548.

Darmouth, Robert. B.A. 29 May, 1554. M.A. 28 June, 1558.

1553 Floyde.

Alcockson, Humphrey. B. A. 4 Oct. 1552.

Danbye.

Barwyke, John. res. 1554. See Register of Clerks, p. 38.

1554 Gyles.

1555 Barber.

Smyth.

Robye, John.

Nangle, . res. 1559.

Archepole.

Wryghte, John. M.A. 1557.

1558 Molyneux, Edmund. B.A. 1550.

Stanley, Roger.

Glynton.

Amerson, Paul. res. 1562. See Register of Clerks, p. 39.

Cantwell.

1828 Buckler, William. adm. 6 Oct. res. 1833. See Register of Choristers, p. 217.

1830 Sawell, William Jonathan. adm. 4 Oct. res. 1836. See Register of Choristers, p. 216.

1833 Pring, Ellis Roberts. adm. 14 Dec. res. 1837. See Register of Choristers, p. 217.

1834 Grove, Edmund Deane. res. 1837. See Register of Choristers, p. 218.

Roberts, Arthur. adm. 10 May. res. 1836. Educated at Reading School. Matr. at Worcester College, 14 Feb. 1833, æt. 20. Son of John Roberts, of Wokingham, Berks, *arm.* B.A. 1 Dec. 1836.

1836 Hodgson, Octavius Arthur. adm. 20 May. res. 1841. See Register of Choristers, p. 219.

1837 Woolward, Alfred Gott. adm. 9 Feb. res. 1841. See Register of Choristers, p. 219. Appointed Chaplain to the Earl Brownlow, Jan. 1854.

Newberry, John. adm. 10 May. res. 1838. Matr. 5 April, 1837, æt. 19. Son of James Newberry, of St. Lawrence's, Reading, *gen.*

Mills, Robert Twyford. adm. 14 Nov. res. 1842. Matr. 14 Nov. 1837, æt. 18. Son of Joseph Langley Mills, (Demy in 1806,) of Quebec, Lower Canada, *cler.* B.A. 14 May, 1842. M.A. 6 June, 1844. Vicar of Halse, co. Somerset, 1845.

1838 Fletcher, Richard Doyley. adm. 10 Oct. res. 1841. Matr. 10 Oct. 1838, æt. 16. Son of Richard Fletcher, of New Shoreham, Sussex, *gen.* (afterwards of St. Clement's, Oxford.)

1841 Macray, Charles Parish. adm. 6 April. res. 1844. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 12 April, 1841, æt. 17. Son of John Macray, of Aberdeen, (now (1855) Librarian of the Taylor Institute, Oxford.)

A.D. 1844, Sept. 21. *Diem supremum obiit, annos natus viginti, Carolus P. Macray, per annos quatuor Clericus, qui in hoc literarum otio, benè ac fidelitèr, ut sperabamus, vitam degens mortem sibi derepente conscivit omnibus flebilem, nulli flebiliorem quam nobis. Erat enim non modo optime moratus juvenis, sed et*

exitum habuit funestissimum. Quippe studiis doctrinisque nimio plus deditum attigerat animi ægritudo, cujus vi tandem victus se in amnem, qui præterlabitur ambulacra, demersit. Mortem sibi cur conscisceret causa non alia visa est. Septimo post exitum die exequiæ in S. Clementis Ecclesia sine pompa factæ. V. P. Reg.

Hill, Thomas Smythe. adm. 23 June. res. 1845. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 27 July, 1841, æt. 18. Eldest son of Richard Hill, of Mitford, co. Somerset, *cler.* B.C.L. 17 Dec. 1849. Chaplain to Salisbury Infirmary, April, 1853. Curate of Barthomley, Cheshire, Oct. 1854.

1842 Blythe, Benjamin. adm. 18 March. res. 1845. See Register of Choristers, p. 220.

Hutchins, William Horace. adm. 7 Nov. res. 1845. Matr. 10 Nov. 1842, æt. 19. Son of William Hutchins of Bath, *cler.* B.A. Queen's College, 1846.

1843 Roberts, Thomas. adm. 19 May. Son of Thomas Roberts, of Jericho, Oxford. Singing-man at St. John's College, 1844.

1844 Archer, James. adm. 29 Jan. Son of Richard Archer, of Abingdon, Berks. Singing-man at St. John's College, May, 1828. Singing-man at Christ Church, Jan. 1830.

Macray, William Dunn. adm. 12 Oct. res. 27 May, 1850. Born in the Parish of St. Pancras, London. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 17 Oct. 1844, æt. 17. Third son of John Macray, of Aberdeen. B.A. 14 June, 1848. M.A. 30 April, 1851. Chaplain of New College, 27 May, 1850. Chaplain of Christ Church, 20 Feb. 1851.

Author of *A Manual of British Historians to A.D. 1600, containing a chronological account of the early chroniclers and Monkish writers, their printed works and unpublished Mss.* 8vo. London, 1845.

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Cooke, William. adm. 25 Oct. res. 18 Jan. 1854. See Register of Choristers, p. 221.

Powell, Edmund. adm. 23 Oct. res. 11 June, 1846. Matr. 30 Oct. 1845, æt. 19. Second son of Philip Powell, of the Regent's Park, London.

1846 Norman, James John Charles. adm. 11 June. res. 1848. Matr. at St. Edmund Hall, 14 March, 1844, æt. 22. Son of Anthony Norman, of Brailsford, co. Devon, *cler.* B.A. 28 April, 1853.

1847 Houghton, Henry. adm. 3 April. Son of Matthew Houghton, of St. Clement's, Oxford. Singing-man at Christ Church, 8 March, 1844. Singing-man at St. John's College, Feb. 1851.

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1849 Wintle, Frederick Thomas William. adm. 29 May. res. 8 April, 1854. See Register of Choristers, p. 222.

1850 Sanders, William. adm. 31 May. See Register of Choristers, p. 223.

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1854 Acock, Edgar Morton. adm. 18 Jan. See Register of Choristers, p. 223. Matr. 28 Jan. 1854. Ellerton Hebrew Exhibitioner, 1855.

Reade, Compton. adm. 8 April. Matr. at Pembroke College, 25 Nov. 1852. Eldest son of Compton Reade, of Ipsden, co. Oxford, *arm.*

1855 Hall, Edward Vine. adm. 20 Oct. 1855. See Register of Choristers, p. 223.

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Shrewsbury, John.

Turner, William.

1480 Farynborow, Thomas. Presented to the Vicarage of Willoughby, co. Warwick, 18 Sept. 1480.

1482 Whyte, Simon.

Woode, Robert.

Bentley, John. Precentor, 1485. At the south end under the east wall of the Antechapel was this epitaph:

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Artibus edoctus quique Magister erat.

Presbyter hic cantu divino præfuit, artem

Cantandi exercens solo in honore Dei.

Hunc dolor enecuit potius quam corpore morbus,

Cui tamen est pietas ulla, refunde preces.

Wood's Hist. p. 333.

1483 Hewster, William. co. Salop. Precentor, 1483. By order of the Founder, Prob. F. 27 July, 1486. Bursar, 1487-8. Proctor, 1487-1489. Dean, 1489.

“Trusty and well beloved, we grete you well. Letting you to witte that for the gode and virtues disposicion that is reported unto us of Maister William Hewster, Chapelyn in our College, by diverse of his friends, and of his long contynuaunce there, of the which we have had experience and prove att such seasons as we have been at Oxenford in our seid College. Wee considering thees premisses will, that at our next election among other and before all other the seid Maister William be elected unto the more and greter number, contrary statutes by us made notwithstanding. Geven under our signet at our Manour of Waltham, the xv day of March, (1486) W. Bishop of Winchester.

To our trusty and welbeloved Master, Ric. Mayewe, President of our College, and to the Scholers of the same.”
Chandler's Life of Wainfleet, Appendix, p. 389.

Gybbons.

Clannyng. . Instructor of the Choristers.

Smyth.

Sylhill, John.

1485 Hardy, John. Instructor of the Choristers.

Bayly, Christopher. Instructor of the Choristers.

Payne, John.

Justice.

Row.

1486 Wythy.

Walrond, John.

Johnson.

1487 Spynke, John.

1491-2 Smyth.

Dover.

Alberon

Campanet. . Clerk, 1487.

Barnard, William. Clerk, 1486. Instructor of the Choristers, and Organist, 1490.

1494-5 Flemynge.

Gyls.

Goff, or Gough, Thomas. res. 1505-6. See Register of Choristers, p. 2. Clerk, 1491. Rector of Bramber, 1505.

Benett.

1496-7 Blundell.

1500-1 Bate, Athelard. Clerk, 1496-7. M.A. 15 Feb. 1505-6.

Kychyn.

Speve.

1502-3 Gregory, John. See Register of Clerks, p. 2. M.A. 15 Feb. 1505-6.

Shutt.

1503-4 Staly, . res. 1505-6. Clerk, 1487.

1506 Andrew, Henry.

Wallar, John.

Burway.

1509 Kendall, George. res. 1520. Clerk, 1496. Organist, 1502. Instructor of the Choristers, 1506.

Mason, John. Clerk, 1508. Instructor of the Choristers, 1509. B. Music, 12 Feb. 1508-9, "and much in esteem for that profession." (Fasti.) Collated Prebendary of Pratum Minus, 21 July, 1525; and of Putson Minor, 22 July, 1525; and Treasurer of the Cathedral of Hereford, 23 May, 1545. He died in 1547 or 8.

West, William. Clerk, 1509. Determ Bac. in 1510—11.

Douse.

1512-13 Pollard, William. Chorister in 1506.

Bond.

Hyncley, Thomas. Clerk, 1509. M.A. 30 June, 1516.

Hyckman.

1513-14 Davenport.

1514 Holway, John. B.A. 14 Jan. 1515-16.

1516 Portar, Nicholas. M.A. 1518.

1519 Traves, Bernard. Bachelor of the Civil Law, of the University of Cologne, incorporated in May 1519.

1520 Watyr, . res. 1521.

Magott, John. res. 1521. Clerk, 1517. B.A. 8 July, 1518.

Everards, . res. 1521.

Heyward, John. res. 1521. B.A. 18 March, 1520-1.

Burgess, John. M.A. 18 March, 1520-1.

Skynnar, William. res. 1521. M.A. 15 July, 1520.

Walker, Thomas. M.A. 18 March, 1520-1.

Farley.

Wade.

1521 Youle.

1523 Hopper.

Don.

Burnam.

Cooke.

Major.

Radborne.

1525 Bennet, William. B.A. 31 Jan. 1525-6. B.D. 11 March, 1528-9, then Abbot or Prior of the Order of St. Benedict. D.D. 5 July, 1535.

Mayo.

Roper.

Bere.

1526 Style.

1529 Fowk.

Wenford.

Fitzwilliams, Nicholas. B.A. 24 Jan. 1528-9.

Jonys, Thomas. B.A. 26 Oct. 1528.

1530 Wytney, Fowlk. B.A. 1 June, 1527.

Onley.

Brompton.

Phylypps, Robert. B.A. 19 Dec. 1534.

1531 Yorke, Thomas. B.A. 16 Feb. 1530-1.

Sosket.

1533 Thirlby.

Rowe, John. B.A. 12 July, 1535.

Schene.

1535 Hawslyn.

Greneacres, John. Instructor of the Choristers.

1536 Noble, William. B.A. 5 July, 1536. M.A. 4 June, 1540.

Howell, William. Supplicates for M.A. 1536. B.A. 12 July, 1636.
1537 Whiteacres, Robert. B.A. 3. May, 1538. He supplicates
Dec. 1538 that he may determine *ad placitum*, his duties at
prayers preventing him from performing the exercises at the
usual time. Reg. Conv. J. fol. 42. M.A. 7 June, 1540.

1538 Smyth, . res. 1553.

1539 Waters.

Weners.

Barnes, John. B.A. 20 Oct. 1540.

1541 Alexander.

Palmer, Edmund. B.A. 16 May, 1538.

Everton, Michael. B.A. 9 July, 1543.

1543 Buck.

1546 Wymshurste, Alexander. B.A. 1545.

Evans.

1548 Bell, James. B.A. 1551. Born in co. Somerset. Fellow
of Trinity College, 30 May, 1556.

1549 Veyle. Instructor of the Choristers, 1551.

1552 Raynsford.

Deane, Robert. B.A. June, 1548.

Darmouth, Robert. B.A. 29 May, 1554. M.A. 28 June, 1558.

1553 Floyde.

Alcockson, Humphrey. B. A. 4 Oct. 1552.

Danbye.

Barwyke, John. res. 1554. See Register of Clerks, p. 38.

1554 Gyles.

1555 Barber.

Smyth.

Robye, John.

Nangle, . res. 1559.

Archepole.

Wryghte, John. M.A. 1557.

1558 Molyneux, Edmund. B.A. 1550.

Stanley, Roger.

Glynton.

Amerson, Paul. res. 1562. See Register of Clerks, p. 39.

Cantwell.

1559 Webster.

Cooke, Nicholas. B.A. 1 July, 1560.

Boldern, John.

Perkynsone, Edmund. See Register of Clerks. p. 39.

Taylforth, John. res. 1562. B.A. 8 May, 1558. M.A. 1568.

Jaxon.

1560 Harrison, John. B.A. 8 May, 1559.

1561 Cotton, George. res. 1564. Matr. 1571. B.A. 25 June, 1560.

Young. . res. 1562. Clerk, 1558—1561.

1562 Gornes, Gregory. res. 1567. Matr. 1564.

Fitze, Richard. res. 1565. Matr. 1564.

Bayley, Thomas. res. 1576. Matr. 1564.

1564 Hynton, John. res. 1570. Matr. 1564.

1565 Grenold, Milo. res. 1573.

1567 Boothe, Robert. res. 1576. Matr. 1571. B.A. 6 April, 1566. Preacher at Horspath. 1572.

1569 Thomas, William. res. 1570. B.A. 5 March, 1570-1.

1570 Denforde, William. res. 1585. Matr. 1571.

1573 Leonard, Thomas. res. 1574. See Register of Clerks, p. 41.

1574 Ridley, Thomas. res. 1576. B.A. 24 May, 1574.

1576 Smith, Luke. res. 1580. B.A. 29 March, 1572.

Bowene or Bourne, Thomas. res. 1578.

Gildred, George. res. 1580.

1577 Serotchford, Stephen. res. 1585. Preacher at Horspath, 1580.

1580 Whitfild^a, . res. 1585.

Eley, Thomas^b. res. 1589. B.A. 17 Dec. 1578.

^a A.D. 1584-5, Martii 15. *Mr. Whitfild Capellanus privatur communis per unum diem juxta exigentiam Statuti, eo quod in diebus dominicis sæpius aberat a precibus et divinis officiis.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1585, Martii 30 die. *Mr. Whitfild secundum judicium Vice-Præsidis cum consensu reliquorum officiariorum privatur communis suis ad condignam reformationem, quod conciunculam habuit in capella scandalosam et contensiosam.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1585, Junii 20. *Mr. Whitfild et Ds. Hicks privantur communis suis per unum diem eo quod aberant a divinis officiis.* V. P. Reg.

^b A.D. 1584-5, Feb. 15. *Mr. Eley Capellanus punitur subtractione communarum per septimanam auctoritate Vice-Præsidis una cum consensu*

1585 Brickenden, Edmund. res. 1591. Clerk, 1580—1585. B.A. 14 Dec. 1580.

Hicks, William^c. res. 1589. Supplicates for M.A. 30 May, 1584.

Horne, Robert. res. 1595. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 25 Feb. 1580-1, æt. 16. *Novicastrensis. pleb. fil.*

1589 Bigge^d, Jeoffrey. res. 1593. Preacher at Horspath, 1589, 1591, 1592. B.A. 7 Feb. 1582-3.

Letterborough, Nicholas^e. res. 1612. See Register of Clerks, p. 45.

1591 White, Richard. res. 1599. Clerk, 1589—1591. See Register of Clerks, p. 46. Preacher at Horspath. 1592, 1597, 1598.

1593 Sanford, John^f. res. 1616. Matr. at Balliol College, 16 Oct. 1581, æt. 15. co. Somerset, *gen. fil.* B.A. Balliol College, 17 Dec. 1586. M.A. 27 May, 1595.

“John Sanford, son of Richard Sanford, of Chard in Somersetshire, *gent.* (descended from those of his name in Devon,) was born in Somersetshire, entered a Commoner of Balliol College about the time of the Act in 1581, where continuing till he was Bachelor of Arts, was then made one of the Chaplains of Magdalen College. At length having contracted a friendship with John Digby, Commoner of that

Mri. Stroude, Theologiæ Decani, propter verba contumeliosa in Decanum Theologiæ, et propter odiosas comparationes inter Socios et Capellanos. V. P. Reg.

^c A.D. 1585, April 28. *Ds. Hicks Capellanus privatur communis suis per unum diem, eo quod serò interfuit precibus matutinis. V. P. Reg.*

^d A.D. 1591, Julii 80. *Privatur communis suis M. Bigg Capellanus, quod in absentia reliquorum Capellanorum divina peragere detrectârat, eâque ratione M. Gilbert Theologiæ Decanum ad idem munus obeundum compulerat. V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1591, Oct. 28. *Privantur communis suis per Mrum. Vice-Præsidem, et Mrum. Gilbert, Theologiæ Decanum, Mri. Bigge, Horne, Letherborow, Capellani, Mr. Honniman, Ds. Bradshew, Clerici, quod ad Divina officia obeunda tardius venire solerent. V. P. Reg.*

^e A.D. 1584-5, Martii 7. *Communis suis privantur per diem Ds. Joyner et Ds. Letherborough, Clerici, arbitrio Vice-Præsidis cum consensu Mri. Stroude, Theologiæ Decani, eo quod contra honestatem Collegii in die Cinerum habuerunt Baccalaureos non domesticos pro se responsales. V. P. Reg.*

^f A.D. 1594-5, Jan. 22. *Admonitus est Ds. Sanford, Capellanus, de sua a precibus absentia per Mrum. Vice-Præsidentem et Mrum. Stroude, Decanum Theologiæ.*

House, he did travel with him into France, Spain, and Italy, whereby he did much advantage himself in modern languages. Afterwards he went in the quality of a Chaplain to the said Digby, then known by the name of Sir John Digby, at which time he was sent into Spain to treat of a marriage between the Infanta, sister of the King of that realm, and Prince Charles of England. After his return, Dr. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, made him his Domestic Chaplain, and at length Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of Ivy-Church in Kent. He was a person of great learning and experience, and a solid Divine, well skilled in several languages, and a tolerable Latin Poet.

His works are, *God's Arrow of Pestilence, a Sermon on Psalm xxxviii. 2.* 8vo. Oxford, 1604.

Le Guichet François. Janicula seu introductio ad linguam Gallicam. 4to. Oxford, 1604. Dedicated to the President, Dr. Bond.

A brief extract of the former Latin Grammar done into English for the easier instruction of the Learner. 4to. Oxford, 1605. Dedicated to the noble descended and hopesfull young gentleman, Mr. William Grey^s, sonne to the Right Honourable Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton

Grammar, or Introduction to the Italian Tongue. 4to. Oxford, 1605. Dedicated to the Honourable Foundation of Marie Magdalen Colledge.

An Entrance to the Spanish Tongue. Dedicated to the President, Dr. Langton. 4to. London, 1611. 1633.^b And other things as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen. He surrendered up his pious soul to God on the 24th Sept. in 1629,

^s Matr. at Magd. College, 18 May, 1604. Obijt 18 Feb. 1604-5.

^b "The Spaniards," says that late worthy John Sanford, (in his *Spanish Grammar*, 1633,) "do with a kind of wantonness so confound the sound of *b* with *v*, that it is hard to determine when and in what words it should retain its own power of a labial letter, which gave just cause of laughter at that Spaniard, who, being in conversation with a French lady, and minding to commend her children for fair, said unto her, using the Spanish liberty in pronouncing the French,—*Madame, vous avez de veaux enfans*, telling her that she had calves to her children, instead of saying *beaux enfans*, fair children. Neither can I well justify him who wrote *veneficio* for *beneficio*." Note of Southey to his Poem of Roderick.

aged 60 and more, and was buried in the middle almost of the north aisle, joyning to the nave or body of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. Over his grave was soon after laid a white free-stone, with an inscriptionⁱ engraven thereon, a copy of which you may see in *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. p. 199. wherein is mentioned his great charity to widows, orphans, and the poor." Ath. Bliss, vol. ii. col. 471.

He was also Author of Lines in *Funebria nob. et præst. equitis D. Henrici Unton.* 1596; in *Academ. Oxon. funebre officium in mortem Elizabethæ Reginae.* 4to. Oxon. 1603; and in *Academiae Oxon. Pietas erga Jacobum Regem.* 4to. Oxon. 1603.

Extracts from a Letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes, Ambassador at the Court of France, from John Sanford, dated London, 6 March, 1610-11.

"The time of our departure for Spain drawing near, which is assigned about the 20th of March, and myself upon the point of taking my leave of those to whom for love or respect I owe this duty, I thought it fit to begin from your lordship, in whose honourable favours I have found the greatest place of my poor fortunes. It was my grief to be transplanted out of your lordship's house, but of that there was cause; and little did I think to have exchanged Brussels for Madrid. But as God, out of his love towards me, hath always crossed me in that which I most desired, and taken from me that wherein I most delighted, this often change should put me in mind of my own change."

"My good lord, while I make myself as merry as I can with this my journey into Spain, I have an inkling of irresolution of leaving the ocean to our household, and of Sir John Digby's and my lady's passing through France. And indeed there is great reason for it; for in her safety, and her young son's, is shipped the greatest stay of our present

ⁱ *Depositum venerabilis Magistri Johannis Sandfordi, viri inter literatos paucis, nulli inter liberales secundi: Deo hic quasi ab eleemosynis, viduis mariti, orphanis Patroni: quem tu, Lector, rudes instruendo, esurientes pascendo, nudos vestiendo imitare, et mercede nunquam peritura fructu. Obiit 24 Septembris, anno Salutis 1629, ætatis 60.*

fortunes; the estate, which Sir John doth now enjoy by her, being set at £1200 by the year; her son also being a tender child, and the last of his name in England; who, if he should fail, his fair estate would clean be dissipated. I might add also his eldest brother Sir Robert Digby's heir, that is to be Baron of La Faile in Ireland besides his father's inheritance in England. These considerations make us turn sail to coast by France; which puts me in some hope of seeing your lordship once again."

"Sir John Digby hath had the favour to have six months' allowance for his provisions, and three months' advance upon his ordinary entertainment. I send your lordship herewithal a Spanish Grammar, which I have lately printed for our company that are bound for Spain." Birch's Court of James I. vol. ii. p. 105.

1595 Everton, Francis. res. 1616. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 15 April, 1585, æt. 15, *pleb. fil.* B.A. St. Mary Hall, 30 Jan. 1593-4. M.A. 7 July, 1597. Nominated one of the Masters of the Streets, 24 Oct. 1598. Preacher at Horspath, 1608—1613. Author of *Lines in memoriam Elizabethæ Reginae*, Oxon. 4to. 1603; in *Academ. Oxon. pietas erga Jacobum Regem*, 4to. Oxon. 1603; and in *Luctus Posthumus*, 1612. Licensed to preach per Universam Angliam, 31 June, 1610. B.D. 6 July, 1610.

1599 Hall, Henry. adm. 21 April. res. 1607. See Register of Clerks, p. 46. Preacher at Horspath, 1598—1604.

1607 Greenhill^k, William. res. 1612.

1612 Gardiner, William. res. 1617. See Register of Clerks, p. 47.

Waters, Alexander. res. 1630. Author of *Lines in Luctus Posthumus*, 1612. Preacher at Horspath, 1615—1619.

1616 Nicholson^l, William. res. 1618. See Register of Choristers, p. 29. and of Clerks, p. 47. Elected Bishop of Gloucester, 26 Nov. 1660; confirmed 24 Dec. and consecrated in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel, Westminster, 13 Jan. 1660-61.

^k There was one William Greenhill, Demy, 1603—1612, probably son of the Chaplain.

^l Lib. Comp. 1618. Sol. pro Chirothecis missis M^{ro}. Nicolson, £3.

Obiit 5 Feb. 1671-2. Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy). Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, 1660—1672.

A.D. 1661, Dec. 20. The Bishop of Gloucester preached at the Abbey at the funeral of the Bishop of Hereford, brother to the Duke of Albemarle. It was a decent solemnity. There was a silver mitre with Episcopal robes borne by the Herald before the herse, which was followed by the Duke his brother, and all the Bishops, with divers noblemen." Evelyn, vol. i. p. 331.

Normansell, John. res. 1633. Matr. at Queen's College, 7 Jan. 1611-12, æt. 18. *Stafford, pleb. fil.* B.A. Queen's College, 6 July 1615. M.A. 10 July, 1618.

1617 Drope, Thomas. res. 1630. See Register of Choristers, p. 32. and of Clerks, p. 47.

1618 Dobbs, Thomas. res. 1630. See Register of Choristers, p. 32. and of Clerks, p. 48. Preacher at Horspath, 1619—1631. M.A. 3 July 1616.

1630 Stanley, John. incorporated B.A. from Cambridge, 10 Oct. 1629. M.A. St. Alban Hall, 14 Nov. 1629. Preacher at Horspath, 1631—1633. Ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1647.

Downes, Louis. res. 1641. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 31 Oct. 1623, æt. 16. Son of Dives Downes of East Haddon, co. Northampton, *gen.* B.A. 1 Feb. 1626-7. M.A. 15 June, 1629. Admitted Preacher *per universam Angliam* 10 Feb. 1637-8.

Cooke, Ralph. res. 1637. Demy, æt. 19, 1626—1630. Matr. 4 June, 1624, æt. 16. Son of Richard Cooke of London, *pleb.* B.A. 7 Dec. 1626. M.A. 20 June, 1629. Has licence to preach *per universam Angliam* 10 Feb. 1637-8. Inst. Prebendary of the First Stall in Rochester Cathedral, 23 July, 1660. Obiit 12 Jan. 1684.

Love, Edward^m. res. 1631. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 21 June, 1616, æt. 17, co. Warwick, *pleb. fil.* Demy, æt. 16. 1618—1630. B.A. 11 Dec. 1619. M.A. 3 July, 1622.

^m A.D. 1630, Nov. 12. *Sistitur coram Vice-Præsidenti et Decano in Divinis Mr. Love, Capellanus, et privatur communis donec præcantaverit in Ecclesia.* V. P. Reg.

1633 Garland, Thomas. res. 1641. See Register of Clerks, p. 62. Preacher at Horspath, 1633—1639.

1638 Smith, . Ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1647.

1641 Nicholls, Roland. Ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1647. B.D. 27 June, 1646. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, 1667—1683.

Moory, . Ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1647. Restored, 1660. res. 1662.

1649 Lydford, Andrew. res. 1656.

1650 Mather, Samuel. res. 1653.

“ The eldest son of Richard Mather, (see Ath. vol. iii. ed. Bliss, col. 832.) was born at Much Woolton in Lancashire, 13 May, 1626, transported with his father and family to New England, 1635, educated in Harwarden College at Cambridge, there took the Degree in Arts, returned into England in 1650, became one of the Chaplains of Magdalen College by the favour of Mr. Thomas Goodwin, then President, and was, as it is said, incorporated in the Degree of Master of Arts, though no such thing occurs in the public Register. Afterwards being known to be a man of parts and gifts, he received a call to go to Leith in Scotland to be there a public preacher. In 1655 he removed to Dublin in Ireland, where he became a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and preached as a Lecturer in St. Nicholas's Church there, and also before the Lord Deputy and Council in his turn. Though he was a congregational man, and in his principles respecting Church government a high non-conformist, yet he was observed by some to be civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion, when it was in his power to do them a displeasure: and when the Lord Deputy (Henry Cromwell) gave a commission to him and others in order to the displacing of Episcopal Ministers in the Province of Munster, he declined it, as he did afterwards to do the like matter in Dublin, alleging that he was called into that country to preach the Gospel, and not to hinder others from doing it. He was a religious man in the way he professed, and was valued by some who differed from him as to opinion in lesser and

circumstantial points in religion. After his Majesty's Restoration he was suspended from preaching, till his Majesty's pleasure should be known, for two Sermons which were judged seditious; and, being afterwards ejected and silenced for non-conformity, preached to the brethren in private as long as he lived. He hath written,

Wholesome Caveat for a time of Liberty. 8vo. 1652.

A Defence of the Protestant Religion in answer to Fiat Lux. Dublin, 4to. 1671.

An Irenicum: or an Essay for Union among Reformers. 4to. London.

The Figures or Types of the Old Testament explained and improved. 4to. Dublin, 1683ⁿ. (Magd. Libr.)

He died 29 Oct. 1671, and was buried in the Church of St. Nicholas within the city of Dublin, where he used formerly to preach a morning Lecture." Ath. ed. Bliss, vol. iii. col. 941.

Calamy, who gives a more detailed account of him, says, "He had his education in Harvard College, and was the first Fellow who took his Degrees there. Having spent some time in the exercise of his ministry in those parts, he returned into England in 1650. He met with a most violent storm in his passage; the ship also was in great danger of being burnt; but God, who had considerable purposes to serve by him, kept him in safety. He spent some time both at Cambridge and Oxford, where also he took his Degrees. He was Chaplain in Magdalen College, and preached frequently at St. Mary's. He went with the English Commissioners into Scotland, and preached the Gospel publickly at Leith two years. In 1655 he returned to England, and soon after attended Lord Harry Cromwell into Ireland with Dr. Harrison, Dr. Winter, and Mr. Charnock. He was then made a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, where he again took his Degrees. He was chosen colleague with Dr. Winter, and preached every Lord's Day morning at the Church of St. Nicholas in Dublin, besides his

ⁿ Also, *A Vindication of the Holy Bible.* 8vo. London, 1723. (Magd. Libr.)

turn, once in six weeks before the Lord Deputy and Council. His preaching there was much esteemed and very successful. There he was publicly ordained by Dr. Winter, Mr. Taylor of Carrickfergus, and Mr. Jenner of Tredagh, 5 Dec. 1656. Soon after the Restoration he was suspended^o for two Sermons which he preached against reviving the ceremonies, from 2 Kings xviii. 4. He was represented as seditious and guilty of treason, though he uttered not a disrespectful word of the King or Government, but only set himself to prove that the ecclesiastical ceremonies then about to be restored had no warrant from the word of God. Being now disabled from any further service in Ireland, he returned to England, and continued his ministry at Burton-Wood (in Lancashire) till the Bartholomew Act took place; and then he went back again to Dublin, and preached to a gathered Church in his own hired house. After he had continued there some years a non-conformist, he had a pressing invitation from a Church at Boston in New England to be their Pastor, but he was not willing to leave his own Church without their consent, which was not to be obtained. Their meetings were at the first more favourably connived at in Ireland than in England. But as Mr. Mather was preaching privately 18 Sept. 1664, he was interrupted by an officer, who carried him to the main guard. He reasoned with the officers and soldiers about their disturbing a meeting of Protestants, when they suffered the Papists to say Mass without any interruption. They told him that such men as he were more dangerous than the Papists &c. The Mayor, having consulted the Lord Deputy, told Mr. Mather that he might go to his lodgings, but that he must appear the next day before his lordship, for which he and some others gave their word. Accordingly they appeared, when the Mayor told him that the Lord Deputy was much incensed against him for his conventicle, being informed there were many old discontented

^o "Advised from Ireland that one Mr. Mather, a Minister of the city of Dublin, having preached twice so as was judged seditious, was presently suspended." Publick Intelligence, 4to. 23 Oct. 1660. Kennet's Register, p. 288.

officers there. Mr. Mather denied that he saw any such persons, and gave him an account of his Sermon on John xi. 15—17, which could not give any reasonable offence. However that evening he was seized by a pursuivant from the Lord Deputy, and the next day imprisoned, but he was soon released."

"About this time he had an interview with one Valentine Greatarick, who pretended to cure diseases by stroaking, a man of a strong imagination, whom he found to have read Cornelius Agrippa, and had got his Abracadabra. Dr. Stubbes having printed some letters in his favour, the people of Dublin crowded after him: Mr. Mather therefore wrote a piece to expose his pretences, but, though it was read with approbation by some persons of figure, he was not allowed to publish it. A certain lady afterwards sent him a discourse drawn up by some Popish priest, entitled, 'The one Catholic and Roman Faith,' to which he drew up an answer which was published, and met with good acceptance. He continued labouring to do good in all ways within his power to the last. He had generally the character of a good scholar and a generous spirited man." Nonconformist's Memorial, vol. 2. p. 355.

How, John. res. 1652. Matr. at Christ College, Cambridge, in 1647. B.A. Brasenose College, Oxford, 18 June, 1649^p. Prob. Fellow, 1652—1655. M.A. 9 July 1652.

"John Howe, a Minister's son, and nephew to Obadiah Howe, (see Ath. iv. col. 65.) was born in Leicestershire, became Bible-Clerk of Brasenose College in Michaelmas Term 1648, made soon after Demy (?) by the Parliamentary Visitors, then Fellow, and in 1652 he proceeded Master of Arts. About that time he became a preacher, was made Minister of Great Torrington in Devonshire, married G. Hughes's daughter of Plymouth, became Lecturer of St. Margaret's Church, in

^p "He was soon after made Fellow of that of Magdalen by the Visitors, and is now living a Nonconformist Minister in London, and a Preacher in Conventicles. He hath written and published many things, and therefore he is to be remembered hereafter among the writers of this University." Fasti.

Westminster, known to the leading men of those times for his frequent and edifying preaching, and continued there till the Act of Conformity ejected him. Afterwards he lived in several places beyond and within the seas, and at length in London, where he now continues in great respect among the chief heads of the Presbyterians. He is a person of neat and polite parts, and not of that sour and unpleasant converse as most of his persuasion are: so moderate also and calm in those smaller matters under debate between the Church and his party, (which have been fiercely discussed by some very passionate among them,) that he hath not so much as once in writing (as I know of) interested himself in any fruitless and too busy quarrels of this kind, but hath applied himself wholly to more beneficial and useful discourses on practical subjects, in which undertaking he hath acquitted himself so well, (his books being penn'd in a fine, smooth, and natural style,) that they are much commended and read by very many Conformists, who generally have him in good esteem. But what is more remarkable in one of his sentiments of presbytery is, that he is a great and strict Arminian, and hath been opposed in that point by some of his own way. As to other things he hath written,

The Vanity of this mortal Life, or of Man considered only in this present mortal State, on Psal. lxxxix. 47, 48. London, 1671, 1672, in 12^{mo}. Also London, 8vo. 1678. (Magd. Libr.) The Epistle before it, dated from Antrim, 12 April, 1671, is dedicated to John Upton of Lupton in Devonshire, Esq. his kinsman, wherein he saith that the work was written on occasion of the death of Anthony Upton, son of the said John, who had lived between twenty and thirty years in Spain. Reprinted under the title of *the Vanity of Man as mortal*. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

The Blessedness of the Righteous opened and further recommended from the consideration of the Vanity of this Mortal Life, on Psal. xvii. 15. London, 8vo. 1668. (Magd. Libr.) And on Ps. lxxxix. 47. London, 8vo. 1678. (Magd. Libr.) Reprinted with an address by Richard Baxter. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Treatise of Delighting in God, in two Parts, from Ps. xxxvii. 4. London, 8vo. 1674. (Magd. Libr.) The Epistle Dedicatory to the Magistrates and other inhabitants of great Torrington is dated from Antrim, 1 Sept. 1674. Reprinted, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

The Living Temple: or, a designed Improvement of that Notion, that a good man is the Temple of God. 8vo. London, 1674. Reprinted, 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.) Containing, Part i. *Concerning God's existence, and His conversableness with man.* Part ii.^a *Animadversions on Spinoza, and a French writer pretending to confute him; with a Recapitulation of the former Part, and an account of the Destitution and Restitution of God's Temple among men.*

Several Sermons, as

1. *Man created in a holy but mutable estate; on Eccles. vii. 29.* preached in the Morning Exercise at S. Giles's in the Fields, in May 1659, and made public in "The Morning Exercise Methodized, &c." 4to. London, 1676, published by Thomas Case. Reprinted by William Tegg. London, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *Funeral Sermon on the Decease of Mrs. Margaret Baxter*, who died 28 June, 1681; on 2 Cor. v. 8. 4to. London, 1681. Dedicated to Mr. Richard Baxter. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *Sermon at the Funeral of that faithful and laborious servant of Christ, Mr. Richard Fairclough, late of Bristol, who deceased 4 July, 1682, aged 61 years, on Matt. xxv. 21.* Dedicated to Mr. Samuel Fairclough, Mr. John Fairclough, Mr. George Jones, and Mr. Richard Shute, with their pious consorts, the Brethren and Sisters of the deceased Mr. Richard Fairclough. London, 4to. 1683. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Esther Sampson, late Wife of Henry Sampson, Doctor of Physic, who died 24 Nov. 1689; on Luke xiii. 16.* 4to. London, 1690. Dedicated to Dr. Henry Sampson. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *Discourse relating to the much lamented Death and solemn*

^a First published in 1702.

Funeral of Queen Mary, on Heb. xii. 23, latter part. 4to. London, 1695. Dedicated to Rachael, Lady Russell. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

The Reconcilableness of God's Prescience of the Sins of Men, with the Wisdom and Sincerity of His Counsels, Exhortations, and whatever other means He uses to prevent them. 8vo. London, 1677. (Magd. Libr.) Written by way of Letter to the Hon. Robert Boyle; but Theophilus Gale[†], being then about to publish his "Fourth Part of the Court of the Gentiles," made some animadversions[‡] thereon, whereupon our author Howe added to the same Book, *A Postscript in Defence of the said Letter*, (Magd. Libr.) printed the same year, and added to those copies of his Letter that were not then sold. In which Postscript he saith something[§] of Gale which I shall now omit. See more in Thomas Danson[¶]. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

A View of Antiquity presented in a short but sufficient Account of some of the Fathers, &c. London, 1677, 8vo. (Magd. Libr.) Some animadversions were made on it, interspersed in a Book entitled, "Remarks relating to the State of the Church of the three first centuries," printed in 8vo. by Abednego Seller.

Of Thoughtfulness of To-morrow. 8vo. London, 1681. (Magd. Libr.) Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

An Appendix to the foregoing Discourse concerning the immoderate desire of knowing things to come. 8vo. London, 1681. These two tracts are dedicated to the Lady Anne Wharton, of Upper-Winchington, in Bucks, who expressed a desire of seeing somewhat wrote on the same subject.

Self dedication; discoursed in the Anniversary Thanksgiving of a Person of Honour for a great Deliverance. 12mo. London, 1682. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.) Dedicated to John, Earl of Kildare, who had nearly perished by a fall from his horse, 5 Dec. 1674.

[†] Theophilus Gale, Demy, 1649. Fellow, 1650—1660.

[‡] Ed. 1677, p. 522.

[§] Ed. 1677, p. 11.

[¶] Fellow, 1650—1657.

The Right Use of that Argument in Prayer from the name of God on Behalf of a People that profess it, on Jerem. xiv. 21. London, 8vo. 1682. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

The Redeemer's Tears wept over lost Souls, a Treatise on Luke xix. 41, 42. London, 12mo. 1684. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Appendix, where somewhat is occasionally discoursed concerning the Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, and how God is said to will the Salvation of them that perish; printed with the Redeemer's Tears, &c. Reprint, 8vo. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

He was also one of the eight Non-conformists, who in June, 1682, did undertake to finish the English Annotations of the Holy Scripture in two volumes in folio, which were begun by Matthew Poole, and carried on by him to the 58th chapter of Isaiah." Wood's Ath. Oxon. (ed. Bliss) vol. iv. col. 589—591.

To these works may be added,

A Discourse concerning the Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World, and the entrance thereinto by Death; some part whereof was preached on occasion of the death of John Hoghton, Esq. eldest Son of Sir Charles Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower in the county of Lancaster, Baronet. 8vo. London, 1699. (Magd. Libr.) Reprint, 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.) Dedicated to Sir Charles and Lady Mary Hoghton.

The obligations from Nature and Revelation to Family Religion and Worship, represented and pressed in Six Sermons by the late Rev. and learned John Howe, sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon. 12mo. London, 1726. (Magd. Libr.)

Additional works published during his lifetime, republished in two volumes folio in 1724, and republished in three volumes 8vo. by William Tegg and Co. Cheapside, London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

1. *Yield yourselves to God, Two Sermons preached at Thurlow in Suffolk, on Rom. vi. 13.* Dedicated to Bartholomew Soame, Esq. of Thurlow, and Susanna, his pious consort. 1689.

2. *A two-fold Discourse, 1. Of man's enmity against God; 2. Of Reconciliation between God and man.*

3. *Of Charity in respect of other men's sins, from 1 Cor. xiii. 6.* 1681.

4. *A calm and sober Inquiry concerning the Possibility of a Trinity in the Godhead, in a Letter to a Person of Worth; occasioned by the lately published Considerations of the Explications of the Doctrine of the Trinity by Dr. Wallis, Dr. Sherlock, Dr. South, Dr. Cudworth, &c. together with certain Letters, hitherto unpublished, formerly written to Dr. Wallis on the same subject.* 1694, 1695.

A Discourse relating to the expectation of future Blessedness; with an Appendix containing some Memorial of Dr. Henry Sampson, a late noted Physician in the City of London. 1705.

The Carnality of Religious Contention, in two Sermons preached in 1693, at the Merchants' Lecture, in Broad Street, from Gal. v. 16.

A Sermon^a concerning Union among Protestants, from Col. ii. 13. 1683.

Deliverance from the Power of Darkness, a Sermon, preached on the Fifth of November, 1703, from Col. i. 13.

Prayer from the Name of God, from Jer. xiv. 21.

A Sermon on the Thanksgiving Day, 2 Dec. 1697, from Ps. xxix. 11. Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Lord Haversham.

A Sermon for the Reformation of Manners, from Rom. xiii. 4.

A Sermon directing what we are to do after a strict Inquiry, whether or no we truly love God, from John v. 42. 1688.

The Christian's Triumph over Death. A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mrs. Judith Hammond. Dedicated to the Rev. Mr. Hammond, from 1 Cor. xv. 54.

A Sermon on the much lamented Death of that reverend and worthy Serrant of Christ, Mr. Richard Adams, M.A. sometime Fellow of Brazen-nose College in Oxford, afterwards Minister of St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, more lately Pastor of a congregation in Southwark, who deceased 7 Feb. 1697-8, from Phil. i. 23. Dedicated to Mrs. Anna Adams, widow, and Colonel John Adams, brother to the deceased.

^a Published in the Continuation of the Morning Exercise. 4to. Lond. 1676.

A Funeral Sermon, for that excellent Minister of Christ. the truly Rev. William Bates, D.D. who deceased July 14, 1699, from John xi. 16. Dedicated to the Right Noble William^y, Duke of Bedford.

A Funeral Sermon, for that very Reverend and most laborious Servant of Christ in the work of the Ministry, Mr. Matthew Mead, who deceased Oct. 16, 1699, from 1 Tim. iv. 16. Dedicated to the Right Hon. John and Frances, the Lord and Lady Haversham.

A Funeral Sermon, for that faithful, learned, and most worthy Minister of the Gospel, the Rev. Peter Bink, B.D. who deceased Sept. 6, 1702, from Acts v. 20. Dedicated to the truly pious Mrs. Mary Bink, relict of the deceased.

Letters and Papers on Nonconformity.

A Letter written out of the Country to a Person of Quality in the City, who took offence at the Sermon of Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Paul's, before the Lord Mayor.

Some Considerations of a Preface to an Inquiry concerning the occasional conformity of Dissenters, &c.

Letter to Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, in answer to one in which his Lordship had urged the strict enforcement of the Laws against Dissenters, dated Jan. 1684.

To his Congregation and Friends, on setting out to travel with Lord Wharton. (Aug. 1685.)

The case of the Protestant Dissenters represented and argued. 1689.

Humble Requests both to Conformists and Dissenters, touching their temper and behaviour towards each other upon the lately passed Indulgence. 1689. (On the passing of the Act of Toleration.)

A Letter to a Person of Honour, partly representing the rise of occasional conformity, and partly the sense of the present Non-conformists, about their yet continuing differences from the Established Church. Found among Mr. Howe's Papers after his death; but drawn up about 1702.

Letters.

To Lady Russell, on the execution of Lord Russell¹.

To a Friend, on the loss of an excellent Wife.

To a Gentlewoman, on the loss of a beloved Daughter.

To a new-married Couple.

To a Lady, on the loss of her Parents. Dated Love Lane, Aldermanbury, London, 5 Sept. 1695.

To the same, on the death of a most hopeful Son. Dated St. John's Street, London, 14 Jan. 1698-9.

Three Letters to Mr. Spilbury². Dated 20 April, 1695, 25 Jan. 1698-9, and 1699.

Prefaces and Dedications.

Dedication prefixed to the third volume of Dr. Manton's Works.

Preface to Manton's Sermons.

Preface to the Funeral Sermon, for the Rev. Henry Newcome, of Manchester, by John Chorlton.

Preface to Flavel's Discourse on Mental Errors.

Preface to Corbet's Self-employment.

Fragment on a Particular Faith in Prayer.

The following Works also are printed in one volume, royal 8vo. by William Ball, London, 1838.

The Office and Work of the Holy Spirit, in every age, with reference to particular Persons; considered in several Sermons, on John iii. 8. and Gal. v. 25.

The Prosperous State of the Christian Interest before the end of time, by a plentiful effusion of the Holy Spirit, considered in fifteen Sermons, on Ezek. xxxix. 29.

The Vanity of a formal Profession of Religion considered in eight Sermons, on Titus i. 16.

The Love of God and our Brother, considered in seventeen Sermons, on 1 John iv. 20. Preached at a weekly morning Lecture at Cordwainer's Hall, in the year 1676.

Thirteen Sermons on various subjects.

1. *Times and Seasons reserved in the Father's own Power. Acts i. 7.*

2. *Believers troubled, yet not distressed. 2 Cor. iv. 8.*

¹ The execution took place, 20th July, 1683.

² See Register of Clerks, p. 66.

3. *Wherein Afflictions are to be accounted joyful.* James i. 2.
4. *The Improvement of Afflictions desired.* 1 Peter v. 10.
5. *The Sin and Consequence of vexing the Holy Spirit.* Isaiah lxiii. 10.
6. *Obedience to be united with hearing the Word.* James i. 22.
7. *The Parable of the unjust Judge.* Luke xviii. 1—8.
8. *The Influence of Hope.* Rom. v. 5.
9. *Christians exhorted not to sleep, as do others.* 1 Thess. v. 6.
10. *Jerusalem rebuilt in troublous times.* Dan. ix. 25.
11. *David's prayer, that the way of God may be known upon earth.* Ps. lxvii. 2, 3.
12. *The Sin and Danger of forsaking the Lord.* Josh. xxiv. 20.
13. *The Wicked turned into Hell.* Ps. ix. 17.

Sermons.

1. *On the Gospel recommending itself to every man's conscience.* Seven Sermons, from 2 Cor. iv. 2.
 2. *They, to whom the Gospel is hid, are lost souls.* Six Sermons, from 2 Cor. iv. 3.
 3. *On Hope.* Fourteen Sermons, from Rom. viii. 24.
 4. *Friendship with God.* Ten Sermons, from James ii. 23.
 5. *On Regeneration.* Thirteen Sermons, from 1 John v. 1.
- The Principles of the Oracles of God, in Two Parts.*

I have consulted the following Memoirs of John Howe, written, 1. By Edmund Calamy, 1724.; 2. by Henry Rogers, 1836.; 3. by Samuel Dunn, 1836.; 4. by W. Urwick, D.D. Dublin, 1846.; 5. by Rev. J. P. Hewlett, 1848.; and Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, and have selected from them the following particulars:

John Howe was born 17 May, 1630, at Loughborough in Leicestershire, of which place his father was at the time temporarily a Curate or Preacher. He was baptized^b three days afterwards. On being removed, as it is said, by Archbishop Laud from Loughborough, Mr. Howe and his son sought a refuge in Ireland. After staying there for some time,

^b May 1630. John How, son of Mr. John How, bapt. xx day. Parish Register.

the Rebellion drove them home again. It is not known in what city or town they took up their residence; but it appears by no means to have proved a safe asylum. It was besieged by the rebels, says Calamy, (p. 7.) several weeks together, though without success. In May, 1647, young Howe was admitted^c as a Sizar into Christ College, Cambridge. Here he became acquainted with the celebrated Cudworth, and the not less celebrated Henry More, both of whom he admired and loved. He remained at Cambridge till 1648, when he took his degree of B.A.; after which time he repaired to Oxford, where he took the same degree in 1649. Here he continued to prosecute his studies with unwearied industry. His extensive attainments, in conjunction with his exemplary piety, soon acquired him reputation in the University. In due time he became Fellow of Magdalen College. He had not only by this time made great attainments in general knowledge, but had conversed closely with the Heathen Moralists and Philosophers; had perused many of the writings of the Schoolmen, and several systems and common-places of the Reformers. Above all, he had compiled for himself a system of Theology from the sacred Scriptures alone: a system which, as he was afterwards heard to say, he had seldom seen occasion to alter.

He had several contemporaries in the College, who afterwards proved Non-conformists; Theophilus Gale, (Demy 1649,) Thomas Danson, (Fellow 1650,) Samuel Blower, (Demy 1644,) and John Spilsbury^d. With the latter Howe kept up a most intimate and endearing correspondence to his dying day. Dr. Thomas Goodwin, the President, used to invite the Scholars of the College to meet in his lodgings for Christian worship and fellowship. It excited no little astonishment

^c A°. Dom^l. 1647. Maii 19°. *Johannes Howe, filius Johannis Presbyteri, natus Loughborough in agro Leicestrensi. Literis institutus Winwick a Mro. Gorse, anno ætatis decimo septimo admissus est sizator sub Mro. Field, spondente pro eo Mro. Ball. Solvit Collegio 5^s. Register of Ch. Coll. Cam.*

^d See Register of Clerks, p. 66.

that Howe sought no admission into that society. After a time the President took an opportunity of expressing his surprise, that a person so universally esteemed in the College should not avail himself of such a means of spiritual improvement. Upon this Howe frankly declared, that the true and only reason of his conduct was, that he understood that they laid considerable stress among them on some peculiarities which he loved not, though he could give others their liberty to take their own way, without censuring them, or having unkind thoughts of them; but that if they would admit him into their society upon Catholic terms, he would readily become one of them. To this proposal Dr. Goodwin readily consented.

Very soon after taking his degree of M.A. he was ordained at Winwick, in Lancashire, by Mr. Charles Herle, who was chosen at Dr. Twiss's death, Prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly. In the parish of Winwick, there were several Chapelries, the officiating Ministers of which assisted at Howe's ordination. Some time after this he removed to Great Torrington in Devonshire; here he found the congregation divided into two parties, but eventually succeeded in restoring union. While at Great Torrington he married the daughter of Mr. George Hughes of Plymouth, a minister distinguished no less by his piety and worth than by his learning and talents. This event took place 1 March, 1654-5.

These two friends maintained a weekly correspondence in Latin. A curious incident, connected with this correspondence, deserves mention. One day a fire broke out in Howe's house, which was providentially extinguished by a heavy shower of rain. On that very day Howe received a letter from his father-in-law, concluding with this remarkable expression, *Sit Ros cæli super habitaculum vestrum*.

Singular is the account that Calamy received from Howe's own lips of the services ordinarily held at Torrington on the public fast-days, which in those times were by no means unfrequent. "He told me," says his Biographer, "it was upon those occasions his common way to begin about nine

in the morning with a prayer for about a quarter of an hour, in which he begged a blessing on the work of the day; and afterwards read and expounded a chapter or psalm, in which he spent about three quarters of an hour; then prayed for about an hour, preached for another hour, and prayed for about half an hour. After this he retired, and took some little refreshment for about a quarter of an hour or more (the people singing all the while), and then came again into the pulpit, and prayer for another hour, and gave them another sermon of about an hour's length; and so concluded the service of the day, at about four of the clock in the evening, with about half an hour or more in prayer."

At the close of 1656 or the beginning of 1657 business brought Howe up to London. On the last Sunday of his stay there, (he had already been detained there beyond the time assigned for his return,) curiosity led him to the Chapel at Whitehall. Cromwell, who generally had his eyes every where, soon noticed him, knew him by his garb to be a country minister, and thought that he discerned more than ordinary in his countenance. He then despatched a messenger to tell him that the Protector desired to speak with him as soon as the service was concluded. At the interview Cromwell requested him to preach before him on the following Sunday, and on his modestly endeavouring to excuse himself, told him that he would take no denial, and undertook to send a substitute for him to Torrington. After he had preached once, Cromwell insisted upon a second and third sermon, and at length told him that he must remove to London, and become his domestic Chaplain. Howe exerted himself to the utmost to escape such an unwelcome honour; but Cromwell would not be contradicted. He accordingly removed with his family to Whitehall, and here several of his children were born.

Whilst he continued in Cromwell's family, he was often put upon secret services, but they were always honourable, and such as, according to the best of his judgment, might be to the benefit of the public, or of particular persons. And

when he was once engaged, he used all the diligence, and secrecy, and despatch, he was able. Once, particularly, he was sent by Oliver in haste, upon a certain occasion, to Oxford, to a meeting of ministers there; and he made such despatch, that though he rode by St. Giles's Church at twelve o'clock, he arrived in Oxford by a quarter after five.

There were many to whom Howe was very serviceable, while he continued at Whitehall, especially to Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. Never was he known to be backward in assisting any of the Royalists or Episcopalians in distress, if they were but persons of real merit. He befriended several with his advice and interest upon their being obliged to appear before the "Triers" for their approbation, before they were allowed to officiate in public as ministers. Amongst others was that worthy humourist, Dr. Thomas Fuller. "You may observe, Sir," said that facetious person, "that I am a somewhat corpulent man, and I am to go through a very strait passage; I beg you will be so good as to give me a shove, and help me through." Howe, as usual, gave him his best counsel, and the Examiners were satisfied with his ambiguous answers.

The notion of a particular Faith in Prayer prevailing much in Cromwell's Court, Howe, fully convinced of the ill tendency of such a principle, thought himself bound, when next called upon to preach before the Protector, to expose the fallacies on which it rested, and the pernicious consequences to which it led. During the discourse, Cromwell was observed to pay marked attention; but as his custom was when displeased, frequently knit his brows, and manifested other symptoms of uneasiness. Howe told Calamy, that he observed that Cromwell was cooler in his carriage to him than before, and sometimes seemed as if he would have spoken to him on the subject, but that he never did.

He appears once to have preached before Parliament. The Sermon, as advertised in 1659, was entitled, *Man's Duty in magnifying God's Work*•.

• Not a single copy of this Sermon is known to be extant.

On the death of Oliver, Howe stood in the same relation to his son Richard, as he had done to the father. After the deposition of the latter, Howe was set at liberty, and returned to Torrington^f. At the close of the year 1660, about eighteen months after his return to Torrington, two men, named John Evans and William Morgan, charged him with having uttered seditious matter in two Sermons, preached on the 30th of September, and the 14th of October, 1660, from Gal. v. 1, 7, 8. The information was laid before the Mayor, a Mr. Wellington, who, when the affair finally came on, administered oath to one and twenty witnesses, and enjoined them to declare the truth of the matter. Their testimony was unanimous in Howe's favour, and he was accordingly discharged. But the matter did not rest here; the Mayor was summoned to Exeter, and at the Assizes the charge against Howe was argued before the Judges, who decided that it was wholly founded on a mistake, and cleared him.

On the day on which the Act of Uniformity took effect, 24 Aug. 1662, Howe preached two deeply affecting farewell Sermons, at which, says Calamy, his auditors were all in tears. Having told his audience that he had consulted his conscience, and could not be satisfied with the terms of conformity fixed by law, he proceeded to give an account of the principal reasons of his conduct. Unfortunately of these two Sermons not a syllable remains.

But though Howe was an ejected minister, he could scarcely be called a silenced one. He still continued in Devonshire, availing himself of every opportunity of preaching in private houses those truths, which he was no longer permitted to proclaim in public. Such conduct, as may be supposed, soon brought him into trouble. Having preached at the house of a gentleman, whom he had been visiting for a few days, he found on returning home that an officer from the Bishop's Court had been to apprehend him, and not

^f In 1659, he published his book called *Irenicum*, the grand object of which was to prove that no form of Church government could be proved to be *jure divino* from any passages of the New Testament.

finding him, had given notice that citations were out against both Howe and his friend. With characteristic promptitude, Howe the next morning repaired to Exeter. While standing before the gate of the inn at which he had put up his horse, and anxiously pondering the course which it would be best for him to pursue, a Dignitary of the Church, to whom he was well known, came past; and recognising Howe, asked him, "What he did there?" "Pray, Sir," replied Howe, "what have I done that I may not be here?" His friend informed him, that a process was out against him, and that being so well known, he would find the utmost vigilance necessary to secure himself from being apprehended. He then asked Howe, "whether he would not wait on the Bishop (Dr. Seth Ward)?" Howe, who wished not to appear too solicitous about the matter, and yet to have an opportunity of meeting the charges of the Court without seeming to have sought it, replied, "that he had no intention of doing so, unless his Lordship, hearing of his being in the city, should invite him." His good-natured friend instantly took the hint, and engaged if Howe would wait in the mean time at the inn, to let his Lordship hear of his being in the city in a very short time. He accordingly set off for the Bishop's residence, and in a short time returned to Howe with the intelligence, that the Bishop would be glad to see him. When Howe was introduced, his Lordship received him as an old acquaintance, and soon began freely to expostulate with him on his non-conformity. After some fruitless discussion, the Bishop dismissed him with strong expressions of regard, assuring him, that if he would conform, he might have considerable preferment. Of the Process nothing more was heard.

Calamy says that he had been told, that in 1665, Howe was imprisoned for two months in the Isle of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, but that he could discover no particulars relating to the imprisonment. For several years from this time Howe continued to lead the life of a fugitive and wanderer; staying now with one friend, now with another;

literally "preaching from house to house," and procuring a precarious and slender subsistence by performing any service, however humble, of which he was capable.

About the year 1670, Howe was invited to become Domestic Chaplain to Lord Massarene, of Antrim Castle, Ireland; and the invitation, flattering in itself, was accompanied by the most advantageous offers. Gratefully embracing it, he set sail for Dublin early in the year 1671. He embarked at some port in Wales, which Calamy conjectures to be Holyhead. It appears that he was detained here for more than a week. On the Sunday, by permission of the Clergyman, he preached twice in the parish church. In the afternoon the congregation was very large, very attentive, and apparently deeply affected. The wind continuing adverse, on the following Sunday the church was again thronged by people, who expected to hear the stranger, who had preached in so impressive and novel a style. The Clergyman sent for Howe, who was lying indisposed in bed, but he rose immediately, and preached to a very attentive and devout congregation. A few days after, he set sail for Ireland.

A short time after he reached Lord Massarene's, his whole family joined him. The years Howe spent in Ireland were probably the happiest in his life. Under the protection of a powerful Patron, and in the enjoyment of a competent income, he quietly pursued his two most cherished employments, the ministry of the Gospel, and the study of Divinity. Nothing can more strongly evince the rare conjunction of excellence that must have been found in Howe—his consummate prudence, his unaffected modesty, his insinuating manners—than the fact, (totally unprecedented,) that the Bishop of the Diocese, in conjunction with the wishes of his Metropolitan, permitted him to preach at Antrim church every Sunday.

Howe remained in Lord Massarene's family about five years. In 1675 he was invited to London to take charge of a congregation recently under the care of Dr. Lazarus Seaman, who died 9 Sept. 1675. He therefore removed with his

family from Antrim Castle, deeply grateful for the protection its noble owner had afforded him.

During Charles's reign, Howe had it signified to him by several, that a certain Nobleman, who was at that time great at Court, was desirous to see him. It is not stated who the Nobleman was, but in all probability it was the notorious Duke of Buckingham. This Nobleman, it is well known, affected at this period extraordinary liberality, and employed no small efforts to conciliate the sectaries. Howe took an opportunity of waiting upon him. After some conversation, the Nobleman proceeded to say, that "the Nonconformists were too numerous and powerful to be any longer neglected. That they deserved regard; and that if they had a friend near the Throne, and who possessed influence with the Court generally, to give them advice in critical emergencies, and to convey their requests to the Royal ear, they would find it much to their advantage." He was farther pleased to express himself in such a manner, as necessarily led his visitor to conclude, that he himself would have no objection to become their advocate and representative at Court. Howe penetrating at once the sordid motives which prompted this proposal, and fully impressed with the preposterous unfitness of such a person for such an office, replied with an air of great simplicity, "that the Nonconformists being an avowedly religious people, it highly concerned them, should they fix on any one for the purpose mentioned, to choose some one who would not be ashamed of them, and of whom they might have no reason to be ashamed; and that to find a person in whom there was a concurrence of those two qualifications, was exceedingly difficult." This reply put an end to all negotiations in this quarter.

In the year 1681, the circumstances of the Nonconformists appeared almost desperate. Not only were the harsh laws which had been expressly enacted against them enforced with the utmost vigour, but laws which were made against Roman Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth had been recently revived, and were now vigorously acted on. The inoffensive

habits and uncommon prudence of Howe seem in some measure to have secured him against the severities to which so many of his brethren were exposed; yet even he rarely ventured into the streets during this and the two following years. On one occasion his meeting was disturbed while he was preaching, and seven of the hearers committed to Newgate.

In 1685, Howe gladly embraced an invitation of Philip, Lord Wharton, to accompany him in his travels on the continent. The interval which elapsed between the proposal and his departure (which was in August) was so short, that he could take no formal leave of his people. From the continent therefore he sent them a most affecting farewell letter. In company with Lord Wharton, Howe visited some of the most celebrated cities in Europe, and enjoyed literary intercourse with learned men of all parties. As he received no tidings from England which could induce him to return home, he settled in 1686 at Utrecht. Here he took a large house for the reception of English lodgers, and received among other inmates the Earl and Countess of Sutherland. While at Utrecht he regularly preached in turn at the English church with Messrs. Mead, Woodcock, and Cross, men who, like himself, had preferred exile in Holland to persecution at home. On the evening of every Sunday Howe performed divine service in his own household. The Professors of the University uniformly treated him with the utmost respect, and afforded him the advantages of learned society. Among the distinguished individuals who visited Howe while he was in Holland, was Gilbert Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, who scrupled not to preach at the English church, and openly advocated occasional communion with those of different sentiments. He had several interviews also with William Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England. The Prince discoursed with him, says Calamy, with great freedom, and ever after maintained a great respect for him.

In 1687, James II. published his "Declaration for liberty

of conscience;" and Howe's congregation, who were most anxious that he should resume his labours amongst them, wrote to remind him that he had promised to do so as soon as circumstances would permit him. With their request he immediately complied. It appears that the King sent for Howe to have a private interview. In the course of it Howe told his Majesty " that he was a minister of the Gospel; and that it was his province to preach, and endeavour to do good to the souls of men; but as for meddling with state affairs, he was neither inclined nor called to it, and must beg to be excused."

Shortly after the Prince of Orange had arrived at St. James's Palace, a deputation of the Nonconformist ministers waited on him. Being introduced by the Lords Devonshire, Wharton, and Wiltshire, Howe delivered an address in the name of his brethren. The Prince replied in his usual style that he was come to defend the Protestant Religion, &c. In 1689, 24 May, the Act of Toleration became law. That this event should lead to some violent ebullitions of party spirit, was to be anticipated. Howe sent forth the doves of peace in vain; it found no rest for the sole of its foot. His efforts, however, brought their own reward; if he could not influence others, he himself was calm. From the ark of a quiet and untroubled spirit he looked forth serenely on the troubled waters, and mourned over the ravages he could not prevent. In 1692, appeared a paper, entitled, *The Agreement in Doctrine among the Dissenting Ministers in London*. To this Howe's name was attached. It did little or nothing towards appeasing the wrath of the contending parties. During a considerable part of the autumn of this year, Howe was out of town on a visit to the north; probably at the seat of Lord Wharton in Yorkshire. It was at this time that he visited Thoresby, from whose Diary I extract the following notice of him:—

"Sept. 10. Afternoon had a letter commendatory from the Lord Wharton for the eminent Mr. Howe, of London; whose excellent company, with the Rev. Mr. Todd's, I enjoyed rest of day, and evening his assistance in family duty."

† See above, page 143. l. 27.

"Sept. 12. Morning enjoyed Mr. Howe's assistance in family prayer, then accompanied him to Pontefract. Lord, preserve him from the danger of his journey, and convey him safe to his own habitation, that he may be continued as a blessing to this nation."

In July of this year Howe preached a Funeral Sermon for Rev. John Kempster, who was ejected from Brixham, Devon. He died in London.

The tempest of passion still continued to run high, and the voice of reason was lost in it. In 1694, Mr. Williams was excluded from the Tuesday's lecture at Pinner's Hall, which led to the establishment of a new one at Salter's Hall, where Howe, Bates, and Alsop, joined their expelled brother. Howe's first Sermon at this new Lecture is said to have been most deeply affecting. The text was, "And there is none that calleth upon thy name, that stirreth up himself to take hold of thee: for thou hast hid thy face from us, and hast consumed us because of our iniquities." *Isaiah* lxiv. 7.

In December, 1694, Howe's congregation removed to a new Chapel in Silver-street: the place in which they had hitherto worshipped belonged to the Haberdashers' Company. Howe's colleague at this period was Mr. Thomas Reynholds.

In 1695, Thoresby was in town, and heard Howe. He has thus noted the circumstance in his Diary; "May 19. *Die Dom.* Heard the famous Mr. Howe both morning and afternoon, who preached incomparably." Four years after this, Thoresby became exclusively a member of the Church of England; a circumstance that gave considerable annoyance to Howe.

In 1702 and 1703, Howe seems to have been in a very shattered state of health, but had lost nothing of his vigour of mind: but at the close of 1704, it was obvious to his friends that Howe was fast approaching the close of all his toils and sufferings. His constitution had long been failing under a complication of maladies; and no new and violent form of disease was necessary to complete the work of destruction. His decline was so slow, that, feeble as he was,

he did not entirely relinquish his public duties till a very short time before his death.

In the Spring of 1705, and only a few weeks before his death, he sent to the press the last thing he ever published; and nothing under his present circumstances could have been more appropriate. It was entitled, "On Patience in Expectation of Future Blessedness^b." His death, gradual in its approach, was such as might be expected from the character of his mind, and the calm and even tenour of his life. He was full of joy and hope; but it was joy and hope tranquil, serene, and unfaltering. He continued to receive the visits of his friends after he was confined to his chamber, and among others who came to see him, was Richard Cromwell, now like himself far advanced in years. Calamy tells us, "there was a great deal of serious discourse between them; tears were freely shed on both sides; and the parting was very solemn, as I have been informed by one who was present on the occasion."

It appears from a passage in Matthew Henry's Ms. Diary, that such an amendment took place shortly before his dissolution, that, though his death had been long expected, hopes were again entertained of his recovery. On Thursday, March 29th, those hopes were finally abandoned; and the following Monday, April 2, 1705, he expired without a struggle. He was buried four days afterwards in the parish-church of All-hallows, Bread-street, and his Funeral Sermon was preached on the following Sunday, by his beloved friend and co-adjutor, Mr. John Spademan, from the text, "But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them."

Calamy, who knew Howe well, tells us, that "as to his person, he was very tall, and exceeding graceful. He had a good presence, and a piercing but pleasant eye; and there was that in his looks and carriage, that discovered that he had something within that was uncommonly great, and tended to excite veneration."

^b See above, p. 142. l. 10.

No monumental stone has ever been erected to his memory ; and a late enquiry as to the particular spot of his interment was unsuccessful. The only remaining memorial is the entry in the Register of Burials, of which the following is a copy ;

“ A. D. 1705. April 6. Mr. John Howe, of St. Sepulcher's parish.”

Granger gives the following account of Howe's engraved portraits.

John Howe. *G. Kneller pinx. J. Caldwell sc.*

Riley del. Trotter sc.

J. Pine sc. copied from White.

1651 Brookes, . res. 1656.

1652 King, William. res. 1654. See Register of Clerks, p. 66.

1653 Milner, William. res. 1656. See Register of Choristers, p. 66.

1654 Fish, Anthony. res. 1656.

1656 Hopkins, Ezekiel. res. 1658. See Register of Choristers, p. 66.

Macaulay mentions, that at the closing of the gates of Londonderry in 1689, “ the Bishop, Ezekiel Hopkins, resolutely adhered to the doctrine of non-resistance, which he had preached during many years, and exhorted his flock to go patiently to the slaughter, rather than incur the guilt of disobeying the Lord's Anointed.” *Hist. of England*, vol. iii. p. 144.

“ The Bishop expostulated in vain. It is indeed probable, that the vehement and daring young Scotchmen, who had taken the lead on this occasion, had little respect for his office. One of them broke in on a discourse, with which he interrupted the military preparations, by exclaiming, ‘ A very good sermon, my Lord ; a very good sermon, but we have not time to hear it just now.’ ” *Ibid.* p. 145.

“ The Bishop having found that his lectures on passive obedience were derided even by the Episcopalians, had withdrawn himself, first to Raphoe, and then to England, and was preaching in a Chapel in London.” *Ibid.* p. 195.

“Ezekiel Hopkins had taken refuge from Popish persecutors and Presbyterian rebels in the city of London, had brought himself to swear allegiance to the Government, and had died in the performance of the humble duties of a parish priest.” *Ibid.* p. 626.

Gilbert, Thomas. res. 1660. Matr. at St. Edmund Hall, 13 Nov. 1629, æt. 16. *Salop.* Son of William Gilbert, of Priss, *pleb.* B.A. 28 May, 1633. M.A. 7 Nov. 1638. B.D. 19 May, 1648. Vicar of St. Laurence's church, Reading, 1647—1650.

“Thomas Gilbert, son of William Gilbert of Priss in Shropshire, became a Student in St. Edmund's Hall, under the tuition of Mr. Ralph Morhall, his countryman, in Mich. Term, 1629, aged 16 years; took one Degree in Arts, went into Ireland, where he had some mean employment for a time, returned and took the Degree of Master, 1638. Afterwards he became Minister of Upper Winchington¹, in Buckinghamshire, by the favour of Philip, Lord Wharton, but being schismatically inclined, he closed with the Puritans in the beginning of their rebellion; was made Vicar of St. Laurence church in Reading, much about the time that he had taken the Covenant; and afterwards turning Independent, he was actually created Bachelor of Divinity in the time of the Parliamentary Visitation. About that time he was preferred to the rich Rectory of Edgmond in his native county of Shropshire, whence a Royalist had been ejected; where shewing himself very active for the cause, and therefore much entrusted by the usurpers in various concerns, he was commonly called the Bishop of Shropshire. In 1654 he was appointed by Oliver and his Council an Assistant to the Commissioners of Shropshire, Middlesex, and city of Westminster, for the ejection of such, whom the Faction called scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters. In which office he shewed himself very busy, forward, and malapert against the loyal and orthodox clergy. After the Restoration of his Majesty King Charles the Second, he was ejected for nonconformity, and afterwards retiring to Oxford, lived

¹ Now called Over Winchendon.

obscurly many years in St. Ebbe's parish; took all opportunities to preach in conventicles; retired often to do his duty that way in the family of the said Philip, Lord Wharton, living at Winchington before mentioned; and when a Toleration or Indulgence was granted to Dissenters in the latter end of 1671, he, though a professed Independent, did join with three nonconformist Presbyterians, called Dr. Henry Langley, Mr. Henry Cornish, and Mr. John Troughton, to carry on a course of constant preaching, (though in the face of the University,) in a conventicle held by them in Thamestreet, in the suburb of Oxford, where our author Gilbert was esteemed by the Scholars, that frequented the said conventicle out of novelty, the worse preacher of the four. But that Toleration being called in after it had endured about a year, he carried on the trade notwithstanding elsewhere, and was not wanting, as before, to give intelligence to the brethren, by writing of all transactions, mostly those that seemed bad, that had passed in the University of Oxford. At length being reduced to extremity in his last days, notwithstanding he had had many advantages for laying up for a wet day, he was forced to desire the charity of several Heads of Colleges, and of private persons in Oxford, which being allowed and given, he made a shift to rub out to the last. While he was of St. Edmund Hall, he was esteemed a good Philosopher, Disputant, and Philologist; and afterwards, when in Orders, and Bachelor of Divinity, a good school-divine.

He hath published,

Vindiciæ Supremi Dei Dominii (cum Deo) Initæ: sive Theses aliquot, et Thesium Instantiæ oppositæ nuper Doct. Audoeni Diatribæ^j de Justitia Peccati Vindicatrice &c. Lond. 1655. in 3 sh. 8vo.

An Assize Sermon, preached before the Lord Ch. Justice Glynne and Mr. Serjeant Earle, Judges of Assize at Bridgenorth in Shropshire, 2 July, 1657, on James ii. 12. 4to. Lond. 1657.

England's Passing-Bell: pressing all People seriously to repent

^j Diatriba de justitia divina, seu justitiæ vindicatricis vindiciæ. Oxon. 1653.

of their former offences, as the onliest way left to avert those heavy Judgements, which do seem to threaten the Nation. This, which is a poem, was written after the plague-year, fire of London, and the Dutch war with the English, and was printed about the year 1675, in 4to. 'Tis a rough and harsh piece of poetry, replenished with phanaticism and philosophical terms.

Super auspiciatissimo Regis Gulielmi in Hiberniam descensu, et salvo ex Hibernia reditu, carmen gratulatorium. Printed in one sh. in 4to. an. 1690, the author being then almost 80 years of age, as he tells you in the title.

Epitaphia Diversa. These are not printed in a book by themselves, but some only scatteredly, having been mostly made on such persons that were not of the Church of England.

He also wrote a large Preface dialogue-ways, before *Julius Secundus, a Dialogue*; wherein he proves that piece to have been written by Erasmus. It was printed at Oxford^k, 1669, in 12mo. and then again in 1680, in 8vo. The title to the said Preface runs thus; *Super Dialogo bene prolixo, breve Colloquium Dialogi potissimum auctori rimando destinatum, colloquentibus Critobulo, Bibliopola.* In the last edition are, before the said dialogue, four copies of verses, partly on our author Gilbert, and partly on Erasmus his dialogue: and also four more copies wrote by his procurement, that are placed before the second edition of *Jani Alex. Ferrarii Euclides Catholicus*, &c. published by Gilbert, together with the former. But here the reader may observe, that the true author of this Euclides is represented under a borrowed name for his own better security, being by birth an Englishman, and of a not ignoble family. He tells us also that he was bred up among the papists, and that after his conversion from popery he thought fit rather to expose their religion by such ironical

^k "It is republished in Jortin's Appendix to the Life of Erasmus, p. 600. Dr. Jortin accuses Gilbert of mutilating the piece in some places, for fear of offending the royalists, and interpolating it in others, so that his edition is of no credit or value. This piece, which is here taken from the celebrated 'Pasquilli,' 1544, was translated into English so early as 1585. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 406." *Bliss.*

sarcasms that are contained in this book, than by strength of reason and argument.

Our author Gilbert did also translate into Latin a considerable part of Fr. Potter's book, entitled, *An Interpretation of the Number 666*. Printed at Amsterdam 1677, with a Piece of Francis Brocard, (sometime Secretary to Pope Clement VIII.) entitled, *An Alarum to all Protestant Princes, &c.* giving an account of the plots and designs then (1603) on foot at Rome to reduce all the world to the papistical persuasion: which Piece of Brocard was translated into English by Dr. John Wallis, and printed at London in 4to. about 1679. Our author Gilbert had also a hand (as I have been informed) in those vile pamphlets called *Anni Mirabiles &c.* printed in 4to. 1661, 1662, &c.

At length after he had lived to be above eighty years of age, he gave up the ghost in his house in St. Ebbe's parish on Sunday the 15th of July, in 1694; whereupon his body was buried in the Chancel of the church of St. Aldate, commonly called St. Tole's, within the city of Oxford, on the 17th day of the same month." *Wood's Ath. ed. Bliss*, vol. iv. col. 406.

"To the last," says Kennet, "he met with much respect from Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Jane, and others; and to my knowledge had free and frequent access to Bishop Barlow, and Bishop Fell, and the Heads of many Colleges and Halls, and did partake of their civility and bounty to him for his many old stories, and some rare books and papers that he picked up for them." *Register*, p. 919.

"He was an excellent scholar," says Calamy, "of extraordinary acuteness and conciseness of style, and of a most scholastical head. It is related of him, that being in company at Oxford some time after the Restoration with some persons of eminence in the University, and Dr. South being there among the rest, the Dr. and Mr. Gilbert engaged in a dispute about the Arminian points; and upon Mr. Gilbert's asserting that the Predestination of the Calvinist did necessarily follow

upon the Prescience of the Arminians, the Dr. declared, that if he could make that out, he would never be an Arminian as long as he lived. Mr. Gilbert immediately undertook it. The company were highly pleased with his management both of his argument and of his opponent in the dispute; and the Dr. himself was so fully satisfied, as to continue to the last a zealous assertor of predestination. Mr. Gilbert had all the school-men at his fingers-end; and, which is rather unusual, took great delight in poetry, and was a good Latin poet himself." *Nonconformists' Memorial*, vol. i. p. 309.

"I had occasion, says the same author, as I was speaking of the great salvation of the Gospel, to touch upon the satisfaction that our blessed Saviour made for sin by offering up Himself as a sacrifice, the necessity of which satisfaction I asserted according to the common way of our Protestant writers. Mr. Thomas Gilbert, an ancient divine, who then lived privately in Oxford, being my auditor, took special notice of what I had offered upon that head. Visiting me the next morning, he was pleased to drop some handsome and kind things, upon the passages of the day foregoing, and added, that though he differed from me, as to what I advanced about the necessity of satisfaction, yet he did not come with any design to dispute that matter with me. He said he was very sensible that which I took was the most common way with our divines, but he could not help being of another opinion, though he could freely leave every man to his liberty to think upon that matter, as he upon consideration found himself most inclined. He asked me whether I had seen what he had published upon that subject in return to Dr. Owen¹? and I, giving him an answer in the negative, he put the tract into my hands, and I promised to read and consider it, and give him the result of my thoughts. Returning his visit about a week after, I told him I had read over what he had lent me, and though what was offered appeared very subtle, and more than I thought could have

¹ See above, p. 160. l. 28.

been said on that side of the argument; yet upon mature consideration, I apprehended it to be the best and safest, most for the honour of God and His government, and most for the advancement of Gospel holiness, to adhere to the common way of our divines. He declared against any further debate, and said he had put together in that tract all that he had to say upon that subject; and if what was there offered was not sufficient for conviction, he could not apprehend that any thing he could add to it would be able to satisfy. He desired therefore that he and I might have no farther discourse upon that subject; nor had we; though we had frequent altercations about another notion of his, of which he was very fond, and upon which also he had somewhat in print^m: viz. that all sins, past, present, and to come, were pardoned at once, which I must own I never could tell how to digest."

"This Mr. Gilbert had a nice metaphysical head, and was the completest schoolman I ever was acquainted with. He was then of a great age, had all his distinctions at his fingers-ends, was a good Latin poet, and very pleasant in company. He statedly attended the preaching of Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, (of whom he was a great admirer, and who, he commonly used to say, preached like Dr. Preston, the famous Puritan,) one part of the Lord's day, as he did on Mr. Oldfield, at the Meeting, the other. Mr. Gilbert was also very great with Dr. Bathurst, whom he would often speak of as a very polite catholic-spirited person, and of great generosity. Dr. Aldrich ever treated Mr. Gilbert very civilly, and applauded his learning. Mr. Gilbert lived very privately in a little house, where he had a number of the schoolmen always about him. Though he appeared to be in his element when dealing with those crabbed writers, he would sometimes be very facetious and pleasant in conversation. He was very purblind, and yet I have called in upon him in an evening, and found him at supper upon a dish of buttered onions, on

^m See below, p. 165. l. 13.

which he fed as savourily as if he had been feasting on the greatest dainties. Expressing my wonder, he told me he had never found his sight in the least affected with food of that sort." *Life of Edmund Calamy*, vol. i. p. 268.

Mr. Richards, of Mattingley, Hants, among the papers of Chancellor Clarendon, has a letter from this Gilbert to the Earl of Annesley, then Lord Privy Seal, dated Feb. 4, 1676-7, in which are enclosed two epitaphs of his own making, the one on the great Lightfoot, the other on Dr. Crosse, Sedleian Professor of Natural History in Oxford. *Loveday*.

There is an obscure letter of Gilbert's to Henry Scobell, in 1658, in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. ii. lib. xiii. p. 28.

"He wrote also *A learned and accurate Discourse concerning the Guilt of Sin, Pardon of that Guilt, and Prayer for that Pardon, now published from his manuscript, left by him some years before his death with a friend in London*. 8vo. London, 1708. This piece had passed up and down, as the Preface informs us, in MS. above 30 years; and a learned person said to the author of it, 'That it was worth a man's living a great while, though he did nothing else, but bring forth such a composure!' " *Rawlinson*.

"In the Bodleian (MS. Rawl. Misc. 336.) is a manuscript poem by this author hitherto unnoticed, viz. *Illustrissimo Gulielmo Henrico Nassavio, Serenissimi Aurangiaë Principi; in Re Militari, qua Terrestri, qua Maritima, pro celsis admodum et Præpotentibus Fœderatorum Belgarum Ordinibus Duci invictissimo: et a Senatu Populoque Anglicano, Supremo Rerum ibidem moderatori constituto; super descensu in Angliam, sibi, nobisque, totique orbi vere Christiano longe felicissimo; Thomæ Gilberti, ministri pene octogenarii, Carmen Gratulatorium*." *Bliss*.

"Mr. Thomas Gilbert living near Magdalen Hall, and receiving the sons of fanatics to be his hosts, sending them to school at Magdalen to Mr. Carcasseeⁿ, and Mr. Carcassee, minding to have them to be his own hosts, complained to Dr. Fell that he did great injury hereby to youths, for that

ⁿ James Carcassee, Usher of Magdalen College School, 1655—1656. Master, 1663—1664.

what he infused in them one way Mr. Gilbert did undoe another, and the like. Upon which Mr. Fell told the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Blandford, and he the Chancellor. Whereupon for that reason, it is thought, and because Mr. Carcasse had a mind to the boys himself, he was turned out of town; but Mr. Carcasse was crossed in this his design, for the boys were taken away, and sent elsewhere." *Wood's MSS. Ashm.* 19 D. 13.

Brett, John. res. 1657. Matr. at Wadham College, 24 June, 1653, *gen. fil.* B.A. 16 Feb. 1655-6. Prob. F. 1657—1661. Calamy speaks of him as "John Brett of Lewes, M.A. of Cambridge University. He was a good scholar, and of a sweet temper. He had several young gentlemen under his care, and preached occasionally, as well as practised Physick, with good acceptance and success. Living at Mayfield, he was often at Tunbridge Wells in the summer season; and died August, 1678." *Calamy's Nonc. Mem.* vol. iii. p. 336. 1657 Wroth, William. res. 1659°. B.A. Magdalen Hall, 1614. M.A. 21 Feb. 1617-8. Master of the College School, 1649—1657. He was author of Greek and Latin verses in *Musarum Oxoniensium 'Ελαυοφορία*. 4to. Oxon. 1654.

Gipps, John. res. 1660. See Register of Clerks, p. 69. 1658 Kentish, Thomas. res. 1660. See Register of Clerks, p. 71. B.A. 1 Feb. 1653-4. M.A. 20 June, 1656. In 1694, June 22, Thomas Kentish was one of six ministers who ordained Edmund Calamy. He was then apparently presiding over a congregation in Canon Street, London. See *Life of Calamy*, vol. i. p. 348. Calamy says also of him, that being ejected from the Rectory of Middleton, co. Durham, "he was betimes thrown out of his place, and severely harassed soon after the Restoration, of which a narrative was printed in 1662. He brought up three sons to the ministry; and died in London full of years." *Nonc. Mem.* vol. ii. p. 182.

1660 Carter, Samuel. res. 1662. Matr. at Christ Church, 26 Nov. 1650, *min. fil.* B.A. 1 Feb. 1653-4. M.A. Coll. Oriel,

° Lib. Comp. 1659. *Solut. Mro. Wroth Capellano pro communis suis pro tribus terminis ex speciali favore Præsidis et Sociorum* £8. 15s. 6d.

3 July, 1656. Inducted Vicar of Findon, co. Sussex, 1 March, 1661-2—1677.

Sherwell, Nicholas. res. 1661. Matr. at Corpus Christi College, 20 March, 1650-1. *min. fil.* Demy, 1653—1660. B.A. 12 Oct. 1654. M.A. 28 May, 1657.

“ He was born at Plymouth, where his ancestors and many of his relations lived, who were persons of the first rank. Having spent many years in Oxford, and been legally ordained by episcopal hands, he returned to his native place, and betook himself to his private studies, and afterwards became minister of a dissenting congregation there. On the 6th of October, 1665, the officers of the garrison came, as they said, from the governor, to his lodging, and told him the governor desired to speak with him at the tavern. Mr. Sherwell hasted thither, where he found several ministers on the same business. After they had been there a while, they perceived a guard of soldiers set over them. On the 9th Mr. Sherwell with others was removed to another tavern, and was rudely treated by the serjeant for offering to step to his lodging without his leave. Two sentinels were set at his chamber-door, and the liberty of the house was denied him. In the evening he was conveyed by four musqueteers with their matches lighted to the Colonel, who sent him to St. Nicholas' Island, with orders from the Earl not to converse with Mr. H. (probably Mr. Howe^p or Mr. Hughes) and Mr. M. who were prisoners there; to have a sentinel at his chamber-door, and not to go out without a guard. He continued under this restraint till December the 4th. In January he was brought before the Earl, who told him if he could satisfy the Bishop, he would be satisfied. The Bishop, having known him at Oxford, wrote a very obliging letter to the Earl as much as possible in his favour. The oath in the Oxford-Act was tendered him, which he refused. His prison was changed, and on March 30 he was released upon his bond to quit the town within forty-eight hours.

^p See above, p. 151. l. 82.

He died suddenly at Plymouth, where he had lived upon his estate, 15 May, 1696." *Calamy's Nonc. Mem.* vol. ii. p. 109.

Foster, Thomas. res. 1665. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 26 Oct. 1660, *gen. fil.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 23 April, 1664.

1661 Prossett, Nicholas. res. 1664. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 25 July, 1655, *min. fil.* B.A. 12 Feb. 1657-8. M.A. 13 July, 1660.

1662 Smith, Thomas. res. 1665. See Register of Choristers, p. 58.

Wheeler, Jonas. res. 1665. See Register of Clerks, p. 69.

1664 Trebeck, Andrew. res. 1667. See Register of Clerks, p. 72.

1665 Wyvell, John. res. 1667. See Register of Clerks, p. 72.

Fentley, Daniel. res. 1669. See Register of Clerks, p. 72.

Mewe, Daniel. res. 1672. See Register of Clerks, p. 72.

1667 Jones, Jonathan. res. 1668. See Register of Clerks, p. 74.

Barford, Thomas. res. 1672. See Register of Clerks, p. 74.

1668 Robotham, Charles. res. 1671. See Register of Clerks, p. 72.

1669 Trippet, Charles^a. res. 1676. Matr. at Merton College, 14 July, 1665, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Trippet of Gloucester, *paup.* Demy, 1668—1669. B.A. 11 May, 1669. M.A. 7 Feb. 1670-71. Rector of East Knoyle, Wilts, 1695—1707. Curate of Alton (*Boreale*) Wilts, 1695—1707. Appointed to the Prebend of Alton-North in Salisbury Cathedral, and installed 16 April, 1695. Obiit 7 July, 1707. Within the communion rails of East Knoyle Church is the following inscription: *Here resteth the Body of Charles Trippet, Gent. Rector of East Knoyle, and Prebendary of Sarum, who dyed July ye 7th, 1707, aged 58. Here also resteth the Body of Ann, the Wife of Charles Trippet, late Rector of East Knoyle, who departed this life Dec. ye 4th, Anno Dom. 1707, aged 62.*

Hoare's Wiltshire, vol. i. pp. 184. 192.

^a A small MS. common place book, written by this Charles Trippet, has lately been presented to me by my good friend, Dr. Fisher, Fellow of Magdalen College. J. R. B.

1671 Peters, William. res. 1676. Matr. 29 Nov. 1667, æt. 17. Son of William Peters of Shuneshead, co. Lincoln, *pleb.* Demy, 1667—1671. B.A. 27 June, 1671. M.A. 25 June, 1674.

Warton, Anthony. res. 1673. See Register of Clerks, p. 74.

1672 Jenkinson, Thomas. res. 1682. See Register of Clerks, p. 75.

1674 Faulkner, Jonathan. res. 1682. See Register of Clerks, p. 94.

1676 Wickham, John. res. 1677. Matr. at University College, 19 May, 1670, æt. 15. Son of Martin Wickham of Houghton, co. York, *paup.* B.A. 25 Feb. 1672-3. M.A. 31 Oct. 1676.

Bannister, John. res. 1678. See Register of Clerks, p. 76.

1677 Style, Jonathan. res. 1681. Matr. at St. Edmund Hall, 17 March, 1670-71, æt. 16. Son of Clement Style of Morton, Berks, *gen.* B.A. Balliol College, 15 Oct. 1674. M.A. Magdalen College, 4 Dec. 1677.

1680 Vanderheyden, John. res. 1681. See Register of Clerks, p. 76.

1681 Mander, Thomas. res. 1690. See Register of Clerks, p. 77.

Holyoake, Henry. res. 1690. See Register of Clerks, p. 77.

1682 Browne, Thomas. res. 1733. See Register of Clerks, p. 77.

Haselwood, Francis. res. 1688. Matr. at Wadham College, 21 June, 1677, æt. 16. Son of Thomas Haselwood of London, *paup.* B.A. Wadham College, 19 May, 1681. M.A. Magdalen College, 21 Feb. 1682-3.

Dr. Sykes, in a letter to Dr. Charlett, dated 16 Nov. 1687, at the time when the Magdalen Fellows were expelled by the Visitors of James II. states, "Mr. Haselwood, a Chaplain of Magdalen College, formerly suspected to be a Roman Catholic, refused a Fellowship." *Aubrey's Letters*, vol. i. p. 45.

He is mentioned also in a Letter to Dr. Thomas Turner, dated Oct. 27, 1687. "On Tuesday morning, Wickins was installed as Proxy for the Bishop (Parker). There was not

one of the foundation assisting except Collins^r and one *Haselwood*, a Chaplain, who will, as soon as he can get any thing, prove himself a knave:" and in another, dated 17 Nov. 1687, to the same. "*Haselwood*, a Chaplain, who had formerly herded with Charnock^a and that gang, made about a week since a solemn recantation voluntarily to the whole Society, wherein he acknowledges he had done very ill things, of which he heartily repented; and being by the Commissioners offered a Fellowship, refused it, and said he would not own any President in Magdalen College but Dr. Hough." *State Trials*, vol. xii. col. 96. 101.

He was presented by Mr. Thomas Haselwood to the Rectory of Chingford, co. Essex.

Chaplain to Philip, Duke of Wharton. Vicar of Wherwell, Hants.

Author of *A Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul*, 5 Nov. 1720. 8vo. London. *Rawlinson's MSS. Bodl.* iii. 266.

1688 Nicolls, Stephen. res. 1720. See Register of Clerks, p. 79.

1690 Wood, Henry. res. 1693. Matr. at Pembroke College, 19 March, 1682-3, æt. 16. Son of Henry Wood of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, *gen.* B.A. Pembroke College, 20 Oct. 1686. M.A. 6 June, 1689.

Chettle, William. res. 1695. See Register of Clerks, p. 82.
1693 Vincent, Thomas. res. 1710. See Register of Clerks, p. 82.

1695 Lloyd, Edward. res. 1697. Matr. at Jesus College, 28 March, 1688, æt. 17. Son of Edward Lloyd of Kidwelly, co. Caermarthen, *pleb.* B.A. Jesus College, 22 Oct. 1691. M.A. 19 June, 1694. Presented to the Rectory of Candlesby, co. Lincoln, 28 July, 1697. Obiit 1702.

^r See Register of Choristers, p. 87.

^a Robert Charnock, Demy 1681—1686. Prob. F. 1686—1688. See *State Trials*, vol. xii. col. 3. also col. 1878. He was executed for High Treason, 18 March, 1696-7.

Price, Thomas. res. 1700. See Register of Clerks, p. 83.

1700 Gorwey, Joseph. adm. 23 Dec. res. 1703. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 23 April, 1695, æt. 17. Son of Joseph Gorwey of Walsal, co. Stafford, *gen.* B.A. Magdalen Hall, 17 Jan. 1697-8. M.A. Magdalen College, 8 July, 1701.

1703 Hannes, William. res. 1708. re-appointed, 1709. res. 1717. re-appointed, 2 Jan. 1728-9. res. 1729. See Register of Clerks, p. 83.

1708 Cooper, Richard. res. 1712. See Register of Clerks, p. 85.

1712 Sleamaker, Daniel. res. 1725. See Register of Clerks, p. 85.

1717 Watkins, William. res. 19 July, 1722. Matr. at Magd. Hall, 25 May, 1710, æt. 17, *de Salop. pleb. fil.* B.A. Magd. Hall, 1 March, 1712-13. M.A. 5 Dec. 1716.

1720 Dingley, Charles. res. 1728. See Register of Clerks, p. 86.

1722 Griffith, Isaac. res. 1724. Matr. at Balliol College, 11 April, 1717, æt. 18. Son of Isaac Griffith of Nill, co. Hereford, *cler.* B.A. Balliol College, 10 Nov. 1720. M.A. Magdalen College, 2 July, 1723. Usher of the College School, 1724—1726. re-admitted Chaplain, 6 Feb. 1728-9. res. 1744. On a gravestone on the east side of the ante-chapel was this inscription: *H. S. E. Isaac Griffith, A.M. obiit 26 June, Anno Dni 1744.*

“A.D. 1732-3. Jan. 13. This day from twelve o'clock till one stood in the Pillory at Oxford one Bubb and one Moll Wells, two wretched persons, for forging a letter, without her privity, under the name of a young woman, to one Mr. Griffith, a Clergyman of Magdalen College, under pretence of her, the young woman, being in want of money, and desiring relief of him, as having lain with her and debauched her. But after all, when the matter was sifted and examined, the young woman made oath she did not know Mr. Griffith, who was with her upon this occasion face to face, and that she knew nothing of the letter, but that it was done and

wrote wholly without her knowledge. They were both pelted with dirt &c. but pretty favourably." *Hearne's Diary*.

The following letter, directed to *The Worshipfull Dr. Good¹, at the Worshipfull² Dr. Butler's, at Burleigh, near Loughborough, Leicestershire*, may amuse some of my readers.

"According to order I have procured Brown's horse. Bob Cox will meet you with him at Willoughby, but I have promised that you are to ride him, or that he carry no portman: I beg my duty to Mr. President, but I'm the worst in the world to give any account of the Building³, and I believe Dr. Jenner⁴ has render'd it unnecessary. This only I can say, that there has been nothing done on the back side since you left us. The cornish is laid on the inside on the middle part of the Building, which does project, and is now ready for the pediment. From that part to the water, the cornish and parapet will be this day finished. The middle inside walls (which are chiefly wanting) advance but slowly. King has had this week about nine masons at work. Spake-man has put on all the roof, but he, Green, and Billings, are somewhat retarded by King. There was sometime ago about 20,000 slate dug and made, and are soon expected here. This inaccurate account is the best I can give. I know nothing more of my own affair, than that the subpœnas were served regularly on both the Sheldons. Bob Manaton has been presented to a very good Living in Devonshire by the University, which is Lord Peters'. Sir William Pool has said upon honour, that all his in that county are conveyed to him, yet notwithstanding this, Sir William did write to the University that he would acquiesce in their presentation, if they would take his recommendation, whereupon we think here that he will succeed. Captain Butler died at Bagshot last week of the gout in (his) stomach. Dr. Terry is to be buried this night in a pompous manner at Christ Church.

¹ Richard Good, D.C.L. College Steward, 1725—1763.

² Edward Butler, D.C.L. President, 1722—1745.

³ The New Building commenced, 27 Sept. 1733.

⁴ Thomas Jenner, D.D. Fellow, 1715—1745.

Before his death, he much enquired about the expense of covering the Library, but he discovered his will by making none. However, the price of carp and roasting pigs sink in the market. Hinde the Lawyer is dead, but the death of the Duke of Ormond is contradicted. Tell Dr. Knibb^a that Dawkins' mob have chosen Rob. Vicars Mayor, in spite of friend and foe. Beck Hansel is said to be married to a Gentleman Commoner, and Molly Jones is like to have Dr. Dry, but this I will not swear to. If you see Mr. Town^a, you may acquaint him that reading prayers thrice a day for three weeks together, and serving two Churches on Sunday, has almost exhausted my spirits and his. Mr. Walker would desire a line from you by Cox, if he is to do any thing in relation to Stanlake Court. Dick Lewellin^b has put out his arm by a fall from his horse. George Putland has been here this week. Dr. Shippen desired some account of you about some houses in High and Cat Street, but this will do on return from Progress. Fran. Gore can't forget Burleigh. Much good may your venison do you, but I really envy you your beer, for since Oxford was Oxford, there was never worse here than now of all sorts. Thrup Club is, I believe, almost broke. I have heard nothing of Newton's answer. Since dinner I have been drinking the Bishop of Worcester^c, Mr. President, and all at Burleigh, with Dr. Jenner and Mr. Biddulph^d. My Ms. has confined me in time, and the Chappell bell going will be my apology for this scribble, and your caution not to shew it any one, as I am your most obliged and most humble servant, *Isaac Griffith*. Oxon. Sept. 17, 1735."

1724 Delavall, John. res. 1726. See Register of Choristers, p. 135; and of Clerks, p. 87.

1725 Wooddeson, Richard. res. 1728. See Register of Choristers, p. 136.

^a George Knibb, D.D. Fellow, 1720—1737.

^a John Town. See Reg. of Choristers, p. 144.

^b Richard Lewellyn. See Reg. of Choristers, p. 149.

^c John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, 1717—1743.

^d Michael Biddulph. Demy, 1713—1720.

Byrch, Edward. res. 1728. See Register of Clerks, p. 87.
 1729 Hawkins, Richard. res. 1765. See Register of Choristers, p. 143.

1730 Steel, Joseph. adm. 9 March, 1729-30. res. 1732-3. See Register of Choristers, p. 143.

1733 Payne, William. adm. 7 Feb. 1732-3. res. 1733. See Register of Clerks, p. 89.

Cane, Robert. adm. 18 Jan. 1732-3. res. 1745. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 6 April, 1723, æt. 16. Son of Joseph Cane of , co. Buckingham, *cler.* Demy, 1724—1732-3. B.A. 29 Oct. 1726. M.A. 20 June, 1729. B.D. 4 July, 1745. Master of the College School, 1745—1752.

A.D. 1732-3. Jan. 18. *Mag. Cane, semicommunarius, a Dno. Presidente Capellanus admissus est in loco Mri. Steel.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1745. April 16. *Robertus Cane, A.M. admissus est Informator in Grammaticâ loco Mri. Stephens defuncti.* V. P. Reg.

Morrison, George. adm. 30 July. res. 1734. See Register of Clerks, p. 91.

1734 Towne, John. adm. 9 Jan. 1733-4. res. 1738. See Register of Choristers, p. 144.

1738 Williams, Joseph. adm. 15 Dec. res. 1753. See Register of Choristers, p. 156.

1744 Sherwin, Peter. adm. 16 July. res. 1751. Matr. at Pembroke College, 22 April, 1726, æt. 17. Son of Peter Sherwin of All Saints, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. Pembroke College, 20 Jan. 1729-30. M.A. Corpus Christi College, 31 Oct. 1732.
 1745 Evans, James. adm. 27 April. res. 1764. Matr. at Jesus College, 25 Feb. 1731-2, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Evans of Llansawell, co. Carmarthen, *arm.* B.A. Christ Church, 13 Oct. 1735. M.A. 1 June, 1738.

1751 Beaver, Herbert. adm. 2 April. res. 1756. Matr. 30 June, 1741, æt. 13. Son of Herbert Beaver of Oxford, *pleb.* Demy, 1741—1751. B.A. 22 May, 1745. M.A. 18 June, 1748.

1753 Stone, Saint John. adm. 14 Feb. 1752-3. res. 1753. See Register of Choristers, p. 159.

1754 Hawkins, Thomas. adm. 26 March. res. 1772. Matr.

at New College, 27 Dec. 1746, æt. 17. Son of John Hawkins of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. New College, 31 Oct. 1750. M.A. 20 June, 1753. He was married at Holywell Church by Dr. Richard Scrope, Fellow of Magdalen College, 12 Aug. 1766, to a Miss Leaver. Obiit 23 Oct. 1772, æt. 44.

A.D. 1772. Oct. 23. *Thomas Hawkins, A.M. Capellanus repentina morte abreptus est.* V. P. Reg.

In 1773 was published in three volumes 8vo. *The Origin of the English Drama, illustrated in its various species; viz. Mystery, Morality, Tragedy, and Comedy, by specimens from our earliest writers; with explanatory notes by Thomas Hawkins, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford.* Printed at the Clarendon Press. (Magd. Libr.) Dedicated to Sir John Hawkins*. The advertisement of the first volumes states, that "The following sheets were printed off, and nothing remained except committing the Dedication and Preface (already finished) to the Press; when a violent disorder put a period at once to the life and the labours of the learned and ingenious editor. Had this misfortune been confined merely to his friends, the loss would have been great: but the public is likewise interested in it; as it was his design, in case of due encouragement, to have made another selection of our old Dramatic compositions, which he would have given to the world with equal accuracy and judgment; and afterwards to have proceeded to other useful and elegant publications."

1756 Rees, Thomas. adm. 26 March. res. 1757. See Register of Choristers, p. 163.

* "The Rev. Thomas Hawkins, who had been employed in correcting the typographical errors of Sir Thomas Hanmer's Shakespear, now formed the plan of a chronological series of English Dramas; and in furtherance of this design, collected and arranged the materials of three small volumes, when death put a period to his labours before the portion executed had been made public, and even while the last sheet of his Preface was passing through the Press. If there be greater variety in this selection, and I incline to this opinion as far as the work extends, here the superiority of Mr. Hawkins ceases, for his notes are beneath contempt." *Letter of Octavius Gilchrist* (Chorister in 1787) to Gifford, on a late edition of Ford's Plays. 8vo. 1811. p. 11.

1757 Wood, Zaccheus. adm. 25 June. res. 1786. See Register of Choristers, p. 162; and of Clerks, p. 94.

1764 Viner, Samuel. adm. 3 Feb. res. 1770. See Register of Clerks, p. 102.

1765 Pitman, John. adm. 30 Jan. res. 1769. See Register of Choristers, p. 163.

1769 Rawbone, John. adm. 24 Jan. res. 11 Oct. 1821. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 8 Dec. 1761, æt. 18. Son of William Rawbone of Winslow, co. Buckingham, *pleb.* Usher of the College School, 4 Feb. 1764—1769. B.A. 5 June, 1765. M.A. 18 April, 1768. Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall. B.D. St. Mary Hall, 29 Nov. 1787. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Effingham, March, 1792. D.D. Magd. Coll. 16 Nov. 1804.

A.D. 1764. *Rawbone ex Aulâ vicinâ admissus est Ostiarius loco Mri. Price, qui nuper sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1775. Oct. 7. "On Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Rawbone, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, was married to Jane Mary Egerton, of Charlgrove, co. Oxford." *Oxford Journal*.

A.D. 1825. July 22. "Died at the Vicarage, Buckland, Berks, aged 83, John Rawbone, D.D. Vicar of that place, and Rector of Hatford, in the same county. He was formerly Vicar of Cheddar, co. Somerset, Chaplain of Magdalen College, and for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and Deputy-Keeper of the Archives of the University¹. He was presented to Hatford in 1804 by Mrs. Uvedale, and to Buckland² in 1805 by the Rev. J. Rawbone. His character was truly amiable: a good father, an affectionate husband, a zealous and benevolent friend. His only daughter Sarah was married, 14 Feb. 1805, to Captain Rolles, R.N." *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1825, p. 283.

On a marble tablet in the Chancel at Buckland is the following inscription: *M. S. Viri Reverendi et admodum dilecti*

¹ In 1775, he was a Candidate for the Keepership of the Archives against Dr. Buckler of All Souls, but did not succeed.

² Buckland was in the gift of Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. a Roman Catholic, who had made the presentation over to Dr. Rawbone, as he did also afterwards to his son, Charles Bertie Rawbone, B.C.L. of St. Mary Hall.

Joannis Rawbone, S. T. P. hujusce Ecclesiæ Vicarii, Qui in fide Domini mortuus est die 22^{do} Julii, 1825, octoginta annos natus.

There is a Portrait of Dr. Rawbone in the Refectory of St. Mary Hall, and a copy of it in the possession of his daughter, now widow of Admiral Rolles, residing at Brighton.

1770 Wood, Richardson. adm. 18 Oct. res. 1802. See Register of Choristers, p. 168.

1772 Walker, William. adm. 27 Oct. res. 1775. See Register of Clerks, p. 104.

1775 Ford, James. adm. 24 March. res. 1776. See Register of Choristers, p. 172.

1776 Homer, . res. 1777.

1777 Whittingham, Paul. adm. 20 June. res. 1779. Baptized at Holywell Church, Oxford, 27 Jan. 1754. Matr. at Oriel College, 21 Feb. 1771, æt. 17. Son of John Whittingham of Holywell, Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. 31 Oct. 1774. M.A. 14 Jan. 1778. Minor Canon of Norwich. res. 1831. Vicar of Martham, co. Norfolk, 1808. Rector of Baddingham, co. Suffolk, 1830. He died at his house in Life's Green, Norwich, 14 June, 1834, and was buried in Norwich Cathedral.

1779 Moore, John. adm. 15 Oct. res. 1780. See Register of Choristers, p. 177.

1780 Roberson, John. adm. 4 Jan. res. 1787. Matr. at Wadham College, 8 May, 1770, æt. 17. Son of Thomas Roberson of Oxford, *pleb.* B.A. Christ Church, 18 Jan. 1774. M.A. 4 Nov. 1779.

1786 Browne, William. adm. 14 Nov. res. 1831. See Register of Choristers, p. 192.

1787 Cox, John. adm. 24 March. res. 1788. Matr. at Trinity College, 7 May, 1742, æt. 16. Son of John Cox of Oxford, *pleb.* Rector and Lecturer at (St. Martin's) Carfax. Chaplain of the Radcliffe Infirmary, 1771—1798. Proctor, afterwards Assessor, of the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall^b. B.C.L. St. Mary Hall, 30 Oct. 1773.

^b He occurs as Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall at the admission of Dr. Nowell as Principal, 11 Jan. 1764.

"On Friday the 30th ult. died at his house in St. Giles's, aged 72, deservedly esteemed and sincerely lamented, the Rev. John Cox, L.L.B. Rector of West Buckland, Devon. Assessor to the Vice-Chancellor in the University Court, and many years Minister in St. Martin's in this city." *Oxford Journal*, Dec. 8, 1798.

A Tablet on the south wall of St. Giles's Church contains the following inscription: *To the memory of her revered and beloved parents, the Rev. John and Jane Cox, this Monument is raised by their affectionate daughter, Jane Lee. The former died Nov. 30, 1798, aged 70 years. The latter died April 26, 1800, aged 76 years.*

Cox, George. adm. 19 July. res. 1799. See Register of Choristers, p. 194.

1800 Lardner, William. adm. 6 Jan. res. 1802. See Register of Clerks, p. 114.

1802 Dix, Joshua. adm. 1 April. res. 1809. See Register of Clerks, p. 114.

Leasingby, John Bleay. adm. 26 Oct. res. 1818. See Register of Choristers, p. 200.

1809 James, Edward Bartlett. res. 1815. See Register of Clerks, p. 114.

1815 Hewlett, James Philip. adm. 9 May. res. 1820. See Register of Clerks, p. 114.

1818 Woodcock, John. res. 1821. See Register of Clerks, p. 117.

1820 Beckwith, Henry Arthur. adm. 29 May. res. 1822. See Register of Choristers, p. 212.

1821 Walker, John. adm. 25 March. res. 1834. See Register of Choristers, p. 211. He published in 1826 at Oxford, *The Orestes of Euripides, from the text of Porson, with English Notes.*

1822 Kay, William. adm. 4 Feb. res. 1823. See Register of Clerks, p. 118. Chaplain of New College, 1823.

Lee, Frederick. adm. 26 June. res. 1826. See Register of Choristers, p. 212. M.A. 1 Feb. 1823.

1823 Meredith, Charles John. adm. 10 Dec. res. 1826. See Register of Choristers, p. 213.

1826 West, Joseph. Matr. at New College, 17 Oct. 1818, æt. 19. Son of William West of Long Crendon, co. Buckingham. Clerk of New College, 1819. B.A. 17 May, 1823. M.A. 4 Feb. 1826. Chaplain of New College, 1823. Chaplain of the Radcliffe Infirmary, 1830—1844. Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Oxford, 1844.

Jacobs, William. res. 1827. Matr. at New College, 28 March, 1817, æt. 18. Son of William Jacobs of Eton, co. Buckingham, *gen.* B.A. 15 Jan. 1821. M.A. 4 June, 1828. Chaplain of New College, 1821.

1827 Gower, John Alexander. res. 1832. See Register of Choristers, p. 213.

1831 Brown, George Augustus. adm. 28 May. res. 1853. Chorister of Christ Church, 1816—1824. Matr. at All Souls, 14 Jan. 1825, æt. 17. Sixth Son of William Brown (Chorister in 1772) of Holywell, Oxford, *cler.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1829. M.A. 25 May, 1831. Chaplain of the City and County Gaols. He died 8 Oct. 1853, and was buried in Holywell Churchyard, Oct. 13.

“ We regret to have to record the almost sudden death of the Rev. G. A. Brown, Chaplain of Magdalen College, &c. The deceased had been in declining health for some time past, but was sufficiently well to entertain at rooms in his College on Wednesday the 5th inst. the officers of the Oxfordshire Militia, with many of whom he was on very intimate terms. He complained of being unwell at dinner time, but was enabled to spend the evening with his guests. On the next day however he was taken seriously ill, and medical assistance was obtained, but he never rallied, and ultimately sank under the attack about nine o'clock on Saturday evening last. Mr. Brown had for many years filled the office of Chaplain at the City and County Gaols, and was highly respected by the magistrates and inhabitants. His kind and social demeanour won for him friends in every circle, and made him a frequent and welcome guest on most occasions of county and civic hospitality.” *Oxford Journal*, Oct. 15, 1853.

1832 Corfe, Joseph. adm. 1 Nov. res. 1836. See Register of Choristers, p. 215.

1834 King, Charles. adm. 1 May. res. 1836. See Register of Choristers, p. 216.

1836 Sawell, William Jonathan. adm. 20 May. See Register of Choristers, p. 216.

Roberts, Harry Mander. adm. 8 Sept. res. 1856. See Register of Choristers, p. 216, and of Clerks, p. 119.

1853 Le Geyt, Charles James. adm. 13 Oct. Matr. at Exeter College, 29 June, 1849, æt. 20. Son of Philip Le Geyt (Demy in 1793) of Marden, Kent, *cler.* B.A. 4 May, 1853. M.A. 30 May, 1855. Curate of Clifton-Hampden, co. Oxford.

1856 Macray^f, William Dunn. adm. 22 Feb. See Register of Clerks, p. 121. Married at Iffley, 2 Sept. 1856, to Adelaide Ottilia Alberta, second daughter of Otto Schmidt, of Berlin.

^f The College Library is indebted to Mr. Macray for a copy of his valuable *Manual of British Historians*. It is to be wished that all living Authors, who are or have been members of Magdalen College, would follow so excellent an example.

REGISTER

OF

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

INSTRUCTORS OF THE CHORISTERS, AND ORGANISTS.

A. D.

1483 Clannyng, . M.A. Instructor of the Choristers.
Chaplain, 1483.

1485 Hardy, John. Instructor of the Choristers. Chaplain,
1485.

1486 Bell, Alexander. Instructor of the Choristers. Clerk,
1486.

Masbroc, Richard. Instructor of the Choristers. Clerk,
1486.

1490 Bernard, William. Clerk, 1486. Chaplain, 1491. In-
structor of the Choristers and Organist^a.

Davys, Richard^b. Instructor of the Choristers and Organist.
Clerk, 1491.

1491 Barton, Ralph. Organist.

Perse, . Organist.

1494 Martyn, Henry. Instructor of the Choristers. See
Register of Clerks, p. 2.

1498 Thomas, John. Instructor of the Choristers and Or-
ganist.

^a In most Choirs at this time the Office of *Pulsator Organorum* was not the department of a single individual, but of every Choir-man in his turn. See *Burney's History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 570.

^b A *Richard Davy*, or Davys, is mentioned as one of the composers of Ancient English Songs in a musical Ms. volume formerly in the Thoresby Collection. See *Burney's History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 540.

1500 Parker, Richard^c. Instructor of the Choristers and Organist. Clerk, 1496.

1502 Kendall, George^d. Organist. Clerk, 1496. Chaplain, 1509. Instructor of Choristers, 1506.

1509 Mason, John. B.A. Instructor of the Choristers. Clerk, 1508. B. Mus. 12 Feb. 1508-9; and "much in esteem for his profession." Chaplain, 1509. Collated Prebendary of Pratum minus, 21 July, 1525, and of Putston minor, 22 July, 1525, and Treasurer, 23 May, 1545, in the Cathedral of Hereford. He died in 1547 or 48.

Turton. Clerk, 1509. Instructor of the Choristers.

1510 Perrott, Robert. Instructor of the Choristers, 1510—1535. Supplicates for B.A. 4 July, 1508. Organist, 1530.

A.D. 1515. "Robert Perrot, Batchelor of Music, and about this time Organist of Magdalen College, supplicated that he might be licensed to proceed in the said Faculty. His request was granted conditionally that he compose a mass and one song, before he really proceed or stand in the *Comitia*, but whether he was admitted or licensed to proceed, it doth not appear in the Register. This Robert Perrot, who was the second son of George Perrot of Haroldston, near Haverford West, in Pembrokeshire, of an ancient and knightly family living there, was an eminent musician of his time, and did compose several Church Services, and other matters, which have been since antiquated. He was a Benefactor to the said College, as his widow and his eldest son Simon afterwards were, and is Ancestor to the Perrots of Northleigh in Oxfordshire, I mean to that family of the Perrots, for there are two that live there, who are called *Gentlemen* Perrots. He gave way to fate, 20 April, 1550, and was buried in the north isle or alley joining to the Church of St. Peter-in-the-East in Oxford." *Fasti, Oxon.*

^c Anthony Wood mentions one *Henry Parker* of Magdalen Hall, admitted Bachelor of Music in 1502, as "eminent in these times for his composition in vocal and instrumental music, some of which, if I do not forget myself, I have seen in the Musical Bibliotheca reposed in the School of that faculty." *Fasti*, 1502.

^d Lib. Comp. 1506-7. Sol. *Kendall pro diligentia sua in Lusu Beate Marie Magdalene mandato Vice Presidentis x^o.*

Robert Perrott appears first in College as an attendant upon John Stokysley, Fellow, afterwards Bishop of London, (who was supposed to have been too intimate with Robert's wife,) and is thus mentioned by one of the witnesses at the Visitation of Bishop Fox in 1506-7; "what tyme Robert Parott takyd mony and was in trouble, he wold then have accused Mr. Stokysley, but now he hath choked him with mony and fayer promises. He hath hadde of him syns his troble began, as I think, xx marcs." (*Ms. of the Visitation*, p. 65.)

From a Manuscript Register of the family in the Library of Trinity College^e, it appears that Robert Perrot was born at Hackness in the North Riding of York, the second son of George Perrot of Haroldston, and Isabel, daughter of Langdale of Langdale, co. York. His father was a son of Sir Owen Perrot, Kt. of Haroldston, (a third brother of the family of Perrot in Pembrokeshire,) and Catharine daughter of Sir Robert Poynes, Kt., whose mother was daughter of Anthony Woodville, Lord Rivers and Scales.

He was not only an eminent musician, but also a man of business, and appears in spite of his early "troubles" to have been trusted by the College in the purchase of trees, horses, and various other commodities for the use of the College.

It is not however to his credit that he became a sharer in Monastic property, and the purchaser of Rewley Abbey at Oxford on the dissolution^f. "Mr. Robert Perrot, says Peshall^g, Organist of Magdalen College, (one that enriched himself by the spoil of Religious Houses,) seems to have bought the Church; for at its dissolution he sold much stone to the Proctors of our Lady's Chapel iu St. Mary Magdalen Church^h."

^e Through the kindness of the President and Fellows of Trinity College, I was enabled to consult and make extracts from this Manuscript in my own room, an indulgence which I duly appreciate, and thankfully acknowledge. J. R. B.

^f Appendix to Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, 2d Edition, p. 365.

^g Wood's *City of Oxford*, p. 326.

^h Ibid. p. 227. A.D. 1530. Paid to Mr. Parrot for a bargain that was bought at Rewley of stone, timber, and other stuff, 27*s*. And note, that the Proctors

In 1534, he occurs as Receiver-General of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, (Willis, Cath. Oxford, p. 119.) and in the same year as Receiver of Rents for Christ Church. (Ms. in Offic. Primit.)

He is also mentioned in Lord Williams's Charter for founding Thame School in Oxfordshire, dated 1574, to have been Receiver of the Rents for Littlemore Priory, near Oxford¹.

He was at one time Principal of Trinity Hall, a religious House before the Dissolution, and then converted into an *Inn*. Holding the House and Chapel of the Mayor and Burgesses, he demolished them both, and in the same place built a barn, a stable, and a hogstie².

In 1529, we find him one of the two Proctors of the Guild of St. George, in the Church of St. Michael, Oxford¹.

In the Parish accounts of All Saints Church, as early as the Reign of Richard III. mention is made of Mr. Robert Parret, Organ-player of Allhallows. He played only on high days³.

Robert Perrot died in 1550, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, when the following epitaphs, now no longer existing, were placed over the remains of himself and wife. *Robert Perrot of Oxon. gent. ob. April 20, 1550, son of G. Perrot of Haverford West in Pembrokeshire. Alice Perrot, widow of Robert Perrot, buried by (near) her husband, Sept. 1558.* In one of the windows of St. Peter's Church was an effigy in stained glass of Robert Perrot kneeling down at his devotions, with an inscription above it, *Robertus Perrot, Baccalaureus Musices*⁴.

HIS WILL. "*In Dei Nomine. Amen.* The xviii daye of Aprile, in the yeare of our Lorde God a thousand fyve hundrethe and fiftie, and in the iiii yeare of our Sovereigne of this Chapel bought a great deal of such stuff to repair their tenements; said to be when Rewley Church was pulled down. This Parrot was one of them that enriched himself with the spoils of Abbey Lands and Religious Houses.

¹ Appendix to Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 365.

² Peshall, p. 77.

³ Ibid. p. 26.

⁴ Ibid. p. 46.

⁵ Ibid. p. 81. Appendix, p. 15.

Lorde Kinge Edwarde the VIth by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defendour of the faith, and in immediately next under God, the supreme hedde of his Church of England and Irelande. I, Robert Parret, Gent. of Oxon. in the parisshe of S. Peters in the Easte, being sicke of body and whole of minde, (thanks be to God,) do make this my last Will and Testamente in maner and forme followinge, adnihilating and disannulling all other Wills and Testaments heretofore made by me from the beginning of the world unto this daye, and this my last Will and Testament only to stande in full strengthe and vertue. First: I bequeath my sowle unto Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer; and my bodie to be buried in Christian buriall according to the discretion of my executrix, my wife. Item, I bequeath unto Alice, my wife, the leases of the house wherein I now dwell, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, that is to say; the King's Mill Medowe, so called, for the term of her life, and after her decease, I do give the said lease with the appurtenances unto my son, Simon Parret. Also, whereas Alice my wife is owner of certain lands with a house in Harwell, in the countie of Barks, with a certain quit rent of xxvi^s by the yeare, which I, Robert Parret, have bought of our Soveraigne Lorde the Kinge, which quit rent I bequeath unto Alice my wife during her natural life, and after her decease to remayne unto my son, Simon, his heirs and assignes for ever. Item, I give and bequeath unto the foresaid Alice, my wife, bothe the olde lease and the newe lease of Binsey, in the county of Oxon. with my parcell of ground called Mynchin medowe, for the terme of her natural life, and after her decease, I do give it to my son, John Parret, with all the appurtenances hereto belonging, and to his heirs and assignes for ever. Item, I give and bequeath to Alice, my wife, my portion of iiii marks by the year which I have of the King's Majestie being paid of his Auditors, which patent endureth until the ende of the natural life of George Pigotte; and after her decease, I do give it unto John Parret, my son. Item, I do bequeathe unto

Alice, my wife, my lease of my personage of Horspath, for the term of her natural life, and after her decease, I do bequeath it unto Leonard Parret, my son. Item, I bequeath unto Alice, my wife, all those my lands in Hanborough, Stonsfield, and Woodstock, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and after the decease of her to remayne to the use of Leonard, my son, his heirs and assignes for ever. Item, I give the profit of my lease that I have of Northstoke Mill, in the Countie of Oxon, being xxvi^s viii^d by the yeare, unto Alice, my wife, during her natural life, and after her decease, to remain to Leonard, my son, his heirs and assignes during the years of the said lease. Item, I give and bequeath unto Alice, my wife, the lease of *Trinity Hall*, with all the appurtenances and commodities hereto belonging. And after her decease, to remain unto my son, Simon, and to his assignes during the years of the said lease. Provided always, that if it happen any of my said sons, herebefore named, depart this world before the decease of Alice, my wife, that then his or their portions and bequests (having neither wife nor children) shall be at the discretion of Alice, my said wife, my full and lawful executrix of all the premisses. And Simon Parret, my son, to be overseare of this my last Will and Testament. And as for all my other worldly goods both moveable and immoveable, I do give to Alice, my wife, to use them for my soul's health according to her discretion. Witnesses of this my last Will and Testament are these, being present at the making of the same. Sir John Calcocke, Curate of St. Peter's; Thomas Covenay, Fellow of Magdalen College; Evan Hollway; Roger Heron; with others^o."

Robert Perrot married Alice Gardiner, daughter of Robert Gardiner and Alice Orpwood, who was daughter of John Orpwood and Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas Pope. By his wife he had seven sons; viz. Robert, Clement, Simon, Leonard, John, Thomas, and William; and six daughters, Elizabeth, Alice, Agnes, Dorothy, Joan, and Catharine. He does not appear in his Will to have been a Benefactor to the College,

^o The Parrot Register. Ms. Trinity College, p. 12.

but his wife Alice bequeathed *twenty shillings to be bestowed amongst the President and Company of St. Mary Magdalen College at her decease.*

1520 Yardley, . Organist. Clerk, 1520.

1523 Whyterton, or Wetterton, William. Organist. See Register of Clerks, p. 4. B.D. supplicated for D.D. 1542, but was not admitted.

Perrot, Clement. Organist. See Register of Clerks, p. 5.

1526 Buller, . Organist. Clerk, 1526.

1529 Stephen, . Organist.

1532 Tucker, Nicholas. *Chorustagogus.*

1535 Grenacres, John. Instructor of the Choristers.

1537 Jakett^p, or Jaqwett. Instructor of the Choristers.

1539 Applebie, . Instructor of the Choristers.

1542 Sheppard, John. Instructor of the Choristers. Fellow, 1549—1551.

“A.D. 1554. April 21. John Shepheard, who had been a Student in Music for the space of twenty years, did by his Dean supplicate the Venerable Congregation that he might be licenced to proceed in that faculty, that is, to be admitted Doctor of Music; but whether he was admitted, or stood in any “Act” following, it appears not in our Registers. The words of some of his Church Services are made public in *the Divine Services and Anthems usually sung in Cathedrals, &c.* London, 8vo. 1663, collected and published by *James Clifford*^q. I have seen some of his compositions of six parts in six manuscript books, remaining at this day in the Archives of our public Music School, containing Church Music, or Anthems, and certain Songs.” *Wood's Fasti.*

A.D. 1554. *Supplicat venerabili &c. Joannes Sheppard, Studiosus Musices, quatenus viginti annos ei facultati operam continuo navaverit, multasque cantiones composuerit, ut ei sufficiat ad incipiendum*

^p Jacquet is possibly the person mentioned by Morley in his *Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musicke*, by the name of “Jacket,” as one of those whose Works he had consulted.

^q See Register of Choristers, p. 89. Clifford only mentions three Anthems, *Haste Thee, O God, to deliver me. Let my Complaint come before Thee. And, Submit yourselves one to another.*

in eadem facultate. Concessa dummodo inauguretur proximis comitiis. Reg. Congr.

A. D. 1555. *Secundo die Junii accusatus Magister Sheparde eo quod puerum^r quendam pauperem in vinculis detinuisset, et eundem contra formam statuti ad pernoctandum admiserit, et super hoc ex confessione propria convictus judicio Domini Præsidis, Mri. Vicepræsidis, Magistrorum Tomson et Ducke Decanorum, et Mri. Jaxson Bursarii, mulctatus est subtractione communarum per unam septimanam pro prima vice, prout exigit statutum De Extraneis non intromittendis, &c. V. P. Reg.*

A. D. 1555. *Decimo quinto Junii Magister Shepparde accusatus apud Dnum Præsidem et officarios quod puerum quendam pauperem vinctum miserè traheret a Maumsberye Oxoniam usque, quod quidem immite factum non exiguum dedecus Collegio peperit: deinde etiam quod apud Pharinton se Magdalenensis Collegii post Præsidem primum officarium jactitaret. Cujus quidem arrogantia et ostentatione effectum est ut tota hæc infamia in Magistrum Teynter illius anni Vicepræsidentem rejiceretur, id quod ex testimonio Mri. Trevars, Artium Magistri, comprobatum fuit. De qua quidem impudentia et aliis manifestis argumentis convictus, a Dno Præside acriter increpatur. V. P. Reg.*

A. D. 1555. *Decimo quinto die Junii Dnus Præses præscripsit injunctionem Mro. Sheparde ut modestius sese gereret erga Vicepræsidentem, quodque omnino abstineret a verbis contumeliosis, rixosis, et comparationibus odiosis in præsentia officiariorum. V. P. Reg.*

“John Shephard was one of the great band of Church Musicians who flourished at or just subsequently to the period of the Reformation. He was educated as a Chorister of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, under Thomas Mulliner, then Master of the boys; at a period when the choral school of that Church enjoyed a great and a deserved reputation, not only as a nursery for Church Musicians, but also as a seminary of sound and religious education. We have not been able to discover the date of his death, but it most probably occurred before the commencement of the 17th

^r Our Monarchs, from Richard the Third to Elizabeth, did not hesitate to order boys, who had good voices, to be seized for the Chapels Royal.

century. The fine Anthem (*I give you a new commandment*) which we give in the present number is extracted from Day's Service Book, which also contains another Anthem of Sheppard's composition." *The Parish Choir*, vol. ii. p. 182.

The following Ms. Music of John Sheppard is extant:

1. Four Latin Motetts, commencing, 1. *Singularis Privilegii*. 2. *Esto Pater*. 3. *Illustrissima*. 4. *Singularis Privilegii*. In the collection numbered 45 of the Catalogue of Ms. Music, in the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

2. A Motett, commencing *Igitur o Jhesu*, in a volume in the British Museum. *Add. Mss.* 4900.

3. A Motett for five voices, *Esurientes implevit*, also in the British Museum. *Add. Mss.* 11586.

Thomas Morley, in his *Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke*, 1597, p. 151, speaking of consecutive fifths and octaves, and of their frequent occurrence in the madrigals of Giovanni Croce and others, says, "and though some of them doe boldly take those fiftes and eightes, yet shall you hardly find either in Master Alphonso, (except in that place which I cited to you before,) Orlando, Striggio, Clemens *non Papa*, or any before them, nor shall you redily find it in the workes of anie of those famous Englishmen, who have beene nothing inferior in art to any of the afore named, as, Farefax, Taverner, *Shepherde*, Mundy, White, Persons, M. Birde, and divers others, who never thought it greater sacrilidge to spurne against the Image of a Saint than to take two perfect cordes of one kind together."

"Some of his compositions are extant in a book entitled, *Morning and Evening Prayer and Communion, set forth in foure partes, to be song in Churches, both for men and children, with dyvers other godly prayers and anthems of sundry men's doynge*. Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate, beneath Saint Martin's, 1565. Others in Manuscript are among the Archives in the Music School at Oxford." *Hawkins's History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 522.

"A set of Books containing Masses and Services to Latin words, some of which were composed in the time of Henry

the Seventh, and all before the Reformation, is preserved in the Music School at Oxford. These volumes contain compositions by John Taverner, Dr. Fayrfax, Avery Burton, John Marbec, William Kasar, Hugh Ashton, Thomas Ashwell, John Norman, *John Sheppard*, and Dr. Tye. The pieces by the three or four last are entered in a more modern hand, with different characters, and paler ink."

"If we were to judge of *John Shephard* by a specimen that has lately been given of his abilities, he would seem the most clumsy contrapuntist of them all^a, and not only appear to be less dexterous in expressing his ideas, but to have fewer ideas to express; yet in scoring a Movement by this author, from a set of Ms. books belonging to Christ Church, Oxford, he appears to me superior to any composer of Henry the Eighth's reign: in this production with which we shall present the reader^b, we have a regular design, and much ingenuity in the texture of the parts, three of which having been carried on a Fugue for some time, in the fifth above, and eighth below the subject, are joined by two other parts, which form almost a Canon between the superius and second Base, to the end of the Movement." *Burney's History of Music*, vol. ii. pp. 554. 565. 587.

- 1543 Preston, . Instructor of the Choristers.
 1545 Sheppard, John. Instructor of the Choristers, *denuo*.
 1547 Games^a, . Instructor of the Choristers.
 1551 Veale, B.A. Instructor of the Choristers.
 Chaplain, 1549.
 1553 Clam, Thomas. Instructor of the Choristers.

^a In the Counter-tenor part, Bar the sixteenth, there is a curious leap of a sharp seventh, from A, down to B flat, and then another up to C, the ninth above. See *Hawkins's Hist. of the Science and Practice of Music*, vol. ii. p. 524.

^b See among the plates at the end of Burney's second volume. Composition, No. J.

^c In the year 1550, it appears that for some unknown cause Games was imprisoned, and the College sent him twenty shillings in *modum elemosynæ*.

1555 Ball, Richard. Instructor of the Choristers. Obiit 1589*. Buried in the College Chapel.

1590 Perrot, William. Instructor of the Choristers. See Register of Clerks, p. 40. Obiit, 1595.

1595 Nicolson, Richard. Instructor of the Choristers. res. 1639.

23 Jan. 1595. *Joannes (sic) Nicolson constitutus erat Magister et Informator Choristarum, et admissus per Vicepræsidentem in absentia Dni Præsidis in locum Gulielmi Parret defuncti.* V. P. Reg.

Feb. 1595-6. "Richard Nicholson, Organist of Magdalen College, took the degree of Bachelor of Music. He was afterwards the public Professor of the musical Praxis[†] in this University, and was author of several madrigals, one of which (*Sing Shepherds all*) you may see in *the Triumphs of Oriana*, and died in 1639." Fasti.

There is a MS. composition of Nicholson in the Collection numbered 114 of the Catalogue of MS. Music in the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

"In 1637 Nicholson had an Assistant of the name of Courteis or Curtis*.

1639 Philipps, Arthur. Clerk of New College. Matr. at New College, 15 Nov. 1622, æt. 17. Son of William Philipps of Winchester, *gen.* B. Mus. 9 July, 1640. "Afterwards upon the change of the times, and a perfect foresight of the ruin of the Church, he changed his religion for that of Rome, and became Organist to Henrietta Maria, Queen of England. From whose service being dismissed, he returned into England, and was entertained by a Roman Catholic gentleman called Caryll, of Sussex. He hath made many vocal compositions of two and three parts, which have been tried and commended by several great masters of music, but

* L. C. 1589. Sol. fodientibus busta D. Præsidis et Mri. Ball. 2a.

† This Music Lecture was founded, in 1626, by Dr. William Heather. Richard Nicholson was the first Professor.

* Probably the same as "Curteys, a lutenist, lately ejected from some Choire or Cath. Church. After the Restoration he became gent. or singing man of Christ Church in Oxon." Wood's Diary, 1656, p. 66.

whether any of them are extant, I cannot yet tell. One Peter Philipps, an Englishman, and Organist to Albert the Archduke of Austria, hath composed and published *Madrigals for eight voices*. Antwerp, 1599, 4to. dedicated to Sir William Stanley, a Colonel of a Regiment of English and Walloons. To which Peter Philipps Arthur before-mentioned was nearly related, if not descended from him." *Fasti*.

He was elected Heather's Professor of the musical Praxis, 18 Nov. 1639, on the death of Nicholson.

Arthur Philipps composed a vocal composition of several parts to a Poem written by Dr. Pierce, (see Register of Choristers, p. 49.) entitled, *The Resurrection*, 1649, the beginning of which Poem, printed in some of Pierce's Works, is, *As once the daughters, &c.* Also a vocal composition of several parts to the *Requiem*, or *Liberty of an imprisoned Royalist*, 1641, beginning, *Beat on proud billows, &c.* printed in a translation made by the said Pierce, entitled, *Reasons against the pretended Jurisdiction, &c.* (See Register of Choristers, p. 48.) Wood's MS. Ashm. 19. D. 143.

1661 Coleby, Theodore. res. circa 1664. Organist and Lay-Vicar of Exeter Cathedral, 1667—1674.*

"A. D. 1667, Sept. 20. Admitted and sworn in the Colledge Hall, by the Custos or Lay-Vicar of the said Colledge, Theodore Colby." *Reg. of the College of Vicars, Exeter*.

1664 Acres, .

1665 Slater, Edmund. See Register of Clerks, p. 72.

Rogers, Benjamin. Dismissed 1685.

"This person, who was the son of Peter Rogers, belonging to His Majesty's Chapel of St. George at Windsor in Berks, and born at Windsor^b, was, when a boy, a Chorister, and,

* The last signature to his stipend is dated Midsummer 1674, and is made by a cross only, which renders it probable that he was then in an infirm state of health, possibly on the verge of death. He was succeeded as Organist by Henry Hall, who was admitted Lay-Vicar 31 Aug. 1674. Anthony Wood calls Coleby "a German." See below, p. 195.

^b "He was baptized in the Church of New Windsor, 2 June, 1614. His father is said also to have been a composer; there is every reason to doubt,

when a man, Clerk or Singing-man of the said Chapel at Windsor. Afterwards he became Organist of Christ Church in Dublin, where continuing till the rebellion broke out in 1641, he was forced thence, and going to Windsor, he obtained a Singing-man's place there. But being soon after silenced by the great troubles occasioned by the civil wars in England, he taught his profession at Windsor and in the neighbourhood, and, by the favour of the men then in power, got some annual allowance in consideration of his lost place. In 1653, or thereabouts, he, being then famed for a most admirable composer, did, at the request of great personages, compose several sets of *Airs* of four parts, to be performed by violins and an organ: which, being esteemed the best of their kind that could be then composed, were sent, as great rarities, into Germany, to the Court of Archduke Leopold, (now Emperor,) and were tried and often played by his own musicians to his very great content, he himself being then a composer, and a great admirer of music. In 1658, his great favourer and encourager of his profession, Dr. Nathaniel Ingelo, Fellow of Eton, conducted him to Cambridge, got the Degree of Bachelor of Music to be conferred on him^c, as a Member of

however, that the Service in G, printed with his name in Dr. Rimbault's collection, is his composition. Besides the style and general effect, which bespeak it to be later than the beginning of the seventeenth century, there is internal evidence, in some of the harmonies and progressions, of its being the production of the son, Benjamin Rogers. We take this opportunity of expressing a hope, that Dr. Rimbault may in a future part, or in an appendix to his valuable work, publish the *Communion Service* of the Service in G, which remains in Ms. in the part-books of some of our Churches." *The Parish Choir*, vol. ii. p. 136, note.

^c Dr. Ingelo seems to have obtained for him the following recommendation.

" *To our trusty and well-beloved the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of
our University of Cambridge.*

" OLIVER P. Trusty and well-beloved,—we greet you well. Whereas we are informed, that you cannot, by the Statutes and according to the Customs of your University, admit any to the Degree of Bachelor of Music, unless he had some years before 'been' admitted in a College: And whereas we are also certified, that Benjamin Rogers hath attained to

Queen's College, (that Doctor having been sometime Fellow thereof, and at that time a Proceeder in Divinity,) and giving great content by his song of several parts, (which was his exercise,) performed in the Commencement of that year by several voices, he gained the reputation there of a most admirable musician, and had the greater part of his fees and entertainment defrayed by that noble and generous Doctor. When the same Dr. Nath. Ingelo went Chaplain to Bulstrode Lord Whitlock, into Sweden, he carried with him some of the best compositions of B. Rogers, which were played several times before Queen Christina with great liking.

"After His Majesty's Restoration, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Citizens of London, being unanimously disposed to entertain the King, the two Dukes, and both Houses of Parliament, with a sumptuous feast, it was ordered among them that there should be added to it the best music they could obtain: and B. Rogers being then esteemed the prime composer of the nation, he was desired of them to compose a song of several parts, to be performed while the King and company were at dinner. Whereupon, in order to it, Dr. Ingelo made *Hymnus Eucharisticus*^d; the beginning of the prelude to which is, *Exultate, Justi, in Domino, &c.* This also he translated into English, and both were printed in single papers. These things being done, B. Rogers composed a song of four parts to that Hymn, which was more than once

eminency and skill in that faculty:—We, willing to give all encouragement to the studies and abilities of men in that or any other ingenious faculty, hath thought fit to declare our will and pleasure, by these our letters, that, notwithstanding your Statutes and Customs, you cause Benjamin Rogers to be admitted and created Bachelor in Music, in some one or more of your Congregations assembled in that our University; he paying such dues as are belonging to that Degree, and giving some proof of his accomplishments and skill in music. And for so doing these our letters shall be your warrant. Given at Whitehall, the 28th day of May, 1658." *Harl. Mss.* No. 7058. f. 152.

^d The words of this Grace, very different from that of our own College, are to be found in the Ashmolean Museum, in Wood's Collection of Printed Books, No. 398.

tried in private. At length, on the 5th of July (Thursday), 1660, being the day that His Majesty, James Duke of York, Henry Duke of Gloucester, and both Houses of Parliament, were at dinner in the Guildhall of the city of London, the said printed papers in Latin and English being delivered to the King, two Dukes, and dispersed among the Nobility, &c. purposely that they might look on them while the performance was in doing, the song was began and carried on in Latin by twelve voices, twelve instruments, and an organ, mostly performed by His Majesty's servants. Which being admirably well done, it gave very great content; and Mr. Rogers the author being present, he obtained a great name for his composition, and a plentiful reward. Much about that time he became Organist of Eton College, where continuing till Theodore Colby, a German, was preferred to be Organist of Exeter Cathedral, Dr. Thomas Pierce, who had a great value for the man, (he himself being a musician,) invited him to Magdalen College, and gave him the Organist's place there; and there he continued in good esteem till 1685; and then being ejected, (the reason why let others tell you,) the Society of that House allowed him a yearly pension, to keep him from the contempt of the world: in which condition he now lives, in his old age, in a skirt* of the city of Oxford, unregarded. He hath extant several compositions of two parts, treble and bass, in a book entitled, *Court Ayres, Pavins, Almains, Corants, and Sarabands of two parts, &c.* 8vo. Lond. 1655, published by Playford; and also certain compositions in a book entitled, *Cantica Sacra: containing Hymns and Anthems for Two Voices to the Organ, both Latin and English*, Lond. 1674. fol. As also in *The Latin Psalms and Hymns of Four Parts*, published by John Playford. His compositions for instrumental music, whether in two, three, or four parts, have been highly valued, and were always, thirty years ago or more, first called for, taken out, and played as well in the public music school as in private chambers: and Dr. Wilson the Professor, the greatest and most curious judge of music

* He lived in New Inn Hall lane.

that ever was, usually wept^f when he heard them well performed, as being wrapt up in an ecstasy, or, if you will, melted down; while others smiled, or had their hands and eyes lifted up, at the excellency of them." *Wood's Fasti*, 1669.

"A.D. 1669. July 8. Benjamin Rogers, Organist of Magdalen College, was admitted Doctor of Music, which Degree he completed in that great and solemn Act celebrated in Sheldon's Theatre on the 12th of the same month, being the third day after the opening and dedication of the said Theatre for a learned use." *Fasti*.

By the following extract from the Vice-President's Register, it appears that there was a demur on the part of some of the Fellows to pay so large a salary to Rogers as the President had agreed upon.

"1664. July 22. Articles of Agreement made in the 16th year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, &c. in the year of our Lord 1664, between the Right Worshipful the President of Magdalen College in the University of Oxon. on the one part, and Benjamin Rogers of Eton in the county of Bucks, gent. on the other part, as followeth:

"*In primis*. It is agreed by the said partyes, that the said Benjamin Rogers shall be admitted into the said College in the place of *Informator Choristarum*, and that he shall instruct, and teach to sing, all the Choristers of the said College, or as many as are capable, and apt to learn, and that he shall play upon the organs at all such times as have been observed by his immediate predecessor, and perform all other things properly belonging to the said place.

"Item. The said Benjamin Rogers is to enter into the said

^f "It is to be feared," says Burney, (*Hist. of Music*, vol. iii. p. 463.) "that instead of weeping, the wicked lovers of modern music would now laugh, if they were to hear the quaint and starched strains, and see on paper the ruffs and roll-ups of honest Ben. Rogers at the Opera House, or professional concert, Hanover Square. . . . Dr. Aldrich would never have let Rogers's music be laid by as old and useless lumber, if he had thought it original and good."

place on the 25th of January next, at which time he is to prepare for his settlement in the said College, and to be fully settled there personally by the 25th day of March next following.

“Item. It is agreed, that out of the revenue of the said College there shall be payd unto the said Benjamin Rogers the sum of sixty pounds of lawful English money during his life, if he forfeit not his place by misdemeanour; and also he is to have his lodgings in the College. In witness whereof the partyes above named have interchangeably set their hands and seales the day and year first above written.

“THOMAS PIERCE, *Præses*.”

“Which agreement being communicated by the President to the Visitor of the College, the Lord Bishop of Winton, in the Founder’s lodgings, where he sate with his two Commissaries, Sir William Turner and Sir Mundifer Brampton, upon the same 22d of July, 1664; it was approved by the said Visitor, in the presence of the said Commissaries, and also of Mr. Cruys, his Lordship’s Secretary: when and where the said Visitor did read the Statute which concerns the *Informator Choristarum*, and the President’s sole power to constitute such person for any such sum of money by the year. (be it more or less,) as the President shall be able to agree with him for. Witnessse my hand, THO. PIERCE, *Præs*.

“July 28. The said Visitor owned as much to the whole Society then met together in the same place, adding his reason why the salary of £60 per annum, and lodgings for life, though greater than hitherto had been given, was little enough for a man of that quality, and at a time when Organists were scarce. Nor had any man there to object against it. In witnessse whereof, we whose names are under-written do set our hands.

“Tho. Pierce, *Præs*.

“Edward Drope, *Vice-Præs*.

“Edm. Diggle, S.T.P.

“Hen. Clerke, M.D.

“Will. Brown.

Malachi Conant.

John Dobson.

John Younger.

Robert Yeamans.

Sam. Lownes.”

V. P. Reg.

The cause of the dismissal of Dr. Rogers fully appears from the President's (Dr. Clerk) account of the matter.

“ The 12th of Jan. 1685-6, I called the Vice-President and Deanes to heare what Dr. Rogers, the Organist, could say for himself about his daughter. He sayd she had got a great belly, and had laid it to Vaughan Major, &c.

“ On the 18th, at a meeting in the Hall, I shewed to the company (being in number about sixteen Fellows, which were more than a majority by three or four) a copy of the Articles of Agreement made between Dr. Pierce, President, July 22, 1664, and Benjamin Rogers, who was to be *Informator Choristarum*, and Organist; and to receive £60 *per annum* out of the College revenues during lyfe, if he forfeited not his place by misdemeanour. They were also shewed a copy of his Patent under the College Great Seal, which confirmed the agreement made between the President and him, but the words “ if he forfeit not his place by misdemeanour ” were not exprest. It was sayd by all, that they were implied and necessarily understood, otherwise the confirmacion was a nullity in law. His misdemeanour was the keeping of his daughter in his lodgings, (who was a scandalous creature, and reputed a common) contrary to the orders and commands of the President, who several times warned him to dispose of her, and to rid the College of such a lewd creature, as several of the Fellows knew and witnessed. Another misdemeanour was his troublesome behaviour in the Chapel, where usually he would talk so loud in the organ loft, that he offended the company, and would not leave it off, though he hath been sent to by the President not to make such a scandalous noise there. There were frequent complaints of him from the Clerks, to whom, especially the Chanter, he used to be very cross, in not playing Services as they were willing and able to sing, but out of a thwarting humour would play nothing but Canterbury tune, wherein he minded not the honour of the College, but his own ease and laziness. Another misdemeanour was, the bringing the Divell into his lodgings, and giving out that they were

haunted with evil spirits; which was nothing in the world but a knavish invention and report of him, for what ends God knows, but suspected for this reason, that the world might believe his daughter was bewitched. After the meeting in Hall, Mr. Pygott, the Organist of St. John's, was brought to me by Mr. Wright, and offered his service in Dr. Rogers's place for £40 *per annum*, and the reversion of £20 more after the decease of Dr. Rogers, to which all the Fellows in the Hall had agreed, and also to allow Dr. Rogers £30 *per annum*.

"Feb. 22, 1685-6. I also put Vaughan Major out of the porter's place for his misdemeanour, requiring him to bring up the keys of the College gates, which I delivered before the company to my servant Robert Gardiner, and entered his name in the buttery book, blotting out the name of Vaughan Major.

"June 17, 1686. Order. That Dr. Rogers should have the College Seale for confirmation of the allowance of £30 *per annum* during his natural life." *Dr. Clerk's Ms.*

At the Visitation of the College by the Commissioners of James II, 26 Oct. 1687, "a petition of Dr. Rogers, late Organist, was given in, desiring to be restored, which was read; but several misdemeanours being proved against him, it was thrown out, and he advised to rest satisfied with £30 *per annum*, which the College had bestowed on him, when they turned him out of his place." *State Trials*, vol. xii. p. 40.

The old musician dragged on the miserable remnant of his life for many years, and died at the age of 84, in 1698. He was buried the 21st of June in that year at St. Peter-le-Bailey. His widow, whom the College had pensioned with two-thirds of her husband's annuity, survived him only seven months, and was laid by his side on the 5th of January, 1698-9. The College paid the expenses of her funeral.

The following letter from Rogers to his friend Anthony Wood is curious. It is dated from his house in New-Inn-Hall lane, 9 April, 1695^c.

^c Hawkins's *Hist. of Music*, vol. iv. p. 61.

“ According to your desire, when you were at my house last week, I have herewith made some addition to what I formerly gave you, viz. that Dr. Nath. Ingelo going into Sweedlande as Chaplaine to the Lord Ambassador to Christina the Queen, he did then present to the said Queen two sets of musique which I had newly made, being four parts, viz. two treble violins, tenor, bass in E-la-mi key, which were played often to her Majesty by the Italians her musicians to her great content.

“ There are also several setts of his (mine) of two parts for the violins called Court-masquary Ayres, printed by John Playford at the Inner Temple, in the year 1662, which were sent into Holland by the said John Playford, and played there by able masters to the States General at the conclusion of the treaty of peace, when the Lord Hollis went over Ambassador there; which were so well liked of, that the Noblemen and others at the playing thereof did drink the great rummer of wine to Minehere Rogers of England: this account I had of Mr. John Fenis^b of Magdalen College, who was there at that time, and one of the performers thereof.”
Benjamin Rogers.

“ Three tunes of the Ancient Greek Music are Hymns of one Dionysius, inscribed *εἰς Μοῦσαν*, *εἰς Ἀπόλλωνα*, and *εἰς Νέμεσιν*. These tunes were turned into our common notes, as I have reason to think, by Dr. B. Rogers, at the instance of Archbishop Usher. As for Dr. R. he was well known to be a very able musician, but I doubt whether he had much studied the Ancient Greek Music.” Letter from Humphry Wanley to Sam. Pepys, June 25, 1699, Ballard’s Mss. vol. i. p. 176.

The Compositions of Dr. Benjamin Rogers.

Morning and Evening Service in D. Printed in Boyce’s Collection of Cathedral Music. London, 1760-1788.

Evening Service in A. Printed in Rimbault’s Cathedral Music “from a Ms. formerly belonging to Magdalen College.”

Service in F. } Printed in Sir F. Ouseley’s Collection of
Verse Service in E. } Cathedral Services.

^b John Phenis or Fenis, Demy in 1658.

Anthems.

Behold now, praise the Lord. } Printed in Boyce's Cathedral
Teach me, O Lord. } Music.

Lord, who shall dwell. Printed in Page's *Harmonia Sacra*.
 London, 1800.

I beheld, and lo!

O clap your hands.

Who shall ascend.

Bow down Thine ear. Ms. New Coll.

*Praise the Lord, O my Soul*¹.

Everlasting God. } Words in Clifford's Divine Services and
Hear me when I call. } Anthems. London, 1664.

Lift up your heads. } Printed in *Cantica Sacra*, 2d set.
Let all with sweet accord. } London, 1674.
Tell mankind Jehovah reigns.

*Behold! how good and joyful*¹.

*O that the Salvation*¹.

*Save me, O God*¹.

*O give thanks*¹.

Haste Thee, O God. Ms. New Coll.

*O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem*¹.

*How long wilt Thou forget me*¹?

O Sing unto the Lord. Ms. New Coll.

I will magnify Thee. Ms. New Coll.

Latin Pieces.

Gloria Patri. Printed at the end of Playford's Psalms in four
 parts. London, 1671.

Exaltabo Te, Domine. }
Audivit Dominus. } Printed in 2d set of *Cantica Sacra*.
Deus misereatur. }
Jubilate Deo. }

Laudate Dominum (8 voc.) Ms. in the Library of the Sacred
 Harmonic Society.

¹ These seven Anthems are published in Sir William Cope's *Anthems by Eminent Composers of the English Church*. London, 8vo. 1849.

Gratiarum actionis formula habita in Collegio Beatæ Mariæ Magdalene, Oxon. This Grace contains the *Hymnus Eucharisticus*¹, the words of which are supposed to have been written by Dr. Thomas Smith, Fellow 1665-1692, and which is now sung annually on the Tower on May day.

Glees or Part Songs.

<i>The Jolly Vicar, (3 voc.)</i>	} Printed in Playford's Musical Companion. Lond. 1673.
<i>In the merry month of May, (4 voc.)</i>	
<i>Come, come all noble souls, (3 voc.)</i>	
<i>Bring quickly to me, Homer's lyre.</i>	

Instrumental Music.

Several Compositions in a Work entitled, Court Ayres of two parts, containing 245 Ayres, Corants, and Sarabands, composed by Dr. Coleman, Mr. William Lawes, Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. Ben. Rogers of Windsor, Mr. Christopher Simpson, and others. London, 1656.

<i>A Jegg.</i>	} Printed in Musick's Handmaid: New Lessons and Instructions for the Virginal or Harpsichord. London, 1677.
<i>Ayre.</i>	

Organ Voluntary. Ms. No. 112, in the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

In a List of Cathedral Services given in the *Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review*, vol. vi. London, 1824, *A Service in G*, is stated to be contained in the Choir books of York, Norwich, and Bangor, and *one in C*, in those of Chester. This list, however, is supposed to be not altogether trustworthy.

In Playford's *Divine Companion*, 4th ed. London, 1722. there is a *Hymn for Christmas Day*, commencing, *O God of Love*, to which the initials B. R. are attached, and which may therefore be by Rogers.

¹ This Hymn is sung in Magdalen College Hall every day after supper throughout the year, by the Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers there. Composed by Benjamin Rogers, Doctor of Musique in the University of Oxon. 1685. Ms. note by Rogers himself in the *Aldrich Collection of Music, Christ Church*.

Dr. Rimbault says in a notice of Rogers, prefixed to his *Collection of Cathedral Music*, that eight or ten unpublished Anthems by Rogers are contained in the books of Magdalen and New Colleges.

1686 Pigott, Francis. adm. 18 Jan. 1685-6. res. 1687.

“A.D. 1685-6. Jan. 29. I signed and sealed Articles of Agreement to Mr. Pigott, bearing date the 21st of Jan. in the presence of Mr. Hamond, Deane of Divinity, and Mr. Almont, Steward of the College.” *Ms. Clerk.*

“Francis Piggot, Bachelor in Music of the University of Cambridge, 1698, and first Organist of the Temple Church. He succeeded Purcell as one of the Organists of the Royal Chapel. An Anthem of his, ‘*I was glad*,’ is extant in many Cathedrals. He had a son, who succeeded him as Organist of the Temple, and was also Organist of Windsor Chapel, but coming into a large fortune upon the decease of a relative, Dr. John Pelling, Rector of St. Anne, Westminster, he retired to Windsor, and either resigned his places, or did his duty by deputies.” *Hawkins’s¹ Hist. of Music*, vol. v. p. 24.

1688 Purcell, Daniel. res. 1695. Son of Henry Purcell, Gentleman of the Chapel Royal. Obiit 1718.

“He was a brother of Henry Purcell, and from him derived most of that little reputation which as a Musician he possessed. It does not appear that he was educated in any choir, or that he stood in any degree of relation to the Church other than that of Organist; so that unless we suppose him to have been a scholar of his brother, we are at a loss to guess who was his instructor in the Science. He was for some time Organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards of St. Andrew’s Church in Holborn¹. He was one of the

¹ Hawkins had previously stated of Pigott, “This person had been an Organist Extraordinary of the Chapel Royal, but, upon the decease of Dr. Child, was appointed to succeed him as Organist in Ordinary, and was sworn in accordingly, 10 April, 1697. He died in 1704.” *Hist. of Music*, vol. iv. p. 355.

¹ “The occasion of his coming to London was as follows: Dr. Sacheverell, (Fellow of Magdalen College 1701—1713,) who had been a friend of his

candidates for a Prize, payable out of a sum of £250, raised by some of the Nobility, to be distributed among Musicians. The Poem given out as the subject of the musical composition was *The Judgement of Paris*, written by Mr. Congreve. Weldon, Eccles, and Daniel Purcell, were three of the competitors: the two former obtained prizes, and we may suppose that the latter was in some degree successful, seeing that he was at the expense of publishing his work in score." *Hawkins's Hist. of Music*, vol. iv. p. 539.

Burley says, "In 1702, *The Judgement of Paris*, written by Congreve, and set by Daniel Purcell, brother of Henry, was performed at Drury Lane. This Music had been composed in 1699, on occasion of an advertisement in the London Gazette, No. 3585, acquainting musical composers that several persons of quality, having for the encouragement of Music advanced 400 guineas to be distributed in four prizes, the first of 100, the second of 50, the third of 30, and the fourth of 20 guineas, to such masters as should be adjudged to compose the best. Weldon obtained the first prize, Eccles the second, Daniel Purcell the third, and Godfrey Finger, the best musician perhaps among the candidates, the fourth. Daniel Purcell was a wicked punster^a, and no less wicked

brother Henry, having been presented to the Living of St. Andrew, Holborn, found an Organ in the Church, of Harris's building, which, having never been paid for, had from the time of its erection in 1699 been shut up. The Doctor upon his coming to the Living, by a collection from the Parishioners, raised money to pay for it, but his title to the place of Organist was litigious, the right of election being in question between the Rector, the Vestry, and the Parish at large: nevertheless, he invited Daniel Purcell to London, and he accepted it; but in February 1717, the Vestry, which in that Parish is a select one, thought proper to elect Mr. Maurice Greene, in preference to Purcell, who submitted to stand as a Candidate. In the year following, Greene was made Organist of St. Paul's, and Daniel Purcell being then dead, his nephew Edward was a Candidate for the place, but it was conferred on Mr. John Isum, who died in June, 1726." *Hawkins's Note*.

^a Dean Swift used to tell the following story of him: Soon after the Accession of George I. walking in a heavy shower, he was plied with

composer. His right to the first title is recorded in Joe Miller, and to the second in the score of his *Judgement of Paris*, which he printed, it should seem, to convince the world how righteously he had been judged. Indeed, he seems to have had little other merit than that of being brother to Henry Purcell, whose Music of all kinds was now in the highest favour throughout the kingdom." *Hist. of Music*, vol. iv. p. 632.

The following "wonderful replies" have their niche in that temple of fame above mentioned, yclept *Joe Miller*.

Dr. Sewel, and two or three more Gentlemen, walking towards Hampstead on a summer's day, were met by the famous Daniel Purcell, the punster, who was very importunate with them to know upon what account they were going thither. The Doctor merrily answered him, "*To make hay.*" "Very well," replied the other, "you'll be there at a very convenient season, the country wants *rakes.*"

Daniel Purcell, the famous punster, and a friend of his meeting, and having a desire to drink a glass of wine together upon the 30th of January, King Charles's Martyrdom, they went to the Salutation Tavern upon Holborn-hill, and finding the door shut, they knocked at it, but it was not opened to them, only one of the drawers looked through a little wicket, and asked what they would please to have. "Why, open your door," said Daniel, "and draw us a pint of wine." The drawer said, his master would not allow of it that day, for it was a *Fast*. "Plague on your master," replied he, "for a precise cockscomb; is he not contented to *fast* himself, but he must make his doors *fast* too."

The same Gentleman, calling for some pipes in a tavern, complained they were too *short*. The drawer said they had no other, and those were *but just come in*. "Ay," said Daniel, "I see your master has not bought them very *long.*"

"A coach, your Reverence?" "No, honest Friend," answered Purcell, "this is not a *reign* for me to ride in a coach." Another time he said, he had *seen* the same Royal Personage, but he would not *swear* to him. Purcell, it would seem, was a Nonjuror.

The same Gentleman, as he had the character of a great punster, was desired one night in company to make a pun extempore. "Upon what subject?" said Daniel. "The *King*," answered the other. "O, Sir," said he, "the *King* is no subject."

Compositions of Daniel Purcell.

Songs in Ibrahim. Mary Pix's Tragedy, 1696, or the revival of Elkanah Settle.

Songs in Love's last Shift. A Comedy by Colley Cibber, 1696.

Masque in the Fifth Act of the Indian Queen, 1696. Catalogue of the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society, No. 558.

Brutus of Alba^a, or Augusta's Triumph. An Opera, by George Powell and John Verbruggen, 1697.

The New World in the Moon. An Opera, by Elkanah Settle, 1697. Cat. S. H. Soc. No. 558.

The Island Princess, or the Generous Portuguese. An Opera, by Peter Motteux, 1699. The Music by *Daniel Purcell*, Jeremiah Clarke, and Richard Leveridge. Ms. No. 2388. in Calkin and Budd's Catalogue of Music.

The Grove. or Love's Paradise. An Opera, by John Oldmixon, 1700. Ms. Cat. S. H. Soc. No. 140.

The Judgement of Paris. A Masque by William Congreve, 1801.

Single Songs in the following Collections.

Banquet of Music, 1689. Cat. S. H. Soc. No. 559.

Thesaurus Musicus, 1696. Cat. S. H. Soc. No. 562.

Deliciæ Musicæ, 1696. Cat. S. H. Soc. No. 559.

Thesaurus Musicus, circa 1750. Cat. S. H. Soc. No. 559.

Hymn in Vol. II. of Harmonia Sacra, 1714. This, however, is attributed by Vincent Novello to Henry Purcell.

Four Odes for St. Cecilia's Day: viz.

One for Oxford in 1693^o. The Poetry by Thomas Yalden.

One for London in 1698. The Poetry by Thomas Bishop.

One for Oxford in 1699. The Poetry by Joseph Addison.

One for Oxford in 1707.

^a Performed in 1697 at the Theatre in Dorset Garden.

^o A Ms. Score of this Composition is in the possession of Dr. Rimbault.

6 *Sonates*, 3 à 1 *flûte*, et 1 *B. C.*, et 3 à 1 *violon*, et 1 *B. C.*, composées par M. D. Purcell: appears in a Catalogue of Books and Music, sold by Estienne Roger of Amsterdam, undated, but probably about 1710.

In "an account of printed Musick for Violins, Hautboys, Flute, and other Instruments, by several Masters," bound up at the end of a little book published at London in 1724, are found the following compositions, most likely the same as above.

Sonatas for Flute and Bass .

Solos for Violin and Bass.

Amongst Prior's Poems is "a Hymn to the Sun," sung before Their Majesties on New Year's Day 1694, set by Dr. Purcell. This may be by Daniel Purcell, but is more likely by his brother Henry, who was sometimes styled *Doctor*.

Anthems.

Deliver us, O God.

O Praise the Lord.

Hear my prayer.

I will alway give thanks.

O give thanks.

Bow down Thine ear.

In the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society is a small folio with *several Songs*, printed on single leaves, composed by Daniel Purcell, Jeremiah Clarke, &c. London. See *Catalogue*, No. 559.

In Calkin and Budd's Catalogue of Music, London, 1844, I find the following by Daniel Purcell: *Psalms set full for the Organ or Harpsichord, as they are plaid in Churches and Chappels in the manner given out; as also with their Interludes of great variety.* No. 2380.

Collection of New Songs performed in the New Operas, Tragedies, and Comedies, at the Theatre Royal, 1701. No. 2382.

A Lamentation for the Death of Mr. Henry Purcell, set to Music by his brother, Mr. Daniel Purcell. The words by N. Tate. *Orpheus Britannicus*, fol. London, 1698, p. iv.

1695 Hetcht, Thomas. adm. 27 May. res. 1734. Matr. 17 Dec. 1714. *Organista & co. Lincoln. gen. fil.* Obiit 5 April, 1734.

“A.D. 1725. Oct. 6. Wednesday. On Monday last was buried, at St. Peter's Church in the East, one Robert Stonehill, a young man, who hath left behind him a beautiful, comely, but impudent sister, Betty, who keeps much company, particularly with Mr. Hetcht, the Organist of Magdalen College, a single man, who hath left his habitation in the College on purpose to live in King's street in St. Peter's in the East, that he may have better convenience of conversing with and enjoying the company of the girl, whom he sometimes hands to Church.” *Hearne's Diary.*

“A.D. 1727-8. March 8. On Monday last died Mrs. Smith, whose first husband's name was Stonehill, a coachman, of St. Peter's. She hath left by her husband Stonehill two children, a son and a daughter; the son, an effeminate fellow, is commonly called Miss Stonehill; the daughter Betty, a pretty body, was much admired lately by Mr. Hetcht, the Organist of Magdalen College, who, though an elderly man, is much addicted to the flesh; and there are stories with reference to him and Betty Stonehill's brother before mentioned.” *Ibid*^p.

“A.D. 1734. April 8. Monday. On Friday last died at his house in St. Ebbe's Parish, Oxford, Mr. Hetcht, Organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, aged seventy or thereabouts. He hath left one hundred and twenty pounds to that College towards buying a new Organ there, or at least for repair of the old one. He was buried at St. Ebbe's last night, April 7.” *Ibid.*

HIS WILL. “In the name of God. Amen. I, Thomas Hetcht, Organist of Saint Mary Magdalen College, in the University of Oxford, calling to mind the uncertainty of life,

^p These strange notices are all that we can discover respecting the life of one who was Organist of the College for nearly forty years. Charity forbids us to believe that these scandalous insinuations are more than the mere wicked tittle-tattle of the coffee-houses in that most corrupt of times in Oxford, the first half of the eighteenth century.

do hereby make, ordain, and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form hereinafter mentioned. First, I do hereby give and bequeath unto the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College, in the University of Oxford, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, for the adding four new Stops to the Organ belonging to the said College, for the payment whereof I do hereby charge my whole estate, situate and being in the parish of St. Ebbe's, in the City of Oxford; and I recommend the payment of the money, and the performance of the said work, to be made and done as soon as it shall be conveniently. Item. I do hereby absolutely acquit and release my cousin Edward Thompson, now Organist of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, from all claims and demands whatsoever, which I now have or shall have on him by Bonds, Judgements, Execution, Notes, or by any other ways whatsoever he shall stand indebted to me at the time of my decease. Item. I give and bequeath unto my cousin, Mary Priest, of Aston, in the county of Stafford, my Silver Tankard. Item. I give and bequeath unto my cousin, Ann Kinnersly, my Gilt Tumbler. Item. I do hereby acquit and release Thomas Archer, Under Porter of St. Mary Magdalen College aforesaid, of and from all debts and demands, which shall be due from him at the time of my decease. Item. I give unto Matthew Phillips, one of my best Spinnets, to be chosen by him at his discretion. Item. I give unto John Tucker, all my Flowers, of what kind soever, that he shall find in my Gardens at the time of my decease; and also I give unto the said John Tucker, all my Wearing Apparel, both of linen and woollen. Item. I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said cousin, Edward Thompson, all those my Houses and Tenements, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining, situate and being in the parish of St. Ebbe's aforesaid, provided the said Edward Thompson do and shall pay and discharge all my just debts and legacies, and also bear the expenses of my funeral, which I would have performed in as

private and decent manner as can be. Item. All the rest of my household goods, furniture, linen, and plate, not before disposed of, together with all my musical instruments, (except one given to Matthew Phillips⁴), and books of Music, I do likewise give and bequeath unto my said cousin, Edward Thompson. Lastly, I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my said cousin, Edward Thompson, sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, thereby revoking all former Wills before by me made. In witness whereof, I, the said Thomas Hetcht, have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty and four. *Tho. Hecht*. Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the Testator, Thomas Hetcht, to be the last Will and Testament of him the said Thomas Hetcht, in the presence of us, who in his presence have hereunto subscribed our names as witness. Hen. Stephens. John Town. Richard Good." *Univ. Archives*. 1734 Hayes, William. res. 1777. matr. 12 June, 1735. *Organista*. Son of William Hayes of Gloucester. B. Mus. 8 July, 1735. Cr. D. Mus. 14 April, 1740.

"William Hayes was born in the City of Gloucester, in the year 1707. He gave early marks of good talents for music, and possessed also a sweet voice, which was his introduction to Mrs. Viney, a most accomplished Lady in that city, and a great Patroness of musical people. Through her recommendation he became a Chorister in the Cathedral; and under the Tuition of Mr. Hine the Organist, he soon distinguished himself as an elegant Solo singer; which was so highly satisfactory to his Friend and Protectress, Mrs. Viney, that she initiated him in performing upon the Harpsichord, and taught him the first tune he ever played on that Instrument. This succeeded so well, that she anxiously wished to have him articed to Mr. Hine, as a Cathedral Organist,

⁴ One Phillips, probably the same person, played the Organ for about a quarter of a year during the interval between Mr. Hetcht's death and the appointment of William Hayes.

which being negotiated between his father and Mr. Hine^r, took place accordingly. His improvement kept pace with the attentions of his friends, who interested themselves in his favour, and he became excellent in playing Church Music, and extempore Voluntaries. Few men knew the powers of that Instrument better; and, by a very happy facility of expressing the genius of the various Stops, was often attended to by the admirers of that species of playing with heart-felt satisfaction.

“ At the expiration of his articles, he did not long continue at Gloucester, being appointed Organist of Shrewsbury^s; where by his professional merits and good address, he was much caressed by an elegant circle of friends: and nothing but the superior advantage in point of practice, when an opportunity should present itself of becoming a Cathedral Organist, could have induced him to change a situation thus surrounded by friends. At length a few years elapsed, when

^r William Hine was born at Brightwell, Oxfordshire, in 1687, and in 1694 was appointed Chorister of this College, and Clerk in 1705. Soon after which he went to London, and became a pupil of Jeremiah Clark, “ from whom,” says Dr. Arnold, “ he imbibed his Master’s excellence, and became distinguished for his elegant manner of playing the Church Service. In 1711, he succeeded Stephen Jefferies as Organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and shortly afterwards married Alicia, daughter of Rudhall, the famous Bellfounder. He died in 1730, and lies buried in the Cloister of the Cathedral, where a mural tablet was erected to his memory, with the following inscription; *M. S. Gulielmi Hine, hujusce Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Organistæ et Choristarum Magistri. Qui morum candore et eximia in arte cælesti peritiâ omnium amorem et admirationem, venerandi autem Decani et Capituli gratiam (voluntario Stipendii incremento testatam) meritissimo assecutus est. Morte præmatura ereptus obiit Aug. 28^{vo}, Anno Christi 1730, ætatis 43. Alicia ejus Relicta obiit Junii die vigesimo octavo, Anno Salutis 1735, ætatis 48.* A Portrait of William Hine was presented to the Music School, Oxford, by Dr. Philip Hayes. It is supposed to be one of two or three, which have no names attached to them. He published three Anthems, viz. *Save me, O God; Rejoice in the Lord*; and, *I will magnify Thee*; and a *Jubilate* to Hall’s *Te Deum*.

^s Soon after the erection of an Organ in St. Mary’s Church, by Harris and Byfield, in 1729.

the Organist's place of Worcester Cathedral was vacated, and upon his application to the Dean and Chapter, he succeeded. But his genius was not designed for so narrow a sphere. Oxford was the place of all others he wished to settle in for the remainder of his life. He was present at the memorable public Act celebrated in 1732, and a visitant at the Warden's of Merton College, highly gratified by the excellent performances he heard under the direction of the immortal Handel, from whose great powers and spirit he caught those sparks of fire that flew from this great luminary, which proved a further incitement to his musical studies. The year following fixed him in this distinguished seat of the Muses. The death of Mr. Hetcht, Organist of Magdalen College, having made an opening there, by the recommendation of his worthy friend Dr. Jenner, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and afterwards President of that Society, he obtained the Organist's place, and Mastership of the Choristers, in preference to many candidates, among whom was Dr. Blake, esteemed an excellent Organ player. From his College he proceeded *pro forma* to a Bachelor's Degree in Music in 1735; and some years after, upon the death of Mr. Goodson, Professor of Music, he was without opposition elected to that office (14 Jan. 1741-2.)

“ Upon the opening of the Radcliffe Library, in April 1749, for which Celebrity he engaged a Band over which he presided, by the particular recommendation of the Trustees, he was honoured by the University with the Doctorate, amid the general plaudits of a brilliant assemblage of Nobility, Gentry, and Academics in full Convocation, in the Theatre, to which he was presented by Dr. Bradley, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, one of the greatest men of his time; who, in an elegant Latin Speech, represented him not only as a man eminent in his faculty, but as one whose sweetness of temper vied with that of his Art.

“ His Musical Compositions are too well known to need a comment on them; let it suffice to say, that upon the first establishment of Prizes, adjudicated to the best Com-

positions of Catches, Glees, and Canons, instituted in the Metropolis by the Noblemen and Gentry, who formed themselves into a Society, he obtained three prizes out of six, and some others in the two years following. So graceful was he, and judicious as a Conductor of Orchestras, that he used frequently to be called forth to preside in the greater performances in different parts of the kingdom for a series of years. Nor was he less accomplished in matters not merely professional, as many specimens he hath left can testify, which, with a placidity of temper and amiable deportment through life, endeared him to all, and in a peculiar manner to those who have the happiness to be the children of such a father.

“ After a paralytic stroke, which he bore with Christian resignation for nearly three years, in a tottering state, more deranged in health than in his faculties, he resigned his breath to Him who had bestowed it, in July, 1777, in his 70th year; being called from hence by the Lord and Giver of Life, to join the Heavenly Choir above, amid the noble army of Martyrs, Saints, and Angels, with good men made perfect. His widow survived him many years, with whom he had lived in conjugal affection for nearly half a century. She died in her 84th year. This short account of the Author, prefixed to his *Work*^t, the Editor (his son Philip) was particularly requested to draw up, who, though unwillingly, from a delicacy he felt, was yet in the end prevailed upon to undertake it; and sorry should he be, if what he thought necessary to advance, for the satisfaction of others, should be misconstrued into too partial an eulogium on one whose memory must ever be dear to him.”

Dr. William Hayes officiated as Steward at the Music Meeting of the three Choirs at Worcester in 1734, and at Gloucester as Deputy Steward in 1754. He also conducted the Music at the Gloucester Meeting in 1763. *Lyson's Hist. of the Three Choirs*, pp. 168. 190. 194.

^t Cathedral Music in Score, composed by Dr. William Hayes. Oxford, 1795.

“ He was a studious and active Professor, a great collector of curious and old compositions, and possessed of considerable genius and abilities for producing new. He published while at Shrewsbury a Collection of English Ballads, his maiden composition. But at Oxford, his ecclesiastical compositions for different Colleges were innumerable; yet, being local, they were never printed, and but little known out of Oxford. Those productions which gained for him the most general celebrity were his Canons, Catches, and Glees, for the Catch Club in London, during the first years of its institution; several of which were justly crowned. His Canon of *Let's drink and let's sing together*, is perhaps the most pleasant of all those laboured compositions which go under the name of Canons.” *Chalmers' Biog. Dictionary*, vol. xvii. 1814.

The Portrait of Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, in the Music School, was presented by William Hayes, D. Mus. “ the first Professor who partook of his liberality.” *Gutch's Annals*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 889.

“ On Sunday last died, in the 70th year of his age, Dr. William Hayes, Professor of Music in this University. He bore a lingering illness with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian. He was eminently distinguished in his profession, an affectionate husband, kind parent, and sincere friend. In his deportment truly amiable, which gained him the respect and esteem of all ranks of people.” *Oxford Journal*. July, 1777.

He was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, not far from the monument of the Antiquary Hearne. On three sides of a high tomb are the following inscriptions, now nearly obliterated. *In memory of Dr. William Hayes, Professor of Music in this University, who died 27 July, 1777, aged 69. In memory also of Ann Hayes, wife of Dr. William Hayes, who died Jan. 14, 1786, aged 83 years. Also his father, W. Hayes^a, who died Nov. 1758, aged 73: and five of his children, who died in their infancy; and two grand-children.*

^a William Hayes, buried at St. Peter's, 14 Dec. 1758.

A Portrait of Dr. W. Hayes, painted by John Cornish, and also a Bust of him, made at the particular request of Edward, Lord Leigh, High Steward of the University, (1767—1786,) were presented to the Music School by his son Philip. A small copy of the former, by Smith of Summer-town, is in the Choral School at Magdalen College. The original was engraved by Thomas Park, and published in 1787.

HIS WILL. “ This is the last Will and Testament of me, William Hayes, Doctor of Musick of the University of Oxford. I give, devise, and bequeath, unto my dear wife, Ann Hayes, my two shares (Mr. Smith of Carfax, in Oxford, being entitled to the third share) of the house and premises wherein I now live, with the appurtenances, for and during the term of her natural life; and I give to my son, Philip Hayes, and son-in-law, Daniel Prince, all my furniture, plate, china, and linen, in trust, to permit and suffer my wife Ann to use and enjoy the same during her natural life; and after her death, I give, devise, and bequeath my said two shares of the house I now live in, with the premisses and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto my said son and son-in-law, and to the survivor of them, and to the Executors or Administrators of such survivor, in trust, to sell and dispose of the same for the best price that can be obtained for the same; and I direct them also, after the death of my said wife, to sell all my said household furniture, china, plate, and linen, (unless there should be any pictures which my son Philip may choose to retain, which I hereby empower him to do for his own use,) and the money arising from the sale of my said two shares, and from my household furniture, plate, linen, and china, I direct to be equally divided between my two daughters, Ann Prince and Sarah Viner, and my grandson Thomas Corne^x, share and share alike, to whom I hereby give the same accordingly. All my music books I give to my son Philip. My watch, rings, and wearing apparel, together with

^x On Saturday last died at Dr. Hayes', to whom she was grand-daughter, æt. 13, Miss Corne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Corne, Rector of Tixal in Staffordshire. *Oxford Journal*, 18 Jan. 1772.

all the rest and residue of my personal estate and effects, I give to my said wife Ann, my debts and funeral expenses being first paid: and I appoint my said wife Ann sole Executrix of this my Will. And my Will further is, that the receipt of my said Trustees, or the survivor of them, or of the Executors or Administrators of such survivor, alone shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the purchaser for the purchase money of my said two shares of my dwelling house, and I do exonerate such purchaser from seeing that the said purchase money be applied as I have herein directed; and hereby revoking all other Wills, I declare this only to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1776. W. HAYES.

“Signed &c. in the presence of Andrew Walsh, Christopher Walton, Ann Sare.

“Proved at Oxford, 6 Aug. 1777, by Ann Hayes, Widow, and sole Executrix.” *Univ. Archives.*

Compositions of Dr. William Hayes.

Twelve Arietts, or Ballads, and two Cantatas, 8vo. Oxford, 1735. (Magd. Libr.)

*The Passions**, (by W. Collins.) In full Score. fol. Oxford.

Vocal and Instrumental Music, in three parts; containing,

I. *The Overture and Songs in the Masque of Circe.*

II. *A Sonata or Trio, and Songs of different kinds; viz. Ballads, Airs, and Cantatas.*

III. *An Ode, being part of an Exercise performed for a Bachelor's Degree in Music.*

The whole composed by William Hayes, B.M. In full Score. fol. Oxford, 1742.

Catches, Glees, and Canons, for three, four, and five Voices. Third Ed. Oxford, 1783. (Magd. Libr.)

Remarks on Mr. Arison's Essay on Musical Expression, wherein the characters of several great Masters, both ancient and modern, are rescued from the misrepresentations of the above Author; and

* Performed at the Gloucester Music Meeting in 1760.

their real merit asserted and vindicated. 12mo. London, 1762.
(Magd. Libr.)

Cathedral Music in Score, fol. Oxford, 1795. Portrait of the
composer on the title page. Containing,

Te Deum and Benedictus in D.

Sanctus, Kyrie Eleeson, and Nicene Creed.

Cantate Domino, and *Deus misereatur*, being a continuation
of Hall and Hine's Morning Service in E flat.

Anthems.

The Lord is good. Composed for a Public Charity.

Blessed art Thou, O Lord.

The Lord preserveth.

Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem.

O God, Thou art my God.

Save, Lord.

Praise the Lord, O my soul.

O worship the Lord.

The Lord, even the most mighty God.

Blessed are all they.

Bring unto the Lord, O ye mighty.

Whoso dwelleth.

O be joyful in God, all ye lands.

I have set God always before me.

Unto Thee, O God, do we give thanks.

I will give thanks.

Great is the Lord.

Bow down Thine ear, O Lord.

Lord, Thou hast been our Refuge.

Lord, how long wilt Thou be angry?

O give thanks.

Not unto us, O Lord.

The Lord is my Light.

Who is the King of Glory?

O Lord, look down. Verse Anthem (imperfect). Ms. Libr.
S. Harmonic Society. Cat. p. 97.

Instrumental Accompaniments to the Old Hundredth Psalm, as

performed in London, before the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and at St. Mary's, Oxford, before the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Sixteen Psalms. Selected from the Rev. Mr. Merrick's New Version. Set to Music for the use of Magd. Coll. Chapel in Oxford, and are now humbly inscribed to the Rev. the President and Fellows of that Society, by their obedient Servant, William Hayes, Doc. Mus. To which is added, a Score, without the Organ part, for the use of Country Churches. Printed for the Author. Sold by Wm. Randall in Catherine Street in the Strand, Pr. Welcker in Gerrard Street, Soho, Messrs. Straight and Skillern in St. Martin's Lane, London, and by the Author. Price 10s. 6d.

Lo! my Shepherd's hand divine.

Arise, ye people, clap the hand.

Great is our God.

Haste to my aid, my Saviour, haste.

Lo! from the hills my help descends.

Ye servants of the eternal King.

Let thy various realms, O earth.

Lift your voice, and thankful sing.

To God above, from all below.

My soul, with sacred zeal inspired.

To God I cried, with anguish stung.

The festal morn, my God, is come.

Is this a dream, amazed we cried.

A race by God unblest.

To Thee from out the deeps I pray.

How blest the sight, the joy how sweet.

1777 Hayes, Philip. res. 1797. Matr. 3 May, 1763, æt. 25. Son of William Hayes of Oxford, Mus. D. B. Mus. 18 May, 1763. D. Mus^s. 6 Nov. 1777.

Philip Hayes was born in 1738, and received his musical education principally from his father. "When grown up,

▪ He was presented to this degree by Mr. Hornsby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Graduates in Music not being as such Members of Convocation.

after he had lost his treble voice, which dropped into a tolerable tenor, he was admitted one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, and resided chiefly in London, till the decease of his worthy father, who having established a family interest in the University, he succeeded to all his honours and appointments; but not talents, temper, or importance. With a very limited genius for composition, and unlimited vanity, envy, and spleen, he was always on the fret, and by his situation had a power, which he never spared, to render all other musicians uncomfortable. No one entered the University occasionally, or from curiosity, that did not alarm him. His extreme corpulency will be longer remembered than his abilities, of which he has left no example that we can recollect worthy to be recorded^b. *Rees's Cyclopædia*.

In 1776, upon the resignation of Church, Philip Hayes became Organist of New College; and in 1790, he was appointed also, upon the death of Norris, Organist of St. John's. *Ms. Elvey*.

"When the Grand Commemoration of Handel, which took place in May, 1784, was in contemplation, "two very pompous gentlemen, Dr. Hayes of Oxford and Dr. Miller of Doncaster, came to Town to give their gratuitous assistance as conductors by beating time. After several meetings and some bickerings, it was at length agreed that Dr. Hayes should conduct the first act, and Dr. Miller the second. When the time of performance had arrived, and Mr. Cramer, the leader, had just tapt his bow, (the signal for being ready,) and looked round to catch the eyes of the performers, he saw to his astonishment a tall gigantic figure with an immense powdered toupée, full dressed, with a bag and sword, and a huge roll of parchment in his hand.

. The Son of Hercules he justly scorn'd
By his broad shoulders and gigantic mien.

"Who is that gentleman?" said Mr. Cramer. "Dr. Hayes," was the reply. "What is he going to do?" "To beat time."

^b The Editor of *the Dictionary of Musicians* calls these remarks "by no means liberal."

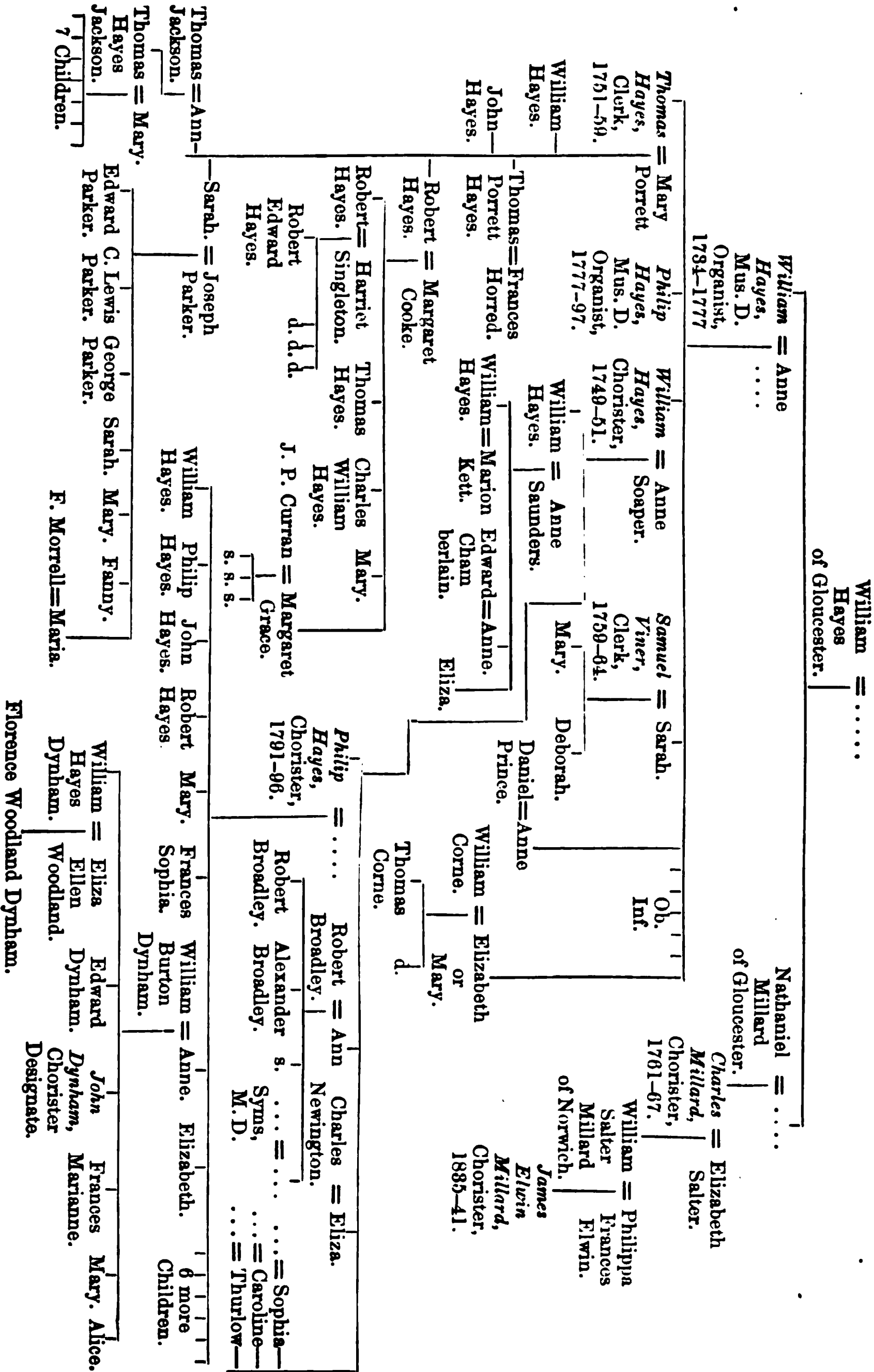
"Be so kind," said Mr. Cramer, "to tell the gentleman, that when he has sat down I will begin." The Doctor, who never anticipated such a *set down* as this, took his seat, and Mr. Cramer did begin." *Parke's Musical Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 39.

"The Performance for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy was, during many years, conducted by Dr. Hayes, who in good humour and bulk, was a complete representative of Shakespeare's fat Knight, Sir John Falstaff. When the Doctor came to London from Oxford, he had two places taken for him in the stage coach, from which after he was got in (a work of some difficulty) he was not removed till he arrived at his journey's end. It must not, however, be omitted, that Dr. Hayes, besides his suavity of manners, possessed much professional ability." *Ibid.* p. 340.

"Died, 19 March, 1797, in his 58th year, Philip Hayes, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. He had just come to London in order to preside at the Festival for the new Musical Fund. He dressed himself in the morning to attend the Chapel-Royal, St. James's, but suddenly showed symptoms of approaching dissolution, and expired in a short time afterwards. He was supposed to be the largest man in England, and nearly equal in weight to the celebrated Bright, the miller of Malden, Essex. His remains were on the 21st interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. The corpse on entering the Church was met by the gentlemen of the Choirs of the Chapel-Royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey, who sang Green's Funeral Anthem, "Lord, let me know my end." Dr. Arnold and several other musical gentlemen attended as mourners." *Gentleman's Magazine for 1797*, p. 354.

There is an original Portrait of Dr. Philip Hayes, as Professor of Music, in water colour, by Roberts of Oxford, now in the possession of Thomas Hayes Jackson, M.D. of Darlington, near Durham. It has lately been copied, at the expense of the College, by Smith, for the Choral School of Magdalen College.

A PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HAYES.



Dr. Philip Hayes was elected Professor of the Musical Praxis in this University on the 23d of Oct. 1777. In 1780, anxiously wishing to have the Music School made more commodious, he consulted Mr. Wyatt about a plan for that purpose. The design furnished by this ingenious Architect, (in which the Orchestra was arranged according to the directions of the Professor,) he requested his friend Dr. George Horne, President of Magdalen College, and then Vice-Chancellor, to lay before a Meeting of the Heads of Houses and Proctors, who approved it altogether, and promised fifty pounds towards the execution of it. In consequence of so great encouragement, the proposed alterations were begun and completed during the long vacation of the same year, and the School was opened in December, with a Lecture for Michaelmas Term. To defray the expense of these improvements, Dr. Hayes soon afterwards obtained leave from the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Samuel Dennis, President of St. John's College, for three choral concerts in the Theatre, at the next Commemoration. One of them, the sacred Oratorio of *Prophecy*, was composed by the Professor himself: and as they were all attended by a numerous company, and as some of the performers, in compliment to the occasion, assisted either gratuitously or on moderate terms, he was not only enabled out of the clear profits to pay the whole debt to the amount of £258 18s., but had also a small balance remaining in his favour. He at his own cost furnished the orchestra with stuffed seats and stools, and the orchestra windows with a large Venetian blind. When their Majesties (George III. and Qu. Charlotte) visited Oxford in 1785, the Professor had the honour of kissing hands in the very room thus modernized by his means. The following Portraits were given by Dr. Philip Hayes to the Music School. Orlando Gibbons, William Boyce, John Christopher Pepusch, Charles Frederick Abel, William Lawes, James Hasletine, J. Philip Eiffert, Mr. Salaman, Orlando Lassus, William Hine, John Weldon, Arcangelo Corelli, William Hayes, and William Parsons; together

with busts of King Alfred, Henry Purcell, and Dr. William Hayes.

A Portrait of Dr. Philip Hayes himself, at the age of 20, painted by John Cooper in 1758, has lately been presented to the Music School by Mrs. Hughes, of Bromley College, daughter of the late Mr. Vicary.

The following account of Philip Hayes, written by his nephew, the Rev. William Hayes, Vicar of Monk-Hesleton, Durham, has been kindly forwarded to me by Dr Thomas Hayes Jackson. " Dr. Philip Hayes was Organist of New College (his favourite College), also of St. John's College, and S. M. Magdalen College; was elected Organist of Christ Church, and ousted by a man named Norris^c. Often went to London and purchased pictures, and presented them to the College. Very fond of works of *vertu*: a lazy dog, fond of good living, in fact a gourmand: fine temper, good looking handsome man. Could have married well in his younger days, when his person was slender: during the latter part of his life very stout, weighing 20 stone. When at low water, took William, his " Caleb Quotem," with him, (one of the first cooks of the day,) and drove in his carriage to Town. Composed music, of which he disposed; and returned home full of money."

The following work was published by him.

Harmonia Wiccamica; the original music, in score, of the 'Graces,' 'Jam Lucis,' and 'Dulce Domum.' Also a Song and Ode, composed for and performed at the Anniversary Meeting in London. The whole collated, revised, and corrected by Philip Hayes, Mus. Doc. Fol. London. These Compositions are by John Bishop, John Reading, Dr. William Hayes, and the Rev. John Aubrey.

Compositions of Dr. Philip Hayes.

Eight Anthems in score. Fol. Oxford. Printed and sold by Henry Hardy, Oxford: viz.

Behold, O God, our Defender.

O how amiable.

^c See *Register of Clerks*, p. 105.

The Lord descended.

The Heathen make much ado.

Rejoice in the Lord.

The Lord is my Shepherd.

O Lord, our Governor.

Blessed is he.

Miscellaneous Anthems.

In Jewry is God known. Ms. New College.

I will magnify Thee, O God. Ms. New College.

I will receive the cup of Salvation.

Our soul hath patiently tarried.

Try me, O God.

The Lord hear thee. Ms. New College.

Righteous art Thou. Ms. New College.

Return unto the Lord. Ms. Magdalen College.

Prophecy. An Oratorio. Performed in the Theatre at the Commemoration, 1781.

Ode for St. Cecilia's Day. (*Begin the Song, &c.*^a) Performed in the Theatre at Oxford, 27 June, 1788.

Sixteen Psalms, selected from Merrick's Version, as used at St. Mary's Church, &c. most humbly inscribed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads of the several Colleges and Halls, &c. by the Author, Dr. Philip Hayes, Professor of Music. Printed for Richard Firth, Oxford: viz.

Ps. iii. *Behold, my God, what numerous foes.*

xxvi. *Be Thou my Judge, Thy searching eyes.*

xxxii. *How the man, whose conscious grief.*

xxxii. *When various griefs my soul surround.*

xlvi. *Let Sion's heaven-devoted Mount.*

li. *Lord, let Thy clemency Divine.*

li. *O turn, great Ruler of the skies.*

xciii. *The Lord the eternal sceptre rears.*

xcix. *Jehovah reigns—ye nations own.*

c. *Ye tribes of earth, in God rejoice.*

cv. *Come, celebrate your God and King.*

^a The words by John Oldham. See *Husk's Musical Celebrations on St. Cecilia's Day*, pp. 16. 145.

Ps. cvii. *Who o'er the waves from shore to shore.*

cxxiii. *To Thee above the starry spheres.*

cxxv. *Who trust in God's protecting hand.*

cxxxi. *Thy eyes in me, nor lofty mind.*

In 1789, Dr. Philip Hayes published a work, entitled, *Memoirs of Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, from his Birth, July 24. 1689, to October, 1697; from an original Tract, written by Jenkin Lewis, some time servant to Her Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen of England; and continued to the time of the Duke's death, July 29, 1700, from unquestionable authority, by the Editor.* 8vo. London, 1789. (Magd. Libr.) The advertisement states, that the Tract "was presented to Mrs. Atkinson, whose name often occurs in it, by the writer of it: after her death it became the property of Bernard Gates, Esq. Master of the Children of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, among whose papers it was found by the present worthy Inheritor of his Estate, and by him given to the Editor during a short visit at North Aston."

1797 Vicary, Walter. res. 1845. Matr. at Magdalen College, 2 Nov. 1805, son of Walter Vicary of London, *gen.* B. Mus. 1805. Lay-Chaplain of New College. Singing-Man of St. John's College Organist of St. Mary's (University) Church, 1830.

He was brought up under Dr. Nares as a Chorister in the Chapel Royal, St. James. He afterwards, if I mistake not, was connected with the Cathedral Choir at Winchester, and eventually came to Oxford, and assisted Dr. Philip Hayes in the capacity of Deputy-Organist and Instructor of the Choristers in Magdalen College.

Author of an Exercise composed for his Musical Degree, *The Heavens declare the glory of God, &c.*

On an Altar Tomb in Holywell Churchyard is the following Inscription, *Walter Vicary, Esq. Mus. Bac. of Magdalen and New College, who departed this life, Jan. 5, 1845, aged 77 years.*

A Portrait of Mr. Vicary, copied by Smith from the original, painted by Samuel Howell in 1828, is in the Music School of Magdalen College.

1845 Blyth, Benjamin. Adm. 26 Jan. See Register Choristers, p. 220. Mr. Blyth has composed the Music *Sicut Lilium, as sung before the Holidays, at Magdalen Coll School, Oxford. The words by the Rev. G. Booth, B.D. & Fellow of Magd. Coll.* Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, 1854

APPENDIX.

No. I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BUILDING-ACCOUNTS OF THE CHAPEL OF S. M. MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

MEMORANDUM, quod quinto die mensis Maii, anno Domini 1474^{to}, anno vero Regis Edvardi Quarti 14^{to}, litera Dominicali B, Lapis foundationis hujus dicti Collegii fuit sanctificatus per Venerabilem Patrem, Dnum Robertum Toly, Meneviensem Episcopum, in Pontificalibus ornatum, et dictus lapis per Magistrum Willielmum Tybard, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaurium, dicti Collegii Præsidentem, in loco foundationis, viz. in medio summi altaris honorificè erat positus. Laudes Deo.

Hæ sunt expensæ et soluciones per me, M^{rum} Ricardum Berne, factæ circa edificationem Ecclesiæ, et Aulæ, infra Collegium Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalensæ, Oxon. cum pecuniis receptis de Dno meo, Dno Willielmo, Winton. Episcopo, ut posterius planè consequentur.

In primis solvi Henrico Baily et Johanni Chamberlayn, socio suo, de Hedingdon, pro fossione et remocione terræ superfluæ apud quarruram, quæ quidem terra continet quadratum in superficie lx pedes et in profunditate viii pedes, viz. usque ad lapides vocatos *le freebedde*, ac etiam et pro fossione et extraccione lapidum infra dictam terram, qui quidem lapides vocantur *grete-pendant* et *smal-pendant*. iii^l. vi^s. viii^s.

Item solvi Waltero Bladon de Hedingdon pro fossione terræ, et pro remocione ejusdem terræ, continentis in longitudine lxxii pedes, et in profunditate vii pedes, usque ad lapides vocatos *le crosse-ragge*, et in latitudine xxii pedes. xl^s.

Item solvi Henrico Vincent et Thomæ Johnson de Forstell^a pro fossione et remocione ejusdam parcelle terræ superflue apud quarruram et hoc in gross. xi^s. x^d.

Item solvi Priori Sanctæ Frideswidæ pro fossione et remocione terræ superflue de quarrura sua, quam habuimus de eodem quæ quidem terra continet in longitudine xxxviii pedes, et in latitudine xxviii pedes dim. xxxiii^s. iii^d.

Item solvi Thomæ Atkyns et Ricardo Bokynden, socio suo pro fossione et remocione terræ apud quarruram Dni Edmund Rede, militis, quam quarruram ego, Mr. Ricardus Berne accepi ad firmam de Wilhelmo Atkyns ad usum Collegii nostri, et dicta terra superflua continet in longitudine lxxxv pedes, et in latitudine xvi pedes. xl^s.

Item solvi Wilhelmo Fabro in parochiâ Sancti Petri in Oriente Oxon. pro tribus magnis malleis de ferro et chalybe factis ponderantibus lxx^{lb}. xiiii^s. vii^d.

Item pro cuneis sive fissoriis ferreis ponderantibus xvi^{lb}. xxxvii^s.

Item solvi dicto Wilhelmo pro uno instrumento vocato *a croue* de ferro ponderante lxxii^{lb}. vi^s. viii^d.

Item solvi dicto Wilhelmo pro reparacione malleorum et cuneorum &c diversis vicibus. iii^s.

Item solvi Johanni Grange latomo et custodi quarruræ de Teynton^b et de Whitelake per computum suum xxv die Octobris, anno Regni Regis Edvardi iii^{ti}. xiiii^{mo}. pro xxiii bigatis lapidum continentibus ccclx pedes, le pes ii^d, et nota quod le bigat. continet xv pedes et dim. et ult. iii^{lb}.

Item solvi Abbati de Brewerne pro vii bigatis lapidum de quarrura sua vocatâ *Milton quarrey*: le bigat. continet xv pedes et ult. le ped. ii^d. xvii^s. vi^d.

Item solvi Thomæ White latomo et custodi quarruræ apud Whetle^c pro xxiii bigatis lapidum: le bigat. continet xxiii pedes sectos vocat. *le leggement table* et *le crest table*^d, le pes ii^d. iii^{lb}. viii^s. ii^d.

Item pro scissura et vectura focalium a silva ad puteum, et

^a Forstell. Foresthill.

^b Taynton near Bicester, co. Oxford.

^c Wheatley.

^d Cornice of parapet and coping.

pro lapidibus collectis ad quarruram et in campis, una cum vectura eorundem ad dictum puteum, et pro cremacione dictorum lapidum in calcem, et pro vectura ejusdem ad Collegium. xxv^s. vi^d.

Item solvi Thomæ Warde pro vectura arenæ et terræ rubræ ad opus latomorum et pro vectura terræ nigræ et superfluæ a virgulto nostro ad exaltationem fundi ubi erit Collegium de novo situandum, quæ quidem arena et terra rubra una cum terra superflua et nigra continet ccclxvi bigat. le bigat. l^d. xxx^s. vi^d.

Item solvi dicto Thomæ Warde pro vectura cxxvi bigat: sabuli a terra Prioris Sanctæ Frideswidæ in parochiâ Sancti Clementis juxta fontem Sancti Edmundi. xxiii^s. iii^d.

Soluciones factæ ad latomos ponentes vocat. Rowe Masones^o.

In primis solvi Thomæ Edward pro pollicione c bigat. de *Walston*^f apud quarruram. xiii^s.

Item Henrico Prendergest pro le polling^s xl bigat. *Walston* apud quarruram. v^s.

Item Roberto Foxwell pro pollicione xliii big. apud dictam quarruram. v^s. iiii^d.

Item solutum est Johanni Gode pro quadratura et pollicione lapidum apud quarruram vocat. *ragasheler*, qui quidem lapides secundum mensuram continent ccc pedes, le pes i^d. xxv^s.

Fossio circa Fundacionem Ecclesiæ.

Item solvi ii die Maii et eadem septimana diversis laborantibus fodientibus circa fundacionem primi lapidis posit. &c. Johanni Marchall pro iii dies dim. in die iiii^d. xiiii^d.

Item Johanni Molle pro iii dies dim. xiiii^d.

Item Radulpho pro iiii dies. xvi^d.

Item Thomæ Gerdon pro ii dies dim. x^d.

Item Johanni Balowe pro iii dies dim. xiiii^d.

Item eadem septimana solvi Thomæ Edward lathamo

^o Rough Masons, the workers in rough stone, as distinguished from the Free Masons, workers of free stone. ^f Wall-stone. ^s Polishing.

ponenti lapides in fundacione pro ii dies dim. capienti in die vi^d. xv^d.

Item Johanni Webbe pro ii dies in die v^d. x^d.

Rowe Masones.

Item solvi ix die Maii et eadem septimana lathomis, Thomæ Edward ii^s. ix^d, Johanni Webbe xvi^d, Henrico Milton ii^s. i^d, Thomæ Haynes ii^s. i^d.

Item solvi eadem septimana diversis laborantibus, quorum quidam fodiebat circa fundacionem et alii serviebant dictis lathomis laborantibus; Thomæ Newton xxii^d, Willielmo Johnson xxii^d, Johanni Balow xxii^d, Thomæ Gerdon xxii^d, Radulpho xxii^d, Johanni Marshall xx^d, Roberto Goldsmyth x^d, Johanni Karne xxii^d.

Item solvi Johanni Shane et sociis suis operantibus circa fundacionem magni muri Ecclesiæ ex parte boreali, et etiam Aulæ; quæ quidem fundacio continet in longitudine xiii perticas, et in latitudine ix pedes, et a superficie terræ usque ad fundum continet unam perticam cum alia pro equalenciam vii pedes: pes unius perticæ xiiii^d. summa unius perticæ viii^s. ii^d.

.

Memorandum quod Willielmus Orcheverd principalis lathomus dicti operis recepit per manus Dni Fundatoris nostri, parte recepto de me M^{ro} Ricardo Berne, ut posterius consequentur: In primis recepit de Dno diversis vicibus xxx^{lb}. in plenamolucionem xl^{lb}. pro x fenestris cancelli Ecclesiæ, quæ recepit de me M^{ro} R. B. et xl^{lb}. posterius, quas scripsi in computo meo. Item dictus Willielmus Orcheverd recepit xxxii^{lb}. de Dno duobus vicibus in plenamolucionem pro formatione viii fenestrarum in navi Ecclesiæ fiendarum. Item recepit per manus Dni x^{lb}. pro una clausura^b fienda in magno muro juxta altare, una et pro duabus hostiis fiendis in vestibulum.

^b The south side of this *clausura* or little oratory, and the two doorways, removed by Mr. Cottingham in 1831, are preserved in the Church of Theale, near Reading, in Berkshire.

Item ego dictus Mr. Ric. B. solvi Willielmo Orcheverd ad solvendum Johanni Colas, Willielmo Claryngdon, et aliis lathomis, pro seccione et quadratura lapidum vocatorum commune *asheler*, qui quidem lapides per eos sic secti continent secundam mensuracionem iii mille pedes: le c ped. ii^s. viii^d. iiiii^{lb}.

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Item solvi dicto Willielmo Orcheverd in parte solucionis xx^{lb}. pro v fenestris fiendis Cancelli. x^{lb}. et notandum quod ipse recepit totum residuum per manus Dni.

Item solvi Thomæ Wyke lathomo per manus W. Orcheverd pro seccione et formacione lapidum vocat. *grest table* et *loggement table* in quarrura de Whetle, quæ quidem tabula continet per mensuram v^o. xl pedes: le pes ii^d. iiiii^{lb}. ix^s.

Item solvi Ricardo Hunte ponenti lapides in muro Ecclesiæ vocat. *ragasheler*, le *grest table*¹, et *loggement table*^k, et hoc per v septimanas capienti in septimanâ xl^d. xvi^s. viii^d.

Item solvi Thomæ Wyke operanti in posicionem dictæ tabulæ, et pro positione fenestrarum in vestibulo, et camerarum, et circa posicionem hostiorum, ac eciam pro posicionem commune *asheler*, et hoc per xviii septimanas, capienti in septimana iii^s. iiiii^d. iii^{lb}.

Item solutum est Willielmo Claringdon lathomo per Willielmum Orcheverd pro posicionem lapidum vocat. *asheler*, et pro posicionem tabulæ &c. et hoc per xxi septimanas, capienti in septimana iii^s. iiiii^d. iii^{lb}. x^s.

Item solutum Willielmo Reynold ponenti lapides vocat. commune *asheler*, necnon lapides formatos pro fenestris, et hoc per vi septimanas, capienti in septimana ii^s. iiiii^d. xx^s.

Item solutum est Johanni Colas seniori pro seccione lapidum, et pro posicionem eorum &c. cum aliis lapidibus sectis per manus Willielmi Orcheverd pro una septimana. iii^s. iiiii^d.

Item solutum est Ricardo Lynne lathomo pro seccione lapidum vocat. *cunys*¹, et pro posicionem lapidum in muro per ii septimanas et iii dies. viii^s. iiiii^d.

¹ Set off of plinth.

^k Base moulding.

¹ Quoins.

Item solutum est Johanni Colas juniore per seccione lapidum, et pro posicione lapidum circa fenestras per i septimanam in dies. v^s.

Item solutum est Willielmo Orcheverd pro seccione et formacione ii fenestrarum quarum qualibet est de tribus luminibus in vestibulo, le fenestra xx^s. xl^s.

Item solutum est Willielmo Orcheverd pro seccione et formacione tabulæ vocat. *le ranging table*^m pro Ecclesia, quæ quidem tabula secundum mensuracionem continet ccxlviii pedes. xxxi^s.

Item solutum est dicto Willielmo Orcheverd pro sua diligentia et attendencia ad superintendendum diversis vicibus operantes circa opus inceptum, et ad impedimentum operis sui proprii. xx^s.

Item Willielmo Orcheverd pro ejus feodis permissis. xx^s.

Item pro ejus liberata. x^s.

Item solvi Willielmo Holden fabro pro fermentario stannato ad fenestras clausuræ juxta summum altare ponderante xxxv^{lb}, le lb. iii^d. viii^s. ix^d.

Item solvi eidem Willielmo pro fermentario ad fenestras vestibuli, et camerarum, ponderante ccxlvii^{lb}. le lb. i^d. ob. xlvii^s. ix^d.

Item solvi Johanni fabro in parochia Sti Aldati pro fermentario ad unam fenestram vestibuli ponderante cvii^{lb}. le lb. i^d. ob. xiiii^s. ix^d.

Soluciones pro Bosco empto &c.

Item solvi Ricardo Croft de Wodestok generoso pro xx acris bosci in Shotover. le acr. l^s. ll^{lb}.

Item solutum est Willielmo Shepperd et Roberto Haddon pro eorum riguardo eo quod fuerunt amici nostri tam in vendicione quam in mensuracione dicti bosci. xx^s.

Item solutum est Marco Thomas et Johanni Muston forestariis dicti bosci ad habendum eorum favorem. x^s.

Item solutum est Willielmo Scarlet et Ricardo fratri suo pro prostracione x acrarum bosci et subbosci, le acr. v^s. l^s.

^m String course under windows?

Item Thomæ Dayell de Stanston Seint John pro prostratione ii acrarum bosci una cum subbosco. x^s.

Item solutum est pro expensis Dni E. Rede militis, gardiani dicti bosci, et pro expensis dictorum forestariorum, ac dictorum hominum dictas arbores prosternencium, et hoc diversis vicibus. iiii^s. vi^d.

Item solvi Ricardo Ash pro arboribus prostratis et prosterendis in parco et in *le chace* de Witneia, et pro vectura earundem arborum ad manerium Dni in eadem villa. iii^{li}. x^s.

Soluciones ad Carpentarios.

Item solutum est Johanni Bowden de Byrford carpentario in solutione convencionis suæ. vi^{lb}. xiii^s. iii^d.

Item solutum est predicto Johanni carpentario et Waltero carpentario pro eorum expensis, et labore equitandi ad silvam juxta Merlawe ad videndum et emendum meremium ibidem. iiii^s. viii^d.

Item solutum est dicto Waltero pro vi magnis quercis in dicta silva emptis. le pec. v^s. vi^d. xxxiii^s.

Item solutum est dicto Waltero pro ejus labore in exeundo et revertendo perpetuo magnam distanciam ex parte nostra præter id quod recipiat de predicto Johanne Bowden delandum et formandum dictum meremium ibidem in dicta silva pro qualibet pecia ii^s. xii^s.

Item solutum est Thomæ Halle pro meremio ad turrim in muro versus portam Collegii nostri pro tecto fiendo. x^s.

Item solutum est Johanni Bryan carpentario pro factura tecti prædicti turris, et hoc in grossa summa. xx^s.

Item solutum est propter *sclatstone* pro cooptura dicti tecti, scilicet iiii bigat. xii^s.

Item Stephano Abell pro le *sclattyng* dicti tecti, et hoc in grossa. xiii^s.

Item Roberto plumbario pro quodam stillicido plumbeo in uno angulo dicti tecti ponderante xv^{lb}. viii^s. ix^d.

Item solutum est Roberto Powys et socio suo pro meremii ad dictum turrim. iiii^s. vi^d.

Expense.

Item solutum est Johanni White carpentario et sociis suis pro factura diversorum instrumentorum pertinentium ad lathomos ad vehendos lapides una et pro delacione ~~et~~ meremii ad *le scafold*. xviii^s.

Item pro v manuvectoriis rotatis ad vehendos lapides et cementum ad opus. vi^s. viii^d.

Item pro corde et funibus ad dictum instrumentum. viii^s.

Item solutum est Abbati de Rewle per W. Orcheyard pro uno magno instrumento vocato *a crane* ad vehendos lapides et cementum super murum in altum. x^s.

Item Johanni carpentario pro factura duorum instrumentorum vocatorum neys ad onerandos bigas cum meremio in silva &c. ii^s.

Item pro uno *polyf*^a de ere pro dicto ne. xx^d.

Item solutum est Willielmo fabro pro opere ferreo ad dicta instrumenta, viz. *wynches*, *gouns*^o &c. ponderant. xxiii^{lb}. iii^s.

Item in diversis expensis ad jentaculum venerabilis Patris, Dni Roberti Toly, Meneviensis Episcopi, v die Maii &c. xxxiiii^s. iiiii^d.

Item pro ii Astibus de Estrich, et pro serva eorundem ad facienda exemplaria scil. *molds*.

Item in expensis Roberto Baron equitantis cum W. Orcheyard London. ad loquendum cum Dno et a London Waltham. iii^s. ii^d.

Item pro iii cribris, iiii scaphis, et iiii situlis, ad opus lathomorum &c. xx^d.

Item solutum est diversis vicibus et deliberatum in pecunia custodibus et laborantibus in quarrura et bigatoribus, eo quod quilibet eorum faceret diligenciam suam in iis, quæ pertinent sibi. xii^s

Summa tota expens. dicti anni cclxxxv^{lb}.

Summa tota recepcionis ccclxxxi^{lb}. ix^s. vi^d.

Et sic ego Mr. Ric. B. debeo super computum lxxxxvi^{lb}. ix^s. vi^d.

^a Pulley.

^o Gouns, from the French word *gond*, a hinge.

No. II.

AN INVENTORY OF THE CHAPEL CHORAL-BOOKS, VESTMENTS, &c.
A.D. 1495. (Harl. Mss. 4240. p. 4.)

Hæc indentura facta primo die Julii anno Henrici Septimi decimo inter Mrum Ricardum Mayhew^a, Præsidentem Collegii Beate Mariæ Magdalene, Oxon. et alios officarios dicti Collegii ex una parte, et Dnum Thomas Goff^b, Sacristam Capellæ ibidem ex altera parte, testatur quod dictus Thomas Sacrista recepit de bonis Collegii die et anno supra dicto per manus dicti Præsidentis et officiariorum, quæ sequuntur.

Inprimis in Antiphonariis^c ex parte Dni Præsidentis.

- 2^o. fo.^d 1^{mi}. Eam Genetricem.
 — 2^{di}. Ecce nomine Dni.
 — 3^{ti}. Dnus noster.
 — 4^{ti}. Dei Judicium.
 — 5^{ti}. Ex parte Chori.
 — 6^{ti}. Tuo sac.
 — 7^{mi}. -cionem incipiantur.
 — 8^{vi}. -pud te intercessionibus.
 — 9^{vi}. Pauper ite.
 — 10^{mi}. Tercius Christus excita.
 — 11^{mi}. Mulieribus.
 — 12^{mi}. Qui regis.

^a Richard Mayhew, President 1480—1504.

^b Thomas Goff, or Gough. See Register of Choristers, p. 2.

^c The *Antiphonarium* contained originally only the Antiphons sung at the Canonical Hours, arranged properly under the respective hours and days. As time went on, it gradually collected other portions of the divine office; viz. Invitatories, Hymns, Responses, Verses, and Little Chapters. See *Maskell's Dissertation on Service Books*, p. xxvi.

^d An instance is here given of a mode which was formerly often adopted in drawing up a Catalogue of Manuscripts; viz. of copying a few words from the commencement of the second leaf, by which means the volume was identified, should the first page be defaced or lost. See *Quarterly Review*, No. cxliii. "Libraries and Catalogues."

2º fo. 13^{mi}. Benedicta tu.

—— 14^{mi}. Et libera nos.

—— 15^{mi}. Current in fine, et hic liber pro Rectoribus.

Item unum Pontificale* 2º fo. Exorcista.

Ex parte Vice-Præsidentis.

2º fo. 1^{mi}. Antiphonarii lectione.

—— 2^{di}. Si Festum.

—— 3^{ti}. Romani Principes.

—— 4^{ti}. Ita tamen.

—— 5^{ti}. In primis vesperis.

—— 6^{ti}. Finita oracione.

—— 7^{mi}. Istud benedicamus.

—— 8^{vi}. Derivavit.

—— 9ⁿⁱ. Nobis est.

—— 10^{mi}. Deo Patri.

—— 11^{mi}. Eundem Dominum.

—— 12^{mi}. Maria propter.

—— 13^{ti}. Atque veniebat.

—— 14^{ti}. Emitte Spiritum.

—— 15^{ti}. -nitatis obsequuntur et hic liber pro Rectoribus.

Memorandum. Præter ista tria Antiphonaria ordinata pro choro fuerunt tria alia Antiphonaria.

Unum magnum pro organis 2º fo. hoc modo.

Unum aliud parvum catheratum in navi capellæ. 2º fo. Ejus Emanuel.

Tertium portatile et cum nota in custodia Sacristæ 2º fo. Angelo annunciante.

Item aliud Antiphonarium cum legenda sine nota coram Præsidente. 2º fo. Vero sunt.

Item unum parvum portiforium† 2º fo. a facie tua.

* *Pontificale*. A book in which were contained the order of the Sacraments and other Rites, some of which could only be performed by a Bishop, and none except by those to whom special license and commission were given. *Maskell*, p. cxiii.

† *Portiforium*. The Service-book, now called *Breviarium*, was named in England *Portiforium*; whence the words *portfory*, *portehors*, *portous*, *portloos*, come. *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, vol. iii. part i. p. 55. A book containing the whole offices of the Canonical Hours throughout the year: of the

Et aliud 2° fo. manium.

Item aliud portiforium sine nota cum signaculis argenteis
2° fo. -picius.

Item aliud Antiphonarium 2° fo. sacram vos.

Item parvum portiforium 2° fo. replet.

Item in Missalibus^s.

2° fo. 1^{mi}. tum si.

—— 2^{di}. subsequentibus.

—— 3^{ti}. dum aspergat.

—— 4^{ti}. Inimici regientes.

—— 5^{ti}. Tu

—— 6^{ti}. -tem et tria.

—— 7^{mi}. Item repetat.

—— 8^{vi}. Privatim.

—— 9ⁿⁱ. Dicatur in aspersione.

—— 10^{mi}. Cibus consuetus.

—— 11^{mi}. Est.

—— 12^{mi}. omnibus Dominicis.

—— 13^{ti}. ad Processionem.

—— 14^{ti}. -rie Sancta Virginis.

—— 15^{ti}. Mei.

—— 16^{ti}. Presbiterum.

—— 17^{mi}. Tecum.

—— 18^{vi}. Asperges me.

—— 19ⁿⁱ. Missalis Vice-Præsidentis. Maria.

Item in Gradalibus^b pro utraque parte Chori.

great Festivals, the Saints'-days, the Sundays, and the Week-days. *Maskell*, p. lxxxvi.

^s *Missale*. A Missal or Mass Book. That volume which in its complete form contained all that was necessary for the due performance of the most solemn Service which the Church can pay to God; even the Divine Mysteries; the Offering of the Sacrifice: and, as regards herself, those rites, by the observance of which, according to our Lord's promise, she might by her Ministers communicate to man the seal of forgiveness, the bread of life, the medicine of immortality. *Maskell*, p. xlix.

^b *Gradale*. Ad distinctionem hujus libri Antiphonarii, eum, qui cantum Missæ continet, graduale esse vocatum jam notavimus. Uti vero graduale usu respondet Sacramentario seu Missali, ita Antiphonarium seu Responsale Breviario. *Gerbertus de Cantu*, tom. i. p. 573, 576. *Maskell*, p. xxxii.

Ex parte Præsidentis.

- 2° fo. 1^{mi}. Pro Universali Ecclesia, et dicitur primum.
 — 2^{di}. Christum Dominum.
 — 3^{ti}. -bescam neque.
 — 4^{ti}. Manus meas.
 — 5^{ti}. Chorus et.
 — 6^{ti}. -camus Pater Noster.
 — 7^{mi}. Nos quarta.
 — 8^{vi}. In oct. Sancti Andreæ.
 — 9ⁿⁱ. Nobis.
 — 10^{mi}. Et vivificantem.
 — 11^{mi}. Unum Deum.
 — 12^{mi}. Episcopus si præsens.
 — 13^{ti}. Per totum annum observetur.

In Gradalibus ex parte Vice-Præsidentis.

- 2° fo. 1^{mi}. . . . -ge Cor.
 — 2^{di}. Dominus noster.
 — 3^{ti}. Unum nostrum.
 — 4^{ti}. Ad te levamus.
 — 5^{ti}. Sancta salus populi.
 — 6^{ti}. Etenim universi.
 — 7^{mi}. -pete tibi.
 — 8^{vi}. Suscipe deprecationem.
 — 9ⁿⁱ. Ad gradum chori.
 — 10^{mi}. Est de Spiritu Sancto.
 — 11^{mi}. Me. Alleluia.
 — 12^{mi}. Vitæ fons.
 — 13^{ti}. Verbum tuum et tantum non.
 — 14^{ti}. Et Deo Meo.

Item præter ista unum pro Rectoribus 2° fo. salus populi.
 unum pro Organis 2° fo. vox clamantis.

Gradalia.

- 2° fo. 1^{mi}. -vent in missis.
 — 2^{di}. hodie nobis.
 — 3^{ti}. Nostra dabit.
 — 4^{ti}. Credo in unum.

Aliud Gradale 2° fo. spes te.

Aliud 2° fo. seculo.

Item in Processionalibus¹.

- 2° fo. 1^{mi} Sæcula sæculorum.
 — 2^{di} suorum miserebitur.
 — 3^{tii} Dominum nostrum.
 — 4^{ti} -nem choris.
 — 5^{ti} sub eodem tono.
 — 6^{ti} ventum.
 — 7^{mi} -rael.
 — 8^{vi} Ideoque.
 — 9ⁿⁱ est indicare.
 — 10^{mi} -geat ut.
 — 11^{mi} -bilate.
 — 12^{mi} seculum.
 — 13^{tii} Eē ven.
 — 14^{ti} Autem.
 — 15^{ti} -cipio.
 — 16^{ti} Spernens.
 — 17^{mi} Tuum qui.
 — 18^{vi} Quam.
 — 19ⁿⁱ Bonus.
 — 20^{mi} Umbrabit tibi.
 — 21^{mi} Quia Dominus.
 — 22^{di} Maria.
 — 23^{tii} Benedicite.
 — 24^{ti} Ut fias.
 — 25^{ti} Cur ver.
 — 26^{ti} Esse venturum.
 — 27^{mi} Et dominica.
 — 28^{vi} Et dominica.
 — 29ⁿⁱ Pacis et.
 — 30^{mi} -duncia pacis.
 — 31^{mi} rebibitur.
 — 32^{di} Et dominica.

¹ *Processionale*. In this book were contained all those parts of the Service which strictly pertained to the Procession: whether in the Church, from one part to another, or out of doors, upon certain great and solemn occasions. *Maskell*, p. cxi.

- 2° fo. 33ⁱⁱⁱ. Pacis et.
 ——— 34ⁱⁱ. Missus est.
 ——— 35ⁱⁱ. Pacis et.
 ——— 36ⁱⁱ. -bitur ver.
 ——— 37^{mi}. In diebus.
 ——— 38^{vi}. Suorum miserebitur.
 ——— 39^{mi}. Miserebitur.
 ——— 40^{mi}. -cia pacis.
 ——— 41^{mi}. -ster adveniet.
 ——— 42^{di}. Pacis et.
 ——— 43^{tii}. -cia pacis.
 ——— 44^{ti}. Rex noster.
 ——— 45^{ti}. Et dominica.
 ——— 46^{ti}. Rex noster.
 ——— 47^{mi}. -bus ejus.
 ——— 48^{vi}. Rex noster.
 ——— 49ⁿⁱ. -ster adveniet.
 ——— 50^{mi}. Rex noster.
 ——— 51^{mi}. -cate mundi.
 ——— 52^{di}. mundi.
 ——— 53^{tii}. -bit agnum.
 ——— 54^{ti}. -ster adveniet.
 ——— 55^{ti}. Peccata mundi.
 ——— 56^{ti}. -niet Episcopus.
 ——— 57^{mi}. Rex noster.
 ——— 58^{vi}. noster adveniet.
 ——— 59ⁿⁱ. Agnus Dei.
 ——— 60^{mi}. -ta mundi.
 ——— 61^{mi}. Adveniet Episcopus.
 ——— 62^{di}. Dominica.
 ——— 63^{tii}. Desponsata.
 ——— 64^{ti}. Dominum fiat.
 ——— 65^{ti}. Desponsata Joseph.
 ——— 66^{ti}. -veniet.
 ——— 67^{mi}. Dominica.

Memorandum quod de istis hic enumeratis deerant in visu
 duo processionalia viz. 1^{mum}. et 3^{tium}. quæ duo processionalia

æstimantur esse in manibus sacris Mri Fox^k et cognati Mri Fyscher^l, ideo cum istis non est adhuc oneratus Sacrista.

Item unum Manuale^m 2° fo. Quidem omnem.

Item Majorem Legendamⁿ 2° fo. videlicet.

Item aliam Legendam Sanctorum. 2° fo. Anno devoluto.

Item aliam legendam de temporale 2° fo. duo lecto.

Item aliud latum volumen 2° fo. A perceptione.

Item latum volumen Sanctorum 2° fo. omni populo.

Item latum volumen, viz. psalterium^o. 2° fo. finis.

Item unam legendam de temporale 2° fo. non fero.

Item tria martilogia^p 2° fo. 1^{mi}. apud Ierosolymam.

. 2^{di}. Calendis Januarii.

. 3^{ti}. Scribens.

Item duos libros ligatos 2° fo. 1^{mi}. populos.

. 2^{di}. hac minister.

Item diversos.

Item quatuor de visitatione B. Mariæ.

Item duo Collectoria^q. 2° fo. 1^{mi}. Psalmus miserere.

. 2^{di}. et benedictus.

Item tres libros de orationibus et meditationibus.

2° fo. 1^{mi}. tuus potus.

—— 2^{di}. -rentes te.

—— 3^{ti}. Ambrosii in Sermone.

^k Probably Richard Fox, formerly Commoner, at this time Bishop of Durham.

^l Probably Antony Fyscher, or Fyssher, Demy 1482—1483. Prob. F. 1483.

^m *Manuale*. The Manual answered to the volume of modern days, which we call the "Occasional Offices;" and in it were found the Orders for Baptism, Matrimony, Visitation of the Sick, Churching of Women, Extreme Unction, Burial, &c. *Maskell*, p. lxxvii.

ⁿ *Legenda*. The Lectionary was the book in which were written the Lessons to be read at the Matin Offices. *Maskell*, p. xxii.

^o *Psalterium*. The Psalter contained the Book of Psalms, divided into certain portions for the Matins and the Hours, so as to be gone through in the course of the week. *Maskell*, p. xxxv.

^p *Martyrologium*. The Martyrology contained for each day in the year the names of those Saints and Martyrs whose deaths or sufferings had been recorded.

^q *Collectorium*. Liber Ecclesiasticus in quo collectæ ad quævis officia dicendæ continentur. *Du Cange*. See also *Maskell*, p. xcii.

Item unum Pontificale 2° fo. populi ejus.

Item Librum Epistolarum quotidianarum. 2° fo. adducamus.

Item quatuor paria psalteria. 2° fo. 1^{mi}. quod regnum, et præter libros de cantu diviso, qui sunt in custodia Informatoris Choristarum.

Item aliud Antiphonarium cum nota et legenda 2° fo. te sepulto

Item unum Ordinale^r 2° fo. In primis vesperis.

Item Liber Collationum^s 2° fo. si possibilitas.

Item duo Hymnaria^t cum nota 2° fo. 1^{mi}. presul.

—— 2^{di}. ut.

Item in Calicibus^u quatuordecim quorum septem sunt deaurati et septem non deaurati.

Item unum calicem deauratum ex dono Mri Thomæ Kerver^s.

Item tres cruces deauratas cum tribus hastis deauratis.

Item unam parvam crucem deauratam.

Item aliam minorem crucem deauratam, in qua includiter Portio Crucis Dominicæ.

Item aliam crucem deauratam cum lapidibus pretiosis et lignum interius.

^r *Ordinale*. The Ordinal regulated the whole duty of the Canonical Hours. *Maskell*, p. xli.

^s *Liber Collationum*. A book containing short Lectures and Homilies, which were read, chiefly during Lent, at or after Collation. *Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia*, vol. iii. p. 370. This is the only volume of the Service Books mentioned in this Inventory, which still remains. It was the gift of our glorious Founder, and is marked No. cccxxi. in the Catalogue of Mss. in the College Library.

^t *Hymnarium*. In the Hymnal were arranged the Hymns in the order of the days upon which they would occur in the Offices of the Canonical Hours. *Maskell*, p. xciv.

^u *Calix*. Chalice. The vessel in which the sacred Blood of our Lord is consecrated. *Pugin*.

^s Mr. Thomas Kerver was the first Senior Dean of Arts appointed in Magdalen College, 19 July, 1482, having been on the same day elected Perpetual Fellow. See *Chandler*, pp. 155, 161. He may possibly be the same person mentioned in the Inventory of York Cathedral; "one cope of white cloth of gold, *ex dono Mri. Carver*:" and in the Inventory of Melford Church, Suffolk; "a Chalice whole gilt, *the gift of Mr. Kerver*, late Parson of Melford; also a Mass Book, *the gift of Mr. Thomas Kerver*, late Parson of Melford."

Item quatuor pelves⁷ deauratas duas maiores et duas minores.

Item unam basin crucis deauratam.

Item unum monstrale² deauratum cum parva cruce in cacumine.

Item unam pulchram tabulam³ ex una parte enamellyde, interius autem subtilissima sculptura in ebore de Passione Domini.

Item duos textus^b Evangeliorum cum imaginibus Crucifixi laminatis cum lamina argentea et deaurata. 2^{do} fo. 1^{mi}. *Obeth ex Ruth.* 2^o fo. 2^{di}. *Dixit Petrus.*

Item alium textum Evangeliorum cum imagine Trinitatis et aliis duabus imaginibus laminatis lamina argentea et deaurata. 2^o fo. *Et hoc.*

Item unum textum Epistolarum cum imagine Sancti Pauli laminatum lamina argentea et deaurata. 2^o fo. *Nos in honorem.*

Item unum paxbrede^c argenteum et deauratum in forma unius Flowyr de lyse cum imagine Crucifixi.

⁷ Basons were used for the following purposes: 1. For collecting Alms and Oblations. 2. For washing the hands of Bishops during the celebration of the sacred rites. 3. Suspended with prickets, to hold burning tapers before Altars and Shrines. 4. To hold the Crewetts, containing the wine and water. *Pugin.*

² *Monstrale.* Monstrance. A transparent pyx, in which the Blessed Sacrament is carried in solemn procession, and exposed on the Altar. *Pugin.*

³ *Tabula.* Table, or Tablet. Folding leaves of metal, ivory, or wood, either of Diptych or Triptych form, which were used by the Church for various purposes. *Pugin.*

^b *Textus.* The Holy Gospels, together or separate, were anciently called Texts. These were not only frequently written in letters of gold on purple leaves, but they were covered with plates of gold and silver, richly embossed with sacred imagery, and set with jewels and enamelled bosses, among which the symbols of the Evangelists themselves were most conspicuous. *Pugin.*

^c *Pax, or Paxbrede.* A small plate of gold, or silver, or copper, gilt, enamelled, or piece of carved ivory, or wood overlaid with metal, carried round, having been kissed by the Priest, after the Agnus Dei in the Mass, to communicate the Kiss of Peace. *Pugin.* In the Sarum Missal, soon after the Confession and Absolution, the following Rubric occurs, *Deinde finitis precibus Sacerdos deosculetur Diaconum et Subdiaconum ita dicens;*

Item unum pavbrede argenteum et deauratum ex una parte, ex altera parte non.

Item duo^d pulchra candelabra partim deaurata et partim non.

Item alia duo argentea et deaurata.

Item alia duo nova argentea empta anno Dni 1522^e.

Item duas pulchras fiolas^f argenteas et deauratas.

Item duas alias minores argenteas non deauratas.

Item duo thuribilia^g magna et pulchra et deaurata.

Item alia duo minora argentea et deaurata.

Item alia duo argentea non deaurata.

Item unum novum thuribile cum faciebus leonum deauratis.

Item duo tintinnabula^h argentea.

Item duas navesⁱ argenteas pro thure cum cochlearibus argenteis.

Item unam parvam pixidem^k argenteam, partim deauratam, et partim non.

Item pixidem argenteam et deauratam pro Corpore Domini servo.

Item aliam pixidem pulcherrimam deauratam pro Sancto oleo^l et crismate conservandis.

Habete osculum pacis et dilectionis ut apti sitis sacrosancto altari ad perficiendum Officia Divina. This ceremony was peculiar in this part of the Service to the Churches of Salisbury and Bangor.

^d Till the sixteenth century, and even later, the usual number of candlesticks was two, one on either side of the Cross. This custom was by no means peculiar to the English Church. *Pugin's Glossary*, p. 44.

^e From the date, this Item must have been added to the original indenture.

^f *Fiola*. *Phiala*. *Cruets*. Small vessels of glass, or metal, to contain the wine and water for consecration at the Altar. *Pugin*.

^g *Thuribile*. A vessel suspended by chains, held in the hand for burning incense, and used at Mass, Vespers, Benedictions, Consecrations, Processions, and other solemn offices of the Church. *Pugin*.

^h *Tintinnabulum*. Sacring Bell. A small bell, usually of silver, to ring at Mass, and before the Blessed Sacrament when carried in solemn procession, or for the Communion of the Sick. *Pugin*.

ⁱ *Navis*. A vessel to hold incense, generally called *Acerra*. *Pugin*.

^k *Pixis*. *Pyx*, a vessel to contain the Holy Eucharist. *Pugin*.

^l This would generally be called the Chrismatory, or vessel to contain the sacred oils. *Pugin*.

Item pulcherrimum candelabrum argenteum pro sacra in die Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ in forma quercûs cum foliis et glandibus et equo folerato (phalerato).

Item aliud candelabrum argenteum ad eundem usum.

Item vas argenteum^m pro aqua benedicta cum aspersorio argenteo.

Item aliud vas parvum argenteumⁿ pro sale, ut videtur.

Item duas virgas ferreas argentatas^o.

Item quinque baculos^p (hariest?) cum argento in superiori parte quorum tres principales deaurantur et duo non.

Item unum frontale^q de rubeo velvete browderde^r cum salutatione Beatæ Virginis, et unum dorsale^s cum quibus solet sepulchrum^t ornari.

Item aliud dorsale de rubeo velvete cum imagine Crucifixi in medio cum aliis sex imaginibus margaritis etiam circumseptis.

Item frontale ejusdem sectæ cum quinque imaginibus margaritis etiam circumseptis.

Item unam sectam integram de tussey^u cum orfreys^z et parirs^y de panno aureo margaritis circumseptis.

Item optimam sectam albam de damaske cum angelis et orfreys de panno aureo, et frontale et dorsale ejusdem sectæ.

^m The Vat, or vessel in which the hallowed water was borne about to be sprinkled over the people. *Pugin.*

ⁿ The Salt Cellar, or covered vessel for containing salt, used to mingle with the water when hallowed. *Pugin.*

^o Processional Staves for keeping the line of march, or verges to bear before Dignitaries. *Pugin.*

^p Probably Cantor's Staves, to regulate the chant and ceremonies of the Choir. *Pugin.*

^q *Frontale.* Frontal. The hangings, or pannel, in front of an altar. *Pugin.*

^r *Browderde.* Embroidered.

^s *Dorsale.* Dossell, or Dorsal. A piece of embroidered needlework, or cloth of gold, suspended at the back of an altar. *Pugin.*

^t *Sepulchrum.* See *Bloxam's Monumental Architecture*, p. 173.

^u *Tussey?*

^z *Orfreys.* Orphrey signifies a band of gold and rich embroidery, affixed to vestments. *Pugin.*

^y *Parirs.* Apparells. Ornamental trimmings of silk or gold, more frequently used as an embroidery for Albes. *Pugin.*

Item aliam sectam blodiam integram cum avibus et canibus aureis, et floribus albis et orfreys rubeis.

Item aliam sectam de glauco velvete et orfreys de viridi velvete cum armis Dni Fundatoris cum frontali et dorsali ejusdem sectæ.

Item aliam sectam nigram integram cum orfreys rubeis et floribus viridibus.

Item aliam sectam nigram integram cum rosis rubeis, et orfreys rubeis, et arboribus aureis.

Item tria dorsalia rubra, et duo frontalia, pro summo altari cum pavonibus aureis.

Item unum frontale et unum dorsale de rubeo tewke^a cum liliis albis pro summo altari.

Item unum frontale et unum dorsale de ly panys rubeis et albis pro Dominicis diebus pro summo altari.

Item unum dorsale et unum frontale de sangwein tewke pro summo altari, et pro Dominicis Quadragesima.

Item unum dorsale et unum frontale de blodio damaske cum garters pro summo altari.

Item unum dorsale et unum frontale de panno serico albo cum imagine Crucifixi cum angelis pro summo altari.

Item unum frontale et unum dorsale de fuschen^b albo cum liliis rubeis pro summo altari.

Item duo frontalia et duo dorsalia alba, unum de serico albo, aliud de fuschen in tempore Quadragesimali pro summo altari.

Item unum dorsale et unum frontale de chamelett nigro pro summo altari.

Item sex frontalia et sex dorsalia de blodio chamelett cum garters.

Item sex vestimenta sacerdotalia de chamelett albo et orfreys de rubeo chamelett pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item sex frontalia ejusdem sectæ, viz. Panys albis et rubeis.

^a Tewke?

^b Fuschen?

Item sex vestimenta^c sacerdotalia de glauco damask pro altaribus in navi Ecclesie cum frontalibus et dorsalibus ejusdem sectæ et ejusdem coloris de panno serico.

Item novem vestimenta sacerdotalia blodii coloris cum ly garters pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ, quorum tria sunt de panno serico, et sex de chamelett.

Item septem vestimenta sacerdotalia de fuschen in albo cum rubeis liliis pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ, et septem frontalia et septem dorsalia ejusdem sectæ.

Item sex indumenta sacerdotalia de tewke rubeo cum albis liliis, et sex frontalia, et sex dorsalia ejusdem sectæ pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item novem vestimenta sacerdotalia, quorum quinque sunt de nigro damaske et duo de nigro velvete, et duo de serico nigro.

Item sex frontalia et sex dorsalia de nigro chamelett.

Item tria vestimenta sacerdotalia de rubeo damask, quorum duo habent orfreys de viridi damask, et tertium habet orfreys rubeos cum floribus albis et viridibus.

Item duo vestimenta ruben vetusta cum signis, et floribus albis, et orfreys albis.

Item duo vestimenta sacerdotalia alba cum orfreys rubeis cum leonibus aureis et floribus albis.

Item unum vestimentum de glauco tewke.

Item duo vestimenta sacerdotalia, unum cum diversis floribus et orfreys de glauco damaske.

Item unum vestimentum nigrum vetustum cum viridibus avibus et floribus.

Item quatuor alia vestimenta nova de rubeo damaske.

Item unum vestimentum de ly damask cum orfreys de serico rubeo cum floribus albis, viridibus, et glaucis.

Item unum vestimentum vetustum de panys albis et viridibus cum garters.

^c *Vestimentum*. Vestment in the modern acceptation of the word signifies a chasuble, or the last vestment put on by the Priest before celebrating Mass. It was sometimes used in a more extended signification, and included a complete suit, and the Chapel furniture. *Pugin*.

Item unum vestimentum rubeum cum floribus viridibus et orfreys blodiiis.

Item unum vestimentum rubeum cum orfreys viridibus et coronis aureis.

Item unum vestimentum album de tewke cum garters et orfreys de rubeo tewke.

Item unum vestimentum vetustum de albo damaske et orfreys de rubeo damaske.

Item duo vestimenta, unum de albo, et unum de nigro tewke, pro quotidianis missis Beatæ Mariæ.

Item unum vestimentum viride cum rubeis floribus et orfreys de glauco damask.

Item duo vestimenta rubea cum diversis floribus et orfreys blodiiis cum leonibus et albis floribus.

Item duo vestimenta viridia et glauca cum orfreys blodiiis cum leonibus et unicornis et floribus albis.

Item unum vestimentum rubeum cum leonibus, et cervis, et floribus aureis, cum orfreys viridibus cum floribus aureis.

Item unum vestimentum in quo inscribitur in orfreys, *Orate pro anima Mri Tybarte*^d.

Item octo vestimenta sacerdotalia de grey panno unius sectæ, et dorsalia et frontalia sex ejusdem sectæ pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item tria vestimenta sacerdotalia de serico albo et crucibus rubeis.

Item novem vestimenta sacerdotalia de fuschen albo et crucibus rubeis, et sex dorsalia, et quinque frontalia ejusdem sectæ pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item duo frontalia et duo dorsalia de serico albo pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item unam sectam albarum de blodio damasco pro pueris^e.

Item duo sectas albarum cum paruris de serico rubeo pro pueris.

Item unam sectam albarum cum paruris de rubeo tewke.

^d William Tybard, President 1458—1480.

^e See Preface to Choristers' Register, p. v.

Item unam sectam albarum cum parirs de damasco cum rosis rubeis.

Item aliam sectam albarum cum parirs de tewke albo.

Item unam sectam albarum cum pareris blodiiis cum garters.

Item sectam aliam albarum cum pareris nigris.

Item aliam sectam albarum cum pareris de glauco damask.

Item sex frontalia de panys rubeis et blodiiis cum leonibus aureis et floribus albis.

Item unum frontale et unum dorsale de serico albo cum leonibus aureis et floribus rubeis.

Item duo frontalia et duo dorsalia rubra et viridia cum floribus albis.

Item quatuor frontalia et quatuor dorsalia vetusta et trita.

Item duo frontalia et unum dorsale de panys rubeis et albis cum avibus aureis et albis, et floribus viridibus et albis.

Item duo frontalia et unum dorsale de blodio damasco pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ cum ly garters.

Item unum frontale et unum dorsale de damask moro pro summo altari cum Salutatione Beatæ Mariæ.

Item duo frontalia et duo dorsalia de nigro tartrow^f cum imaginibus Crucifixi pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item tria pallia^g de rubro serico cum diversis animalibus aureis et diversis floribus.

Item unum pallium rubeum et viride cum floribus albis et blodiiis.

Item duo pallia blodia cum canibus et avibus aureis et floribus albis.

Item duo pallia alba, unum cum leonibus aureis, et aliud cum unicornis aureis cum diversis floribus.

^f *Tartrow.* Tartaryn?

^g *Pallia.* Palls. The Palls used for ecclesiastical purposes were of five kinds. 1. Palls for covering the bier and coffin at funerals. 2. Palls for extending over tombs. 3. Ornamental Palls, to hang in choirs on Festivals. 4. Linen cloths, to cover the altars. 5. Palls sent by the Pope to Archbishops. *Pugin.*

Item unum canopeum^b de glauco tartrow cum duobus prolixis curtinis.

Item aliud curtinumⁱ prolixum tawney sine annulis.

Item quatuordecem curta de glauco tartrow.

Item tria curta rubea tartrow.

Item duo magna vetusta curta de tartrow rubeo et tawney.

Item octo curta alba tartrow.

Item unum canopeum album cum angelis aureis, et cum duobus curtinis ejusdem sectæ.

Item quinque curta de nigro tartrow.

Item duo curta viridia tartrow.

Item alia duo vetusta viridia tartrow.

Item alias duas longas curtinas rubeas, et unam curtinam longam albam cum duabus minoribus.

Item sudaria^k quatuor alba serica.

Item duo sudaria rubea ray^l.

Item unum sudarium de blodio tartrow.

Item aliud sudarium de nigro tartrow.

Item duo vela^m, unum de albo tartrow, et aliud de panno lineo.

Item sex vexilla, unum de Trinitate, aliud de Assumptione, aliud de Sancto Georgio, aliud de Sancto Nicholao, aliud de Salutatione, aliud de Beata Maria Magdalena.

Item duo ly stremers magna.

Item novem parva ly stremers pro cereo paschali ornando.

^b *Canopeum*. Conopeum. Canopy. A rich cloth, or covering, borne in processions over the Blessed Sacrament, Relics, or distinguished Personages.

ⁱ *Curtina*. Cortina. Curtains. The old English altars were all provided with curtains. *Pugin*.

^k *Sudarium*. The Maniple. One of the sacred vestments assumed by a Bishop after the Confiteor in the Mass, and by a Priest after the stole and before the chasuble. It is attached to the left arm, and varies in colour and character with the chasuble. *Pugin*.

^l *Ray*. Striped cloth.

^m *Velum*. Veil. There were four kinds of veils used by the Church. 1. Veils for covering the chalice and oblation. 2. Veils used by the Sub-Deacon for the Offertory. 3. Veils suspended before images, and across the choirs during Lent. 4. Veils to lay over the bride and bridegroom at their marriage.

Item unam tecam[▪] principalem de velvete rubeo et arbore aurea.

Item duas tecas de tyssue purpurea cum floribus aureis.

Item duas tecas virides cum floribus aureis.

Item unam tecam cum ly peryllis[°].

Item duas tecas rubeas cum avibus aureis, et diversis floribus.

Item duas tecas de blodio damask cum arboribus argenteis.

Item duas tecas albas cum avibus aureis, et floribus viridibus.

Item duas tecas de glauco ly damaske.

Item tres tecas albas cum crucibus rubeis.

Item unam tecam de viridi damaske.

Item duas tecas de viridi velvete.

Item sex tecas novas rubeas unius sectæ.

Item alias sex tecas de diversis coloribus, quarum quatuor sunt unius sectæ, et duo alterius.

Item aliam tecam de blodio tysshew.

Item duas tecas blodias.

Item unam tecam cum imagine Crucifixi.

Item aliam tecam rubeam.

Item tria ornamenta alba pro lectruo^p de serico.

Item quatuor ornamenta rubea pro lectruo de serico.

Item duo ornamenta de blodio serico cum garters.

Item duo ornamenta vetusta pro usu quotidiano.

Item triginta corporalia^q.

Item quatuor casulas^r sine albis et parirys, unam de nigro damaske, aliam de ly dune damaske.

Item aliam viridem.

Item aliam in quo scribitur, *Orate pro animâ Johannis Franke.*

[▪] *Teca*, or *theca*, a corporal case?

[°] *Peryllis*?

^p *Lectrum*, or *Lectrum*. A Lectern.

^q *Corporale*. Corporal. A white linen cloth laid on the altar, and on which the sacred Body and Blood of our Lord are consecrated. *Pugin*.

^r *Casula*. Chasuble, or Vestment.

Item unum principale pulvinar, et cooptorium pro Sacramento de ly tyssue.

Item quinque pulvinaria de corio cum floribus aureis.

Item quatuor pulvinaria cum Armis Dni Fundatoris.

Item quatuor pulvinaria paria tecta cum serico.

Item sex nova pulvinaria cum et armis Collegii.

Item quinque pulvinaria de viridi velvete, quorum duo remanent in manibus Dni Præsidentis.

Item duo cooptoria pro Sacramento de viridi velvete, quorum unum fit cum floribus aureis.

Item unum canopeum de blodio serico cum floribus albis deferendum supra Sacramentum.

Item unum parvum de ly tapestrye werke cum Salutatione Beatæ Mariæ pro stallo Dni Præsidentis.

Item duos pannos rubeos cum Armis Dni Fundatoris prosternendos in choro.

Item unum parvum pannum rubeum vocatum ly *banker*.

Item duo linthiamina principalia pro summo altari cum manutergio ejusdem panni.

Item duos pannos latos rubeos cum Armis Dni Fundatoris prosternendos coram summo altari.

Item quatuor linthiamina pro eodem altari.

Item octo linthiamina nova pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item sedecim alia linthiamina pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ.

Item octo manutergia pro altaribus in navi Ecclesiæ, et quatuor alia nova.

Item alia duo nova manutergia.

Capæ Rubeæ.*

In primis duas capas principales de rubeo tyssue.

Item duas capas rubeas cum campanis de velvet.

Item duas capas rubeas de waterflowers.

Item duas capas aureas planas.

* *Capa.* Cope. A vestment like a cloak, worn in solemn Processions; at Vespers; during the celebration of Mass, by some of the assistant Clergy; at Benedictions; Consecrations; and other solemn occasions.
Pugin.

Item novem capas rubeas cum repagulis.

Item octo capas vocatas ly baudkyns.

Item duas capas rubeas cum floribus albis argenteis.

Item quatuordecem capas rubeas cum signis aureis.

Item unam capam rubeam cum nigro ly offreys de tyssue.

Item duas capas rubeas argenteas.

Item tres capas rubeas cum ly garters.

Item tres capas sericas rubeas et planas.

Item tres capas rubeas cum albis floribus, et cum albis orfreys.

Item tres capas rubeas de tewke cum ly garters.

Item tres capas rubeas cum ly yellow orfreys.

Capæ Albæ.

In primis septem capas de albo damask cum angelis aureis.

Item duas capas imperiales cum rubeo sarsnet in interioribus partibus.

Item decem capas albas de damask cum waterflowers, cum orfreys de rubeo velvet.

Item septem capas albas cum blodiis orfreys aureis.

Item unam capam albam de serica cum magnis floribus et parvis.

Item aliam capam albam de panno serico cum avibus aureis in nidis sedentibus in ramis viridibus.

Item septem veteres capas albas de serica cum rubeis orfreys, et cum rosis aureis rubeis.

Item tres capas albas de tewke cum ly garters.

Capæ Blodiæ.

In primis duo capas principales blodias de panno aureo cum floribus aureis.

Item sex alias blodias capas de purpull velvett cum floribus aureis.

Item sex capas blodias de velvet cum ly garters.

Item unam capam blodiam de velvete cum ramis argenteis.

Item sex alias capas blodias de damask cum ramis argenteis.

Item quatuor capas blodias de serico cum floribus aureis viridibus, rubeis, et albis.

Item tres capas blodias de serico cum canibus, avibus, rosis et albis.

Item aliam capam blodiam de damask cum ramis rubeis et viridibus, floribus aureis.

Item unam capam blodiam de serico cum ramis et floribus aureis, et cum vinea in parte inferiori.

Capæ de Glauco.

In primis sex capas de glauco velvet.

Item tres capas de glauco tewke cum orfreys, et cum garters.

Capæ Nigræ.

In primis duas capas nigras de velvet cum orfreys de sarsnet viridi.

Item duas capas nigras cum rubeis rosis.

Item aliam capam nigram cum avibus et bestiis aureis.

Item aliam capam nigram cum canibus aureis in ly orfreys.

Item unam capam nigram cum orfreys aureis.

Bordyr.

In primis principale ly bordyr de velvete cum imagine Crucifixi, et cum coronis margaritis circumseptis pro summo altari.

Item aliud ly bordyr de velvete rubro, et cum angelis aureis pro summo altari.

Item ly bordyr de diversis panys cum floribus aureis albis et purpull pro eodem altari.

Item aliud ly bordyr primed de ly panys aureis et velvete.

Item duas particulas de damaske albo cum angelis aureis.

Pro Pueris^t.

Item duas tunicas rubeas cum orfreys de damask et velvete glauco.

Item unam tunicam rubeam cum orfreys de blodio velvete.

^t See Preface to the Choristers' Register, p. iv.

Item unum canopeum de viridi velvet pendendum super caput Dni Præsidentis in festis solennibus.

Item de viridi velvet ex dono Dni Præsidentis octo virgatas et quartam ulnæ.

Memorandum quod ex prædictis octo virgatis et quarta ulnæ de viridi velvet, quod fuit ex dono Dni Præsidentis fiebant quinque pulvinaria, duo cooptoria pro Sacramento, et prædictum canopeum.

Item unum antiphonarium. 2° fo. *In Te, Domine, speravi.*

Item aliud antiphonarium. 2° fo. *-mencia sis Præsul.*

Item aliud antiphonarium de Sanctis. 2° fo. *Faciam vos.*

Item unum gradale. 2° fo. *Ad Te, Domine.*

Item unum librum sequenciarum. 2° fo. *Pios ad nos.*

Item unum psalterium. 2° fo. *Miserere mei.*

Item unum antiphonarium sine nota. 2° fo. *Clausus est.*

Item aliud antiphonarium sine nota. 2° fo. *Sede a dextris.*

No. III.

CHAPEL NOTES, OR EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBRI COMPUTI.

A. D.

1481-2. Recept de Sacrista in oblationibus consuetis hoc anno.
xxvii^s. vii^d.

Solut. pro pane empt. pro celebratione missarum hoc
anno. ix^s. x^d.

— pro xv lagen. et unum potell. olei pro lampade coram
cruce pendente. xv^s. vi^d.

— pro vino consumpt. in capella hoc anno. xlviii^s. vii^d.

— pro oleo pro chrismat. consecrand. erga pasch. iv^d.

— pro reparacione ornamentorum circa altare altum,
pro filo, et pro serico. xvi^s. i^d.

— pro impositione armarum Dni Fundatoris super
rubra vestimenta, et pro imposicione annulorum
super ornamenta rubra pro altaribus inferioribus.
xviii^d.

— pro imposicione unius Crucifixi in uno dorsorio, et
ly armys pro magno altari. xvii^d.

— pro claspis pro capis, et pro imposicione earundem
in capis. viii^d.

— pro veccione quinque caparum albarum a Walton^a
ad Collegium. xvi^d.

— pro annulis ferreis ad pendend. quatuor pannos
pict. coram imaginibus Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene
et Sancti Joannis juxta summum altare. vi^d.

— pro cerothecis pro Chorustis. iiii^d.

— pro reparacione caparum, albarum, tunicarum, amict.
pro Presbyteris et Chorustis. iii^d.

— aurifabro pro reparacione unius crucis in pede. iiii^d.

— pro emendacione manus angeli stantis in lectura
Ecclesiæ. iii^s.

— pro ly glew pro organis emendandis. i^d.

^a Walton. Bishop's Waltham, the Residence of the Founder.

- Solut. pro duobus lampadibus pendentibus in navi Ecclesiæ. ii^d.
- pro vino consumpto in cena Domini post locionem altarium. x^d.
- pro veccione xvi imaginum cum uno panno rubro, et cum libro a Waltham ad Collegium. iiii^s.
- pro veccione caparum, baculorum, cum cista, in qua ponebantur baculi. iiii^s.
- Johanni Clannyng^b pro notacione unius libri. xxiii^s. iiii^d.
- pro veccione vestimentorum, et ornamentorum altarium rubrorum a London. ii^s. i^d.
- pro pecuniis deliberatis Mro Bentley^c pro choro. xvi^s. viii^d.
- pro stipendio Sacristæ hoc anno. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- pro stipend. quatuor capellanorum, quorum quilibet capit per ann. liii^s. iiii^d. x^l. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- viii clericis, quorum quilibet capit per annum xx^s. viii^l.
- uni clerico pro informacione chorustarum hoc anno. xxvi^s. viii^d.
- uni legenti Evangelium diebus festis per annum. vi^s. viii^d.
- pro una clave cistæ magnæ in capella. iiii^d.
- 1482-3. Recept. de Dno Simone Whyte Sacrista pro oblationibus. xvii^s.
- de Roberto Wood Sacrista. xx^s. iiii^d.
- ex dono Radulphi Frawnces una cum vi^s. viii^d. pro apertura terræ in Ecclesiâ. xvi^s. viii^d.
- Solut. pro quatuor duodenis zonarum. x^d.
- xxviii die Decembris pro una magna torca. xvii^d.
- pro parvis cordis pro pannis pendentibus coram imaginibus altarium in navi Ecclesiæ. i^d.
- quinta die Decembris pro cerothecis Episcopi in festo Sancti Nicholai. iiii^d.

^b John Clannyng. See Register of Organists, p. 181.

^c John Bentley. See Register of Chaplains, p. 123.

Solut. pro la lampada del enpt. de Johanne Fyshar de
Solut. pro super Haryn pro lampade in Ecclesia
vii. vi^d.

— pro pane in ecclesia. viii. vi^d.

— pro cista. ii. ii^d.

— pro vino pater. et dicitur die cenae Domini. xvi^d.

— pro factura de base unius culumpne lignee ad por-
tandum paschale. vi^d.

— pro reparacione unius magni portulorii ex parte
Vice-Pres. ecclesie. viii^d.

— pro reparacione unius parvi portulorii in navi Ec-
clesie. viii^d.

— pro libro. Cantuar. pro libro ab eo fiendo de
cantuar. viii^d.

1454. Receipt. de Sacrista de oblationibus Dni Regis^d hoc
anno de Sociorum et Scholarium. xxxviii^d. ix^d.

Solut. pro solut. et expensas ad summum altare.
ii. ii^d.

— pro sacristia de corporum. ii^d.

— pro certificatione datus ad honorem Sancti Nicolai
de his oblationibus. viii^d.

— pro factura trium superpelliciorum ad Choristas ex
parte datus per Vicarium de Owynton. xviii^d.

1454.5 Receipt. de Sacrista de oblatione Sociorum et Schola-
rium hoc anno. xxv. vi^d.

Solut. pro certificatione Episcopi in festo Sancti Nicholai,
et ejus crucem ferentis. viii^d.

— pro pergamento delib. Informatori Choristarum pro
diversis libris de att. senq. fiendis in partem solucionis
et pro labore suo. xxx^d.

— pro cista que stat juxta organa. xiiii^d.

— pro pergamento pro sex tabulis fiendis in Ecclesia
et pro Scriptura earundem. viii^d.

1455.6. Solut. pro uno portiforio jacenti in navi capelle, et
pro ligatura ferrata et asseribus. x^d. iiii^d.

— pro notacione antiphonarii. ii^d.

- Solut. pro vase in quo portatur aqua benedicta diebus dominicis. ii^s. vi^d.
- Fostar Scholari pro pictura armorum Dni Fundatoris in die tercentali ejusdem. viii^d.
- 1486-7. Recept. de Mro Sythyll, Sacrista, pro oblacionibus factis in Ecclesia. xxx^s. xi^d.
- Solut. uni emendenti organa. viii^d.
- Willmo Wotton orkynmaker in parte solutionis pro uno pari organorum. xiiii^d.
- Joanni White pro factura sepulturæ erga pascham. xii^d.
- Campanario proclamanti obitum Dni Fundatoris v^d.
- pro reparacione organorum. xii^d.
- 1487-8. Solut. Edmundo de capella pro quinque quartis olei lampadis. xix^d.
- Eidem pro una corda pro campana pulsante ad divina officia. iiii^d.
- Mro Wotten pro completa solutione organorum. xiiii^d.
- Recept. pro oblacionibus de Sacrista una cum nobili oblata a metuendissimo Principe Henrico Septimo. xxvii^s. iii^d.
- Solut. Informatori Chorustarum in anno. xl^s.
- Roberto Blake pro mundacione pictorum in lateribus Ecclesiæ, et pro spongiis. xiiii^d.
- 1488-9. Solut. Johanni Wyman pro Scriptura unius libri de Episcopi pro die Innocentium. v^d.
- Aurifabro pro factura trium Baculorum pro Rectoribus chori et pro deauracione unius. xl^s. x^d.
- Will. Wotten pro reparacione priorum organorum. xl^s.
- pro funibus, et ly wyer pro fronte summi altaris. xxii^d.
- pro mundacione magnarum imaginum super altaria in navi Ecclesiæ. ii^s.

- Solut. duobus scribentibus magnas Indenturas de ornamentis capellæ. xvi^d.
- Will. Tonsori pro cera viridi pro floribus fiendis circa candelas in obitu Dni Fundatoris. iiii^d.
- 1490-91. Solut. Dno Bernardo et Ricardo Davys pro informatione choristarum, et pulsatione organorum. xli^s. viii^d.
- Dno Bernarde pro novis libris de cantu fracto pro Choristis. iiii^s. iiii^d.
- Uni matrone mundanti candelabra, et ambones, et pro ly flaunders tyle. ii^d.
- 1491-2. Solut. Radulpho Barton et Perse pro pulsatione organorum. xx^d.
- Ricardo Davys pro stallo suo, et informatione Choristarum, et pro media parte melodie organorum. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- 1495-6. Solut. quatuor pauperibus scholasticis portantibus ly pulpyt a novo Collegio ad nostrum Collegium in die Sti. Joannis Baptiste, et pro reductione ejusdem. iiii^d.
- pro cordulis super altare super quibus pendent ly curtens. viii^d.
- pro xii tabulis pro altaribus, in quibus inscribuntur nomina Benefactorum Collegii. iiii^s.
- pro ly vellom pro sex tabulis positis super altaria in Ecclesia, in quibus inscribuntur nomina benefactorum Collegii. xxi^d.
- 1496-7. Solut. pro vectura septem bigatarum de ly Teyntor stone pro ly boteras ex parte australi capellæ, et aliis. xliii^s.
- pro octo virgatis de ly bokeram pro duplicatura frontalium et dorsalium novorum et quotidianorum de viridi bisso. iiii^s. iiii^d.
- Thomæ Hampton pro sex libris de ly sawder. xviii^d.
- Eidem pro reparacione de ly spowt in parte occidentali capellæ. ii^s.

- Solut. pro ferramentis ad sustentand. ly Raylys portant.
capas. xxiii^d.
1498. Solut. Johanni Thomas pro Informatione Chorustarum,
et labore circa organa hoc anno. xxxiii^s. iiii^d.
- 1502-3. Solut. Radulpho Vectori pro vectura magni crucis,
calicis &c. iiii^s. iiii^d.
- cuidam Episcopo consecranti calices in Collegio.
iii^s. iiii^d.
- pro diversis reparacionibus factis in capella. iiii^s. ii^d.
- Cornysshe pro hymnali. xxvii^s. vii^d.
- pro duobus libris de cantu fracto. xxxvi^s. viii^d.
- pro clave ad hostium in introitu chori. ii^d.
- 1505-6. Solut. Kendall pulsanti organa hoc anno. vi^s. viii^d.
- 1506-7. Solut. Dno Wallar Sacriste pro reparacionibus factis
in capella. iiii^s. xi^d.
- 1507-8. Solut. Willmo Goldsmyth pro emendacione magne
crucis stantis super altare, et emendacione le pax.
xii^d.
- 1508-9. Solut. Dno Mason et Kendall, Informatoribus Cho-
rustarum. xl^s.
- Dno Mason et Kendall pro diligentia circa missas
beate virginis. vi^s. viii^d.
- Dno Kendall pro pulsatione organorum. vi^s. viii^d.
- Joanni Chamberleyn pro organis in partem solu-
cionis vi^s. viii^d. et in expensis Vice-Presidentis in
emptionem eorundem v^d. vii^s. i^d.
- predicto Joanni in completam solucionem.
vii^l. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- Thome Cornysshe pro Scripture 13 tabularum pro
æde sacra. vii^s. ii^d.
- 1509-10. Solut. Turton pro notacione diversorum cantuum.
iii^s. iiii^d.
- Vicareye pro emendacione organorum in riguardo,
mandato Vice-Presidentis. v^s.
- pro pane, potu, et cibis, datis quatuor scholasticis
mundantibus ecclesiam et claustrum per tres dies
erga festum Sti Joannis Baptiste. xiii^d.

Solut. pro ostreis datis clericis in quadragesima mandato
Vice-Pres. xiiii^d.

— pro jentaculis Clericorum a festo Sti Martini
usque ad festum Epiphanie. iiii^s. viii^d.

— pro jentaculis Clericorum a dominica ante Festum
Michaelis usque ad festum Sti Martini. iiii^s. vi^d.

— pro le glew pro organis. xii^d.

— Chamberlayn pro reparacione priorum organorum.
xxvii^s. x^d.

1510-11. Solut. Dno Kendall pro pulsatione organorum hoc
anno. xiii^s. iiii^d.

— Dno Porrett^a Informatori Choristarum pro stipendio
suo hoc anno. vii^l.

— Vice-Presidenti celebranti missam de requie ex
eleemosyna Dni Herford. xii^d.

— Famulo Domini Danvers ducentis capam ad Col-
legium ex legacione predicti Dni Danvers in riguardo.
xx^l.

— cuidam laboranti circa organa in reparacione fistu-
larum et aliorum per Mro Porrett. viii^d.

1512-13. Solut. D. Kendall pro pulsatione organorum. xiii^s. iiii^d.

— Joanni Ranolds pro dono Dni Porrett hoc anno. xx^s.

1513-14. Solut. Mro Porrett pro liberata sua hoc anno.
xiii^s. iiii^d.

1514-15. Solut. Dno Kendall pro organis. xiii^s. iiii^d.

— Dno Porrett Informatori Choristarum. vii^l.

— Dno Newman pro diversis libris ab eo emptis de
cantu diviso, mandato Presidentis, qui sunt in custo-
dia D. Porrett. x^s.

1515-16. Solut. Dno Porrett Informatori Choristarum pro
stipendio suo per totum annum. viii^l.

— pro ostreis, pane, et potu, datis clericis diebus
veneris in quadragesima pro missa de nomine Jesu.
iii^s. vi^d.

— pro pane et potu datis clericis pulsantibus in
exiguis et festis principalibus. ii^s. ii^d.

^a Robert Parrett, Parrott, or Perrot. See Register of Organists, p. 182.

- Solut. pro cordis pro organis erga festum Nativitatis Domini. ii^d.
- pro reparacione unius le stoppe pro organis. ii^d.
- Dno Porrett pro arboribus emptis ab eo. ix^s.
- 1516-17. Solut. reparacione superpellicii Dni Porrett. iiii^d.
- cuidam reparanti organa. xiiii^d.
- uni alteri laboranti circa reparacionem organorum. xii^d.
- 1517-18. Solut. Dno Burgess pro ly prychyng. iiii^l.
- 1518-19. Solut. Georgio Roper adducenti missam de cantu fracto a Mro Stokysley. iii^s. iiii^d.
- Roberti Byrgewater pro ii candelabris pro ecclesia. vii^s.
- pro factura de sex ly schonces. xii^d.
- Simoni pro reparacione organorum. vii^s. viii^d.
- Mydylton pro ix pedibus novi vitri cum imaginibus, precium pedis viii^d, et pro nova plumbiacione iii pedum, et nota precium pedis ii^d. iii^s. vi^d.
1520. Solut. pro pane, potu, vino, volem, et malis, datis Clericis in vigiliis Sti Nicolai. xii^d.
- pro ly whipcord et ly maylycorde pro velo quadragesimali. vi^d.
- pro duobus cordalis pro organis. iiii^d.
- 1520-1. Solut. Mro Barbbye pro reparacione parvorum organorum. xxvi^s. viii^d.
- Mro Porret pro cerothecis puerorum in festo Sancti Nicolai. iiii^d.
- pro una libra cephi pro reparacione follium pro organis in choro. i^d.
- Joanni de Colonia laboranti circa ly desks in Ede. viii^s.
- Eodem et duobus famulis laborantibus per decem dies circa nova stalla in Ede. xx^s.
- Brygewater pro emendacione angeli enei in choro et candelabrorum.
1523. Solut. pro uno ly butt de Malmsay, et pro vectura ejusdem. iiii^l. v^s. ii^d.

- Solut pro vi paxis pro nave capelle. xviii^d.
 — pro organis emendandis. i^d.
 — pro uno vexillo empt. per Mrum Barnard. ix^s.
 1526. Solut. pro ferculis datis Episcopo, Capellania, Clericis
 et aliis, in vigilia Sti Nicolai. ii^s.
 — Mro Porrett pro conductione per annum. xx^s.
 — pro jentaculis datis Clericis diebus dominicis.
 xiii^s. iiii^d.
 — Joanni Haverby pro factura ly hangyns de sarsnett
 coram altaribus Præsidis et Vice-Præsidis. iii^s. iiii^d.
 — pro choreo pro organis empto per Mrum Porrett.
 viii^s.

Custus Capelle.

Inprimis for xxxvj yerdys off whygth damaske made in vj
 copes at vij^s. and viij^d. the yerde. xij^{li}. xvj^s.

Item for lxxxiiij yerdys off whygt sylke satten called satten
 off bonynye att iij^s. the yerde mad in vj dorsys and vj redorsys
 and vj vestments for the lowe aulters. xij^{li}. xij^s.

Item for xx^{li} yerdys and iij quarters off crymsyn velvett uppon
 velvett wroytt w^t pyrllys off gold for a dorse and a redorse for
 y^e hygh aulter at xxiiij^s. iij^d. the yerde. xxiiij^{li}. iij^s. ij^d.

Item for xxvij yerdys and i quarter off crymsyn velvett for
 dorsys and redorsys and vestments of y^e low aulters at xiiij^s.
 iij^d. the yerde. xviiij^{li}. iij^s. iij^d.

Item for xxij yerdys and iij quarters of rygth crymson
 velvett provydyde for y^e sayd aulters at xiiij^s. iij^d. the yerd.
 xv^{li}. iij^s. iij^d.

Item for ij pecys of crymsyn velvett uppon velvett conte-
 nyng xxiiij^{li} yerdys and iij quarters whereoff ys made dorsys
 and redorsys and vestments for ij lowe aulters next to y^e
 quere dore at xvj^s. y^e yerde. xix^{li}. xvj^s.

Item for x yerdys and a halfe of playne clothe of golde for
 orfreys to y^e forsayd stuffe at xxx^s. the yerde. xv^{li}. xv^s.

Item for iij yerdys of rede cloth of gold for renuyng orfreys to
 y^e forsayd vj whygth copys att xx^s. the yerde. lx^s.

Item for ij pecys of damaske cloth of golde wrowth wth

ymagery for orfreys contenyng xxj yerdys at xiiij^s. iiij^d. the yerde. xiiij^{li}.

Item for on pece of rede cloth of bawdekyn for y^e crossys and langetts of y^e vestments of crymsyn velvett contaynyng vij yerdys and dī. at xij^s. y^e yerd. iiij^{li}. x^s.

Item for ij yerdys and iij quarters of rede damaske made yn a canopye to hang over the Presydent's stall yn y^e quere at v^s. the yerde. xiiij^s. ix^d.

Item for vij papyrs of bokeram for lynyng for y^e foresayd stuffe at xviiij^s. y^e papyre. vij^{li}. vij^s.

Item for lxxxix ellys and iij quarters of ryzgth brysell for albes to the sayd vestments at viij^d y^e ell. lix^s. x^d.

Item for a frynge of rede sylke wayng vj vncys and dī. sett apone the forsayd canopye of rede damaske at xiiij^d. y^e vnce. vij^s. ob.

Item for another frynge of rede, grene, blewe, and yelow colors occupyd about y^e dorsys and redorsys wayng xlvj vncys and dī. at xiiij^d y^e vnce. l^s. iiij^d. ob.

Item payde to Mr. Mertymore as appereth by hys byll anexyd to y^{is} boke. xvij^{li}.

Item payde to Styvyn Humley embroderare as appereth by hys byll annexyd. xv^{li}. vij^s. viij^d.

Item to Thomas Yong vestment maker as apperyth by hys byll annexyd. vij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item for xiiij vnsys and halfe and halfe a quarter off vestement rybyn for y^e whyte vestementys and alter clothys at xiiij^d. y^e ownse. xvij^s. ob.

Item payyd for xxxvij vnces off fyne vestment rybyn for y^e dorsys and redorsys off crymsyn velvet at xiiij^d. ye vnce. xliij^s ij^d.

Item payyd for a frynge for y^e redorce off y^e hy altare made off crymsyn velvett opon velvett pyrlyd w^t golde vj vnc at xiiij^d ye vnce. vij^s.

Item for makyng y^e canopy hangyng over y^e Presydentys stall. xx^d.

Item for payntyng bukkeramys y^t be hangyng now to y^e Chapyl, y^e gret hall, and Master Presydentys parlar, and

chambyr impryntyd w^t dyverse colars, and sum powderyd w^t golde, and sum withoute golde. xxvj^{li}. v^s.

Item payyd for iiij peces off bredlyre at viij^d. ye pece. xvj^d.

Item for ix peces off browne lyrc at ij^d. y^e pece. xviiij^d.

Item for ij off threde of dyverse colors for sowyng y^e sayd stufe at xiiij^d. ij^s. iiij^d.

Item for halfe a thousande of tenter hokys. vij^d.

Item for gret hokys. iiij^d.

Item for crochettys. ij^d.

1529-30. Solut. pro margine coristarum tempore pestis. iii^s. iii^d.

— pro vino dato Episcopo Nicolai in Biberio. xi^d.

— pro cerothecis datis Episcopo Nicholai. iiiij^d.

— Joanni Fly pro a ly yron bere ad altare Dni Presidentis. i^d.

— Joanni Hanson pro emendacione organorum de ly desks. xxii^d.

— Joanni Showt laboranti circa nova organa per diem. viii^d.

1530-1. Solut. Mro Roberto Porrett pro pulsatione organorum diebus festis per totum annum. xiii^s. iiiij^d.

— Mro Porrett Informatori Choristarum pro stipendio. viii^l.

— eidem pro liberata hoc anno. xiii^s. iiiij^d.

— eidem pro reditu domus ejus hoc anno. xx^s.

— Mro Burges pro rescriptione le prycksong bokys, ex mandato Dni Presidentis. xl^s.

— Clericis pulsantibus campanas in festis principalibus pro pane et potu. iii^s. iiiij^d.

— pro ly Magdalene boxis, et pro duobus novis capis, et duobus imaginibus. iiiij^{li}. vi^s. viii^d.

— Joanni Sente pro reparacione facta circa organa in choro. xii^d.

— pro duobus paribus cirothecarum pro pueris in Festo Sancti Nicholai. iiiij^d.

- 1531-2. Solut. Mro Parrot Informatori Choristarum pro stipendio hoc anno. viii^{li}.
- Mro Parrot pro pulsatione organorum toto anno. vi^s. viii^d.
- Mro Parrot pro conductione domus hoc anno. xx^s.
- Mro Whyte organorum factori pro reparacione duorum parium organorum in choro. xxviii^s. iiii^d.
- Mro Parrot pro clavis pro organis Mro Whyte existente. ii^d.
- Dno Præsidi in cœna Domini pro chorustis lavando eorum pedes. vii^d.
- Ricardo Walker carpentario facienti aram in primo gradu chori. vi^d.
- Joanni Burnam purganti quatuor magna candelabra ante summum altare. xii^d.
- Joanni Carpentario operanti per sex dies circa tecam organorum in choro, et reparaciones aliorum in choro stallorum. iiii^s.
- eidem pro magna vocata lokks in pulpito circa majora organa. viii^d.
- pro alia magna vocata teca clavium organorum. iiii^d.
- eidem Joanni laboranti circa minora organa. iii^d.
- Dno Buswell et Norwych scribentibus xii tabulas in sacra æde nomine Episcoporum et aliorum Benefactorum nostri Collegii imponendo. viii^d.
- 1532-3. Solut. Nicholao Tucker Chorustagogo pro stipendio suo hoc anno. vii^{li}. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- Mro Parrot pro diligentia sua organis pulsandis in diebus festis. xl^s.
- septem chorustis, quum pedes lavabantur a Dno Presidente in cena Domini. vii^d.
- pro jentaculis clericorum et janitoris tempore pestis, ex mandato Dni Presidentis et xiii Seniorum, et pro cibo allocato iisdem in cenis ut diligenter fungerentur vice Choristarum absentium causa pestis. xxxvi^s.
- Mro Whyte reparanti organa. v^s.

Solut. Mro Whyte reparanti magna organa. v^s.

—— Joanni Kaver emendanti folles pro novis organis.
xx^d.

—— Dno Ricardo Benton emendanti follis organorum
in choro ante festum Dedicacionis ecclesie. xii^s.

1535. Solut. D. Grenakers Informatori Chorustarum in mu-
sica hoc anno. viii^{li}.

—— Bull et Edwarde pro pulsacione campanarum, et
diligentia in vestiario, per totum annum. xxvi^s. viii^d.

—— pro tribus vexillis emptis per Mrum Parkust.
xlvi^s. viii^d.

—— duobus vitriariis pro opera et pro vitro picto novo.
xiii^s. x^d.

—— pro unco, quo suspenditur angelus in valvis chori.
id.

—— Richardo Beynton emendanti duo paria organorum
ex pacto. l^s.

—— Vitriario pro vitro colorato &c. vii^s. xiii^d.

—— Mro Parrett pro pulsacione organorum per annum.
xl^s.

—— pro merenda facta in vigilia Sancti Nicholai.
iii^s. iiiii^d.

1536. Solut. Informatoribus Chorustarum in musica hoc anno.
vi^{li}. xii^d.

—— Mylwarde pro charta et libris Chorustarum. v^d.

—— Mro Hawslen pro compositione librorum ecclesie.
xix^s. viii^d.

—— Duobus pictoribus purgantibus summam aram.
xxi^s.

—— Mro Perrot pro pulsacione organorum per annum.
xl^s.

—— pro biberio facto in nocte Epiphanie. xii^s.

—— pro biberio in nocte Sancti Nicholai. iii^s.

1537. Solut. Mro Jakett Instructori Choristarum hoc anno.
viii^{li}.

—— pro libello chartarum ad inscribenda nomina in
diebus festivis. vi^d.

- Solut. pro libro chartaceo ad inscribendum inventorium bonorum capellæ. xii^d.
- pro carbonibus combustis in sacrario per custodes sepulchri et per pueros in festis hyemalibus. i^s.
- Mro Perrot pulsanti organa. xl^s.
1538. Solut. Mro Roberto Parrott pro stipendio. xl^s.
1539. Solut. Mro Jaquet, et Mro Applebie, Informatoribus Chorustarum. viii^{li}.
- Whighte emendenti organa in templo. xi^s. ii^d.
- Mro Parret seniori pro stipendio hoc anno. xl^s.
1541. Solut. confectori organorum reparanti organa. ii^s.
1542. Solut. pro reparacione virgæ argentæ. viii^d.
- White reparanti organa ex pacto. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- pro tapete sternendo coram summo altari. vi^{li}.
1543. Solut. Butson pro reparacione organorum in choro.
- Mro Porrett seniori pro stipendio hoc anno. xl^s.
1545. Solut. Whyghte reparanti organa ex pacto. iii^s. iiii^d.
- Mro Parret seniori pro stipendio. xl^s.
1546. Solut. Mro Parret seniori pro pulsatis nonnunquam organis. xl^s.
1547. Solut. Mro Sheppard, Institutori Chorustarum, pro stipendio suo hoc anno. viii^{li}.
- pro duobus cathedris emptis usibus edis sacræ. xi^s. viii^d.
- Roberto Wright reparanti xxxix capas. ii^s. viii^d.
- Mro Sheparde pro duodecim libris, et reparanti organorum vitia. xxx^s.
- Mro Sheparde pro tribus cappis, dalmaticis, et albis, per bursarios emptis ad festum Paschæ. iii^{li}.
- Pictoribus oblitterantibus imagines tabulatorum ecclesiæ. ii^s. viii^d.
1548. Solut. Joanni Nayler conficienti duo linostolia pro sacellanis. iii^s. iiii^d.
- Cuidam Sacerdoti reparanti organa. iii^s.
- Pro linostolio empto a Mro Vicepræsidente. vi^s. viii^d.
- Scribenti Communione Servitium Angliæ. xii^d.
- Mro Shepherd pro libris musicalibus. v^s.

- Solut. Mro Ball scribenti varias missas cum antiphonis et aliis canticis per billam. xiii^s. iiii^d.
- pro vestimentis de rubro velvetto. xx^s.
- Henrico Bolton pro sculptura Imaginis Christi crucifixi. xx^s.
- 6 Aprilis perfricantibus aquilam æneam et æneum angelum cum candelabris et aliis. xx^s.
- Jonson pro opera circa vestes pensiles pro altaribus inferioribus de velvetto. xvi^s.
- 18 Julii Henrico Bolton pro sculptura duarum imaginum Divæ Magdalenæ et Joannis Baptistæ. xx^s.
- pro pingendo crucifixo et purgandis imaginibus alabastrinis et deaurandis duabus basibus crucis. xxvi^s. viii^d.
- pro sculptura tabernaculorum Divæ Magdalenæ et Johannis Baptistæ et angeli ad ostium chori affixi. v^{ll}.
- pro baculo Rectorali. x^d.
1556. Solut. Famulis Episcopi Glostrensis^b pro consecratione altarium 20 Sept. iii^s. iiii^d.
1557. Solut. Episcopo Bristolien^c in vino et . . . salso pro consecratione patinæ. xx^d.
1558. Solut. Mro Baule Choristarum Magistro. x^{ll}.
- pro cista ad portandam sectam vestimentorum albi velvetti. xviii^s.
- Mro Mullynax pro confectione angelorum et florum aureorum in factura vestimentorum. xx^s.
- pro quatuor campanulis. viii^d.
- pro tribus missalibus, duobus antiphonalibus in pergamena, charta, et variis. iiii^{ll}.
- pro famulis Episcopi Bristol: pro diligentia circa consecrationem vestimentorum prestita, et pro expensis cujusdam pauperis vestimenta conferentis et domum reportantis. xvi^d.
- pro vase thurifero. iiii^s.
- pro oleo sacrato et chrismate in die parasceus. iiii^d.

^b James Brooks, Bishop of Gloucester, 1554—1559.

^c John Holyman, Bishop of Bristol, 1554—1559.

- Solut. die Jovis in cæna Domini 12 Symphonistis. xii^d.
 — Doly 7^o Aprilis colofanti sustentaculum paschalis.
 iii^s. iiii^d.
 — Bolton affigenti tabulas depictas in ingressu Sa-
 crarii. viii^d.
 — eidem pro duobus aspergillis. xiii^d.
 — operantibus circa pavementum sepulchri Mrorum
 Bachyler et Cade. ii^s.
 — Clericis pulsantibus ad lectionem theologicam. x^s.
 — pro vino ad Episcopum Bristol. delato duos
 calices consecrantem et pro diligenter suorum circa
 eandem consecrationem. xv^d.
 — Clericis pro ostreis in quadragesima. ii^s. viii^d.
 — pro jentaculo moderatoris Scholæ Musicæ et
 Clericorum per totum annum. x^s. ix^d.
 1559. Solut. Mro Baule Symphonistarum Magistro. x^{li}.
 — pro ligatione quinque librorum gradualium et
 antiphonalium. xvi^s.
 — pro duobus duodenis facum majoris magnitudinis.
 xi^s. iiii^d.
 — Mason emendenti Pellicanum. ii^s.
 — Browne emendenti organa. iii^s. iiii^d.
 — pro tribus libris precum publicarum seu commu-
 nionis. xiii^s. vi^d.
 — Mro Garbrand pro libro homiliarum. xiiii^d.
 — Symphonistis in die Parasceve. xii^d.
 — pro oleo et chrismate. iiii^d.
 — pro confectione mensæ communionis. viii^s.
 — Owen et famulo removentibus imagines et alia
 ibidem agentibus. iii^s.
 — Rypon pro pane consecrabili. v^s. iiii^d.
 — Jones et famulo 7^o Julii exportantibus imaginum
 tabulas ad altaria defixas. xviii^d.
 — Baule pro xvi registris. xii^d.
 — Variis evertentibus altaria. viii^s.
 — Johanni Clarke pro vectura lapidum dirutorum
 altarium. v^s. ii^d.

- Solut. Owen conficienti candelabra. xx^d.
- Clericis pro accessione ad communas per totum annum. xliii^s. iiii^d.
1560. Solut. Mræ Ardren emendanti quatuor superpellicia Choristarum. xx^d.
- 11 Aprilis Mro Garbrand pro tribus libris precum publicarum. x^s.
- Owen et famulo emendantibus subsellia semicominariorum et tabulas ibidem affigentibus 29^o Aprilis. iiii^s. vi^d.
- pro quadraginta octo ulnis de lokeram ad superpellicia componenda. xlvi^s.
- extergentibus pellicanum ad Festum Nativitatis et Paschalis. ii^s. ii^d.
- 26 Maii pro duobus aliis libris precum publicarum Londini emptis. v^s. viii^d.
- Mro Baule 27 Oct. emendanti organa. iii^s. iiii^d.
- Mro Garbrand pro libro homiliarum. xvi^d.
1561. Solut. Pylesworth et Jacobe pro diligentia in Sacrario. xxvi^s. viii^d.
- pro 18 ulnis de lokeram ad componenda superpellicia. xix^s. vi^d.
- Mro Garbrand pro tabula decem preceptorum. xvi^d.
- Owen et famulo remonentibus tabulas altaribus collaterales. iii^s.
- Wylmot eadem loca oblinienti et tabulas inde exportanti. xx^d.
- Ultimo Octobris Bolton cum duobus famulis parietem sacerdotibus excavatam reedificantibus. ix^s. xi^d.
- Saxon et famulo abluentibus Scripturarum tabulas denigratas per 6 dies. x^s.
- Pro vino cretico. xi^d.
- Joyner pictori depingenti nomina heræsiarum in spectaculo (in aula) quod choristarum moderator ordinavit. iii^s. iiii^d.
- Mro Baull et Jacobe exscribentibus quasdam pro Ecclesia cantilenas. v^s.

- Solut. pro bellariis in vigilia Epiphaniae. lii^s.
 — pro accessione ad communas Clericorum. iii^{li}. x^s.
 — pro prandiis et cænis sociorum et aliorum in vigiliis
 festorum Divæ Mariæ. xxx^s.
 1562. Solut. Mro Ball, musices magistro, pro stipendio suo,
 x^{li}.
 — 3^o Januarii Oven et famulo operantibus circa sug-
 gestum. vi^s.
 — Famulo Jackson excavanti foramen in pariete pro
 eodem suggesto. x^d.
 — 1 Martii Roberto Jackson et Nycholao Rowthe con-
 fringentibus lapides altarium et loca eorundem pavi-
 mento tegentibus. viii^s. iiiid^d.
 — Eodem tempore Grene eosdem lapides e sacello
 removenti. xii^d.
 — 21 Martii Mro Seres pro duobus libris precum
 publicarum. vi^s. viiir^d.
 — Eidem pro 12 psalteriis. xvi^s.
 — 11 Octobris Henrico White et Rob. Nycholas con-
 ficientibus subsellia in sacello juxta sacrarium. x^s.
 — 20 Martii Gul. Robinson et Johanni Wilks crucem
 ante januas sacelli Divi Johannis diruentibus et
 lapides ibidem effodientibus. viii^s.
 — 25 Martii Jackson et Mattheu locum in quo crux
 stetit pavimento tegentibus. iii^s. iiiid^d.
 — Clericis pro ostreis in Quadragesima. ii^s. viiir^d.
 — pro accessione ad communas Clericorum per totum
 annum. iii^{li}. x^d.
 — pro prandiis et cænis sociorum in vigiliis festorum
 Divæ Mariæ. xxx^s.
 1563. Solut. Mro Ball pro duodecim libris cantionum.
 vi^s. viiir^d.
 1564. Solut. 9^o Junii White, Squiar, et Robinson, exscin-
 dentibus supersticiosas sedes Imaginum. xiiii^s.
 — 25^o Junii White cum famulo et Squiar exscin-
 dentibus imaginum sedes. xxiii^s.
 — Mro Garbrand pro libro homiliarum. iii^s. viiir^d.

1566. Solut. Oven pro 20 candelabris. ii^s. viii^d.
 — Shewsmyth emendanti fenestras pilis et tempore
 spectaculorum confractas. iii^s. iiiii^d.
 — pro duodena facum pro Dno Præsidente. v^s.
 — pro vino muscato. xiii^s.
 — pro pane communicabili. vi^d.
 — Clericis pro ostreis. ii^s. viii^d.
1567. Solut. Dno Kynton pro biblia sacra. xxviii^s. iiiii^d.
 — Mro Garbrand pro libro precum publicarum. viii^s.
 — Eodem pro vino cretico. ix^s. iiiii^d.
1569. Solut. Hamon et puero operantibus circa suggestum.
 viii^s. viii^d.
 — Hamon et famulo fabricantibus cistam. iiiii^s.
 — pro decem psalteriis Londini emptis. xv^s. vi^d.
1570. Solut. Toms et Fisher 21 Decembris excindentibus
 lapides fabricando ostio ad Sacrarium. ii^s. x^d.
 — Hamon et famulo coaptantibus ostium. viii^s.
1571. Solut. pro libro precum publicarum. iiiii^s.
 — pro sepultura Ashbye et Thoma pauperum scho-
 larium. v^s. iiiii^d.
 — Sutton effodienti sepulchra mortuorum. iiiii^s. viii^d.
1575. Solut. Joseph pro sex libris psalmorum. xii^s.
1586. Solut. Jackson pro superpelliciis 10^s. 4^d $\frac{3}{4}$.
1589. Solut. Mro Meacock pro libris musicis emptis ex
 mandato Præsidis. 30^s.
1590. Solut. Liliot pro libris musicis hoc anno. 40^s.
 — pro mensa in capella. 18^s.
 — Mro Parret Informatori Choristarum. 10^s.
1591. Solut. Mro Barnes pro libris musicis et charta delineata.
 34^s. 4^d.
 — Mro Parret Informat. Chori, et 16 Chorist. 6^s. 8^d.
1595. Solut. pro superpell. Mri Nicolson Informat. Choris-
 tarum. 13^s.
1596. Solut. pro 10 psalteriis. 23^s. 4^d.
 — Clericis pro ostreis. 2^s. 8^d.
1597. Solut. Holbie coloranti le vanes turris. 2^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Chappington pro organis per billam. 33^s. 13^s. 8^d.

- Solut. Sparrow et Georgio Mathew colorantibus et deaurantibus eadem. 2^l. 11^s.
- Lea et Andrews fabris lignum pro wainscott circa eadem. 3^l. 14^s.
- Fairberd pro clavis ibidem insumptis 3^s. 1^d.
- Selly fabro ferrario circa organa per billam. 2^s. 4^d.
- Mro Nicolson pro cantilenis exarandis ad organa et cantores. 4^l.
1598. Solut. Chappington reparanti organa. 2^l.
- Mro Barnes pro sex psalteriis. 14^s.
1600. Solut. Mro Nicolson pro libris musicis. 40^s.
1602. Solut. Mro Nicolson pro libris musicis. 2^l.
1603. Solut. Crossley bibliopolæ pro sex libris tempore pestis. 2^s. 6^d.
1604. Solut. pro libro precum commun. in usum Ecclesiæ. 4^s. 6^d.
1605. Solut. Bayly reparanti pulvinaria in Aula et Ecclesia. 1^s. 10^d.
1606. Solut. Latimer fodienti Sepulchrum Tristam. 2^s.
- Barnes pro libris precum. 16^s.
1607. Solut. pro duobus libris precum publicarum in diebus solennibus. 26^s.
1608. Solut. Bartho. Howe et famulis conficientibus sedile in Sacello per billam. 10^s. 8^d.
1610. Solut. Stilles lapicidæ operanti in Sacello. 2^s. 6^d.
- Mro Garbrand pro libro precum comm. 4^s. 6^d.
1611. Solut. Styles lapicidæ operanti in Sacello et Capella per billam. 5^s. 6^d.
- pro duobus bibliis novis in Capella. 7^s. 6^d.
1612. Solut. Barnes pro Psalteriis et vino anno sup. 1^l. 14^s. 6^d.
- Walton purganti capellam in diem funebrem. 4^s. 4^d.
- Pro le blacks ad celebrand. exequias Principis. 25^s. 10^s.
1614. Solut. Mro Garbrand pro 10 Psalteriis. 28^s. 6^d.
1615. Solut. Dalham reparanti organa. 4^l.
1616. Solut. Yorke emendanti organa. 2^s. 6^d.

- Solut. Shorte figenti candelabra in choro. 2^s. 6^d.
 — Pro candelabro pro Dno Præsede. 5^s.
 1617. Solut. Tabellario pro vectura le pulpit cloath. 1^s. 6^d.
 — Evets pro pulvinar. conficiend. ad suggestum. 6^s.
 — Yorke emendanti organa. 10^s.
 1618. Solut. Pro scopis pro ecclesia. 2^d.
 1622. Solut. Yorke pro reparatione organorum. 8^s.
 — Hobbs plumbiario operanti in sacello per billam.
 1^l. 11^s. 10^d.
 — Hurst operanti in sacello, et aliis locis. 3^l. 7^s. 9^d.
 — Badger operanti in sacello, claustris, et alibi. 15^s. 4^d.
 1623. Solut. North emendanti scamna, et purganti templum.
 5^s.
 — Needles operanti in Templo. 6^s.
 — Huggins pro sex libris precum publicarum. 19^s. 8^d.
 — Hobie pingenti situlas. 16^s.
 — Strangwaies operanti circa organa. 4^s.
 — Alteri emendanti organa. 5^l.
 1624. Solut. Mro Dalham reparanti organa. 2^s.
 1625. Solut. Turner pro duobus libris in Capella. 2^s.
 1626. Solut. Huggins, Bibliopolæ, pro sex libris publicæ
 liturgiæ. 1^l. 3^s.
 — Eidem pro sex libris formularum præscribentibus
 publice agendi gratias. 1^s. 4^d.
 — Westall pro libris publ. liturgiæ resarcitis. 4^s. 10^d.
 — Pro quinque lucernis affixis sedilibus in Capella.
 2^s. 6^d.
 — Emendanti folles organorum. 2^s. 6^d.
 — Fabris operis intestini Londinensibus per Mrm
 Langton. 16^l. 9^s. 8^d.
 — Pro articulis inter eos et Collegium compositis.
 10^s. 6^d.
 — Pro lychnucho pensili in medio Capellæ. 13^s. 4^d.
 1627. Solut. Badger operanti in Aula et Capella per billam.
 5^l. 13^s. 9^d.
 — Abbots pingenti chorum. 19^l.
 — Pricket operanti in Capella. 3^l. 18^s.

- Solut. Tobye servo Mri Lenton et socio operantibus in Capella. 9^s.
- Johanni Carpenter fabro intestini operis, et Tornatori, operantibus in Capella. 1^l. 1^s.
- Mro Lenton fabro intestini operis Londinensi ex pacto pro le Skreene. 48^l. 8^s. 6^d.
- Eidem reparanti sedes in choro. 24^l. 3^s. 9^d.
- Eidem ex unanimi consensu Dni Præs. et 13 Seniorum. 5^l.
- Pro 32 candelabris æneis. 4^l. 13^s. 4^d.
1628. Solut. Bishop emendanti folles organorum. 4^s.
1630. Solut. Web pro fune pro lychnucho in Sacello. 1^s.
- Pictori pingenti trabes in Sacello. 1^s. 6^d.
- Reparanti folles organorum. 2^s.
- Turner pro sex libris publicæ liturgiæ empt. per Mrm Lawe. 1^l. 6^s.
- Davis pro decem libris in usum chori. 1^l. 10^s.
1631. Solut. Pro libris in usum chori empt. per Mrm Law. 2^l. 12^s. 6^d.
- Mro Langton pro candelabris. 6^s.
- Pro reparatione et ornatu Capellæ. 39^l. 14^s. 7^d.
1632. Solut. Colley pro pannis ecclesiæ resar. 2^s.
- Decano in Theologia pro libris. 8^s. 6^d.
- Davis pro libris in usum chori. 5^s.
- Dalham pro organ. mod. 2^l. 13^s.
- Greenbury. 2^l.
- Dno Præsidi pro reparatione Capellæ superiori anno. 100^l.
- Mro Chilmead^d pro libris in usum chori transcribendis. 7^l. 12^s.
1633. Solut. Pro funibus et aliis pro Candelabro pensili ex dono Mri Boughton. 8^s. 6^d.
- Mro Bull organon modulanti. 2^l.
- Yorke. 1^s.
- Mro Cooper pro mutuo le canvasse etc. per billam. 7^l. 6^s. 3^d.

^d See Register of Clerks, p. 59.

Solut. Hobbs operanti super aulam et sacellum. 16^s. 7^d.

—— Ciprian pictori. 1^s.

—— Hoby parietes in choro dealbanti. 3^l. 10^s.

—— Tyler pro repagulis ferreis et fenestris in Sacello.
16^l. 2^s. 10^d.

—— Nicholo pro machina conficienda in usum Mri
Durrant. (erased) 6^l.

—— Mro Durrant operanti in Sacello per billam.
4^l. 17^s. 4^d.

—— Richardo Barnes pro vectura operis intestini per
billam. 2^l. 17^s. 10^d.

—— Mro Christmas pro octo statuīs et corollario, et
pro itinere. 7^l. 13^s. 4^d.

—— pro vectura aquilæ æneæ. 1^l. 11^s. 6^d.

—— Davis pro libris publicæ liturgiæ resarciendis. 11^s.

—— Mro Chilmeade pro libris in usum chori transcri-
bendis. 10^s.

—— pro reparatione Capellæ ex consensu auditorum.
66^l. 12^s. 4^d.

1634. Solut. Yeorke organon modulanti. 2^s.

—— Howby pictori. 2^s,

—— Davis pro libris resarciendis, 1^l. 18^s. 6^d.

—— Mro Cooper pro ornamento fenestrali, 3^l. 12^s.

—— pro reparatione Capellæ ex consensu auditorum.
66^l. 13^s. 4^d.

—— Mro Chilmead pro libris transcribendis in usum
chori. 2^l. 18^s.

—— Davis pro libris liturgiæ publicæ. 2^l. 19^s.

—— Weekes pro 3 bigis arenæ marmori subservientibus.
5^s.

1635. Solut. Yorke organon modulanti. 2^s.

—— Davis pro libris in usum chori. 1^l. 7^s. 6^d.

—— pro reparatione Capellæ. 66^l. 13^s. 4^d.

—— Taylor pro libris. 5^l. 3^s.

—— Hartley pro 1 big. arenæ marmori subservienti. 1^d.

—— Nicolas pro ornamentis Capellæ resarciendis.
1^l. 14^s.

- Solut. musicis in Capella diebus festis. 9^l.
 — pro sepultura Perrot et Hill. 11^s. 9^d.
 1636. Solut. Pro cereis in Sacello. 10^s.
 — Yorke candelabra in Sacello reparanti. 6^d.
 — Musicis in Capella diebus festis. 9^l.
 — Mro White pro diversis in usum Sacelli per billam.
 4^l. 7^s. 1^d.
 1637. Solut. Davis pro libris in usum Capellæ. 10^s. 4^d.
 — Mro Holden pro libris publicæ liturgiæ. 2^l. 3^s.
 — Taylor Clerico scribenti libros in usum chori.
 2^l. 3^s. 3^d.
 — pro cereis in Sacello. 10^s.
 — pro storeis in usum Capellæ. 8^l. 9^d.
 — Musicis in Capella diebus festis. 4^l.
 — Dallum, Yorke reparanti organa. 2^l. 7^s. 6^d.
 — Courties informanti Choristas in arte musica.
 2^l. 18^s. 4^d.
 — Harris pro ecclesia. 40^l.
 1638. Solut. Yorke reparanti candelabra et musica instru-
 menta. 6^s. 8^d.
 — Clinch plumbiario. 76^l. 11^s.
 — pro duobus libris liturgiæ. 1^s.
 — Musicis in Capella diebus festis. 5^l.
 — Mro Præsidi pro Capella. 40^l.
 1639. Solut. Musicis in Capella diebus festis. 5^l.
 — Davis per billam pro libris musicis. 1^l. 3^s. 4^d.
 — Dno Quaterman describenti notas in libris musicis.
 2^l. 12^s.
 — Yorke reparanti musica instrumenta. 2^s. 6^d.
 — Dno Præsidi pro Capella. 40^l.
 — pro libris precum publicarum una cum vectura.
 3^l. 14^s. 6^d.
 — Phillips et Brown ambientibus munus organistæ
 pro viatico. 4^l.
 1640. Solut. Musicis in Capella diebus festis. 3^l. 2^s. 6^d.
 — Yorke reparanti musica instrumenta. 4^s. 6^d.
 — Dno Præsidi pro Capella. 40^l.

- Solut. pro libris precum publicarum una cum vectura.
4^s. 6^d.
1641. Solut. Davis pro libris in usum Capellæ. 11^s. 10^d.
 — Yorke reparanti musica instrumenta. 3^s.
 — Dno Smith describenti notas in libris mnsicis.
1^l. 10^s.
 — Flexall pro rep. candelab. 13^s.
 — Eidem pro catena. 1^l. 10^s.
 — Musicis in Capella diebus festis. 2^l. 18^s.
1642. Solut. Davis pro libris in usum Capellæ. 8^s.
 — Bishop reparanti organa. 15^s.
 — Phillips pro musica in Capella. 10^s.
1645. Solut. Oxley pro libris in usum Capellæ. 6^s.
1646. Solut. pro libris in usum Capellæ. 2^s. 6^d.
1649. Solut. Payne et Wells fabricantibus rostra et subsellia
in Capella. 10^l. 3^s.
 — pro lateribus iu usum Capellæ. 1^l.
 — pro sepultura Lovell. 1^s.
1650. Solut. Storeatori pro tegetibus in Capella. 1^s. 8^d.
 — Clericis pro ostreis in Quadragesima. 2^s. 4^d.
1651. Solut. Hawkins Pictori pro opere in Sacello. 2^l. 2^s.
 — Finch et Webb pro novis fenestris in Capella.
23^l. 13^s.
1656. Solut. pro emendatione tapetis in Capella. 2^s 6^d.
 — Mro Nixon pro septem ulnis panni cærulei pro
Capella. 14^s. 2^d.
1657. Solut. Pro Bibliis in usum Capellæ. 1^l 13^s.
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In 1659, Jan. 14. The following Inventory of Chapel Furniture was made by the Bursars Dale, Brown, and Blowre.

A dozen of new cushions bought by us this yeare for the Senior Fellowes.

Four carnation long velvet cushions, whereof two are in the great chest next Dr. Bond's monument, and the other two were

layd up by Dr. Wilkinson, (the former President,) in the long Presse in the Founder's Lodgings.

Other two of the same kind. These cushions are to be used only when Noblemen are of the College, and upon solemn occasions.

A faire large green velvet gold-laced carpet for the Communion Table, with gold fringe, which lyeth in the aforesayd chest.

A Pall in the same chest.

A green velvet pulpit cloath and cushion in the same chest.

The Communion cupps.

The plates for the bread.

A faire linen cloth for the Communion Table.

Napkins.

1660. Solut. pro duodenis pulvin. in usum Sacelli. 2^l. 9^s. 6^d.

—— pro libris Liturg. in usum Sacelli. 3^l. 6^s.

—— pro transportatione organ. pneumat. de Hampton Court. 16^l. 10^s.

—— pro lavando instrato Eucharistico, et purgando altare. 12^s. 3^d.

1661. Solut. Mro Low pro libris musicis. 1^l. 5^s.

—— Mro Dalhom extruendi et reficienti organa. 25^l.

—— Oxley pro libris Liturgicis. 1^l. 7^s.

—— pro precibus Fundatoris Liturgiæ inserendis. 2^s. 8^d.

1662. Solut. Mro Tayleur Decan. Theol. pro libris Liturgicis. 3^s. 8^d.

—— Lictori Academico pro quatuor libris Liturgicis. 1^l. 6^s.

—— pro libris musicis. 13^l. 11^s.

—— Oxley eisdem retinacula ænea figenti, et literas aureas imprimenti. 11^s. 8^d.

—— pro velo serico coccineo organis prætenso. 1^l. 8^s.

—— Sampson White militi pro strato lineo sacramentali. 2^l. 4^s. 10^d.

- Solut. Oxley pro uno libro Liturgico. 8^s.
 — Harris fabro operis intestini operanti in Capella.
 22^l. 15^s.
1664. Solut. Mro Dalham emendanti organa. 40^l.
 — Slater Clerico scribenti librum in usum chori ex
 mandato Præsidentis. 1^l.
 — Mro Fuller Pictori pro Arrah. 100^l.
 — pro duobus libris musicis, et typograph. pro Fun-
 datoris precatione. 6^s.
 — Oxlade Bibliopægo pro libris Liturgicis reparat.
 2^s.
 — Servo organa ventilanti. 1^l. 10^s.
 — Davis Bibliopægo pro libris musicis. 5^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Acres Informatori Choristarum ex ord. Præ-
 sidis. 15^l.
1665. Solut. Mro Fuller, Pictori. 78^l.
 — Taylor, Pictori. 30^l.
 — Dalham emend. organa. 20^l.
 — Rogers et Smith lib. mus. transcrib. 7^l. 16^s. 3^d.
 — Davis pro libris precum. 11^s.
 — Slater organ. pulsanti. 3^l. 10^s.
1666. Solut. Fuller Pictori. 72^l.
 — Taylor Pictori. 152^l.
 — Myn fabro operis intestini et Martin fabro lign.
 4^l. 0^s. 6^d.
 — Oxlade juniore libros Liturgicos et Musicos emen-
 danti. 2^l. 5^s. 8^d.
 — Mro Rogers Antiphonas pro Capella transcribenti.
 4^l. 2^s. 6^d.
 — Gerry administranti Organistæ. 2^l.
1667. Solut. Mro Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti pro Capella.
 1^l. 13^s.
 — Gerry administranti organistæ in Capella. 2^l.
 — Mro Holloway pro fædo in causa contra Fuller. 1^l.
 — Fuller pro debit. et damnis recuperat. a Collegio.
 63^l. 10^s.
 — Mro Ellys pro expensis in eadem causa. 3^l. 6^s. 8^d.

- Solut. Mro Fairfax pro expensis in eadem causa.
2^l. 16^s. 4^d.
- Mrs Keate et Taylour pro expensis in eadem causa.
2^l. 11^s. 3^d.
1668. Solut. Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 18^s.
—— Oxlade pro libris musicis. 5^l.
1669. Solut. Thorne Bibliopolæ pro quatuor libris precum
Liturgiæ. 2^l. 6^s.
—— Dri Rogers Antiphonas componenti per billam ap-
probatam a Dno Præsidente. 1^l. 8^s.
—— Eadem transcribenti Antiphonas in libris Capellæ.
12^s.
—— Administrantibus organistæ in pulsatione organ.
2^l.
1670. Solut. Dri Rogers organistæ Antiphonas transcribenti.
15^s.
—— Myns operanti circa organa per billam. 11^s 6^d.
—— Oxlade pro libris Liturgicis. 3^l. 19^s.
1671. Solut. Dri Rogers organistæ Antiphonas transcribenti.
1^l. 10^s.
1672. Solut. Mro Harris reparanti organa. 10^l.
—— Informatori Choristarum Antiphonas transcribenti.
1^l. 12^s.
1673. Solut. Informatori Choristarum pro libro musices. 15^s.
—— Eidem Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 12^s.
—— Organistæ administranti. 2^l.
1674. Solut. pro quatuor storeis in Capella. 16^s.
—— pro quinque libris Precum jejunio assignatis.
3^s. 9^d.
—— Dri Rogers transcribenti Antiphonas. 2^l. 5^s.
—— Mro Davis pro novem libris Liturgicis. 1^l. 7^s.
1675. Solut. Clerke Pictori pro pingendis 56 quadris vitreis.
14^l.
—— Eidem pro effigie D. Salvatoris in fenestra occi-
dentali. 25^l.
—— Dri Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 6^s. 8^d.
—— pro consuendis pulvinaribus et tapetis. 19^s.

1676. Solut. Viduæ Williams pro reparandis tapetibus juxta altare. 2^l. 13^s.
 — Payne Stannario pro reficiendis candelabris. 15^s. 2^d.
 — Bromingham fabro ferrario pro opere in Capella. 1^l. 3^s.
1677. Solut. Dri Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 16^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Ellis Bibliopolæ pro 18 libris Liturgicis. 2^l. 17^s.
1678. Solut. Davis Bibliop. pro quatuor libris Liturgicis. 2^l. 4^s.
 — Eidem pro libris Liturgicis in jejunio. 7^s.
 — Oxlad. Bibliop. pro libris Liturgicis. 3^l. 5^s. 9^d.
1679. Solut. Dri Rogers Antiphon. transcribenti. 10^s. 6^d.
 — Oxlade pro libris Liturgicis. 2^l. 19^s. 8^d.
1680. Solut. Preston instauranti organum. 22^l.
 — Eidem reparanti folles organ. 1^l. 8^s.
 — Dri Rogers transcribenti hymnos. 2^l. 9^s. 6^d.
 — Davis pro libris Liturgicis. 1^l. 8^s.
 — Combs Institori pro velo hyacinthino in usum Capellæ. 2^l. 2^s.
1681. Solut. Preston reparanti folles organorum. 6^s. 8^d.
 — Dri Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 12^s. 6^d.
 — Williams pro pulvinaribus. 3^l. 12^s.
1682. Solut. Dri Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 0^s. 6^d.
 — Oxlade pro libris Liturgicis. 4^l. 10^s. 4^d.
1683. Solut. Dri Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 16^s.
 — Oxlade pro libris Liturgicis. 2^l. 6^s.
1684. Solut. Dri Rogers Antiphonas transcribenti. 1^l. 14^s.
 — Wooly pro duobus formis precationum una in 30 diem Januarii, altera in 6 Februarii. 2^s.
1685. Solut. Mro. Morgan pro Antiphonis transcribendis. 5^l.
 — Oxlade pro libris Liturgicis et compingendis Antiphonalibus. 8^l. 19^s.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ pro primo termino et tertia parte secundi £20 et ex allocatione Præs. et Sociorum £20. 40^l.
 — Mro Pigott organistæ pro duobus terminis et duobus mensibus. 26^l.

1686. Solut. pro vectura follium organorum. 13^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Morgan pro Antiphonis transcribendis. 5^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Piggott organistæ. 40^l.
1687. Solut. Pro formulis Precum diebus gratiarum actionis.
 1^s. 6^d.
 — Birth reparanti organum. 15^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Piggott organistæ £20. et Ramell £5. 25^l.
1688. Solut. Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Purcell organistæ. 36^l. 13^s.
1689. Solut. Mro Morgan transcribenti antiphonas. 4^l.
 — Mro Harris reficienti organum per compositionem.
 50^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Purcell organistæ. 40^l.
1690. Solut. Clements pro 70 formulis precationum. 11^s.
 — Mro Harris reficienti organum. 50^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Purcell organistæ. 40^l.
1691. Solut. Clements pro formulis precationum. 15^s.
 — Mro Harris reficienti organum. 57^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Purcell organistæ. 40^l.
1692. Solut. Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 80^l.
 — Mro Purcell organistæ. 40^l.
1693. Solut. Clements Bibliopolæ pro form. precat. 6^s.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 30^l.
 — Mro Purcell organistæ. 40^l.
1694. Solut. Mro Harris reficienti et mundanti organ. per
 comp. 10^l. 0^s. 6^d.
 — Clements pro formulis precum. 12^s.
1695. Solut. Mro Harris refic. et mund. organ. per comp. 8^l.
 — Jacobo Duke organ. vicem gerenti ex ord. Dni
 Præs. 2^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organist. 30^l.
 — Mrs Heicht et Purcell organ. 40^l.

1696. Solut. Mro Harris reficienti et mundanti organ. per comp. 8^l.
 — Dri Rogers nuper organistæ. 80^l.
 — Mro Hecht organistæ. 40^l.
1697. Solut. Mro Harris per comp. 8^l.
 — Dno White transcribenti Antiphonas. 7^s. 6^d.
1698. Solut. Dri Rogers nuper organistæ pro tribus terminis. 22^l. 10^s.
 — Viduæ Rogers pro uno term. ex ord. Præs. et Soc. 5^l.
 — Mro Hecht organistæ pro tribus terminis. 30^l.
 — Eidem pro uno termino. 12^l. 10^s.
1699. Solut. Mro White transcribenti Antiphonas. 5^s. 8^d.
 — West pro formulis precationum. 6^s. 6^d.
 — Harris per compositionem. 8^l.
 — Viduæ Dris Rogers nuper organistæ pro duo terminis. 10^l.
 — Wells pro impensis in exequiis Viduæ Rogers. 3^l. 8^s. 8^d.
 — Mro Hecht organistæ. 55^l.
1700. Solut. Harris per comp. 8^l.
1701. Solut. Harris reficienti et mundanti organ. per comp. 8^l.
 — Mro Hecht organistæ. 60^l.
1702. Solut. Harris reficienti et mundanti organ. per comp. 8^l.
 — Tomkins ornanti Capellam in Festo Nat. Christi. 8^s. 4^d.
1705. Solut. Stevens Bibliop. pro 18 formulis precationum. 9^s.
 — Mro White transcribenti Antiphonas. 8^s.
1706. Solut. Clements Bibliopolæ pro octodecem formulis precum. 6^s.
1707. Solut. Organistæ per billam. 9^l. 2^s. 6^d.
1708. Solut. Organistæ per billam. 6^l. 5^s.
1709. Solut. Mro Harris pro stipendio. 8^l.
 — Organistæ per billam. 1^l. 4^s. 9^d.
1710. Solut. Drake sen. Choristæ transcribenti Hymnum Eucharisticum. 6^s. 6^d.
 — Organistæ per billam. 3^l.

1711. Solut. Organistæ per billam. 3^l. 13^s.
1712. Solut. Organistæ per billam. 1^l. 1^s.
1713. Solut. Organistæ per billam. 5^l. 4^s. 9^d.
1715. Solut. Mro Harris refic. et mund. organ. 8^l.
 — Clements pro formulis precationum 24. 15^s.
 — Whistler Bibliopolæ pro libris liturgicis. 9^l. 8^s. 8^d.
 — Mro Hecht organistæ transcribenti antiphonas.
 3^l. 8^s. 6^d.
1717. Solut. Clements Bibliopolæ per billam in Capella.
 3^l. 6^s.
 — Mro Hecht transcribenti antiphon. 4^l. 19^s.
1718. Solut. Clements per billam in Capella. 4^l. 13^s.
 — Mro Hecht transcribenti antiphon. 5^l. 15^s. 9^d.
1719. Solut. Mro Wise tapetiario in usum Capellæ per billam.
 2^l. 3^s. 2^d.
1720. Solut. Organistæ per billam. 3^l. 11^s.
1723. Solut. Mro Hecht per billam. 18^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Hecht per billam. 2^l. 5^s. 6^d.
1724. Solut. Mro Hecht per billam. 1^l. 2^s.
1725. Solut. Pro libro musico ex ordinatione Decani Theologiæ. 1^l. 1^s.
 — Mro Hetcht per duas billas. 4^l. 16^s. 6^d.
1726. Solut. Withington Pictori. 2^l. 3^s. 5^d.
 — Heritage pro transennis in Occident. fenest. Capellæ. 12^l. 10^s. 5^d.
1728. Solut. Heritage pro transennis. 4^l. 7^s. 6^d.
1729. Solut. Broughton Bibliopego pro libris musicis per billam. 5^l.
1730. Solut. Speakman fabro lignario pro reparat. Capellæ per billam. 51^l. 9^s. 8^d.
1731. Solut. Hecht organistæ per billam. 4^l. 11^s.
 — Palmer monumenta in Capella et Aula exornanti.
 1^l. 9^s. 5^d.
1732. Solut. Hetcht per billam. 6^l. 3^s. 6^d.
1733. Solut. Pro libro in usum Capellæ. 1^l. 10^s.
1734. Solut. Pro libris in usum Capellæ. 2^l. 4^s.
 — Mro Bristowe pro cereis in usum Capellæ. 1^l. 1^s. 9^d.

- Solut. Mro Thompson Execut. Mri Hecht. 80^l.
 — Phillips*. 15^l.
 — Hayes organistæ. 15^l.
 1735. Solut. Hayes per billam. 19^s. 11^d.
 — Pro cereis candelis in usum Capellæ. 18^s. 3^d.
 — Pro libris in usum Capellæ per billam. 6^l.
 — Mro Hayes organistæ. 60^l.
 1736. Solut. Harris per comp. 3^l.
 — Musicis die Sanctæ Cecilie ex ordinat. Præs. et
 soc. 5^l. 15^s. 6^d.
 — Newman reparanti transenn. fenestr. per billam.
 17^s.
 1737. Solut. Hayes organistæ per billam. 2^l. 9^s. 8^d.
 — Swarbrick organ. fab. ultra recept. a Benefactoribus.
 56^l. 11^s.
 1738. Solut. Cercis candelis in usum Capella. 19^s. 6^d.
 1738. Recept. Pro organ. subscriptionibus. 19^l. 19^s.
 Solut. Hayes organistæ per billam. 3^l. 7^s. 4^d.
 — Swarbrick organ. fab. in plenum. 100^l.
 1741. Solut. Perkins fabro ferrario per billas in Capella.
 1^l. 12^s. 3^d.
 — Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 1^l. 3^s. 3^d.
 — Pro ferrament. in fenestr. Capell. 4^l. 10^s.
 — Pro depict. eorundem. 5^s. 7^d.
 — Godfrey pro vectura fenestr. Capell. 6^l. 3^s. 2^d.
 — Mro Hayes organistæ. 60^l.
 1742. Solut. Webb pro ferramentis in fenestr. Capellæ.
 7^l. 6^s.
 — Godfrey pro vectura fenestr. Capellæ. 4^l. 7^s.
 — Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 5^l. 4^d.
 — Perkins pro ferramentis in fenestr. Capellæ. 4^l. 16^s.
 — Mro Munday reparanti organ. per billam. 10^l. 15^s.
 1743. Solut. Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 4^l. 2^s. 5^d.
 — Munday reficienti et mundanti organ. per comp. 6^l.
 1744. Solut. Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 3^s. 17^s. 5^d.
 — Munday per comp. 6^l.

* Matthew Phillips? See Mr. Hetcht's Will, p. 209.

- Solut. Dno Præsidi pro cautione Norris Bertie arm. dono
dat. in usum Capellæ^b. 40^l.
1745. Solut. Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 3^l. 2^s. 4^d.
—— Mro Munday mundanti organum. 3^l. 2^s. 4^d.
—— Godfrey pro vectura fenestr. 1^l. 6^d.
—— Eidem Picturam portanti. 1^s. 6^d.
1746. Solut. Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 3^l. 18^s. 10^d.
—— Pro anthym. Dris Crofts. 2^l. 2^s.
—— Mro Byfield mundanti organum per comp. 8^l.
—— Mro Munday mundanti organum per comp. ex
omissione. 6^l.
1747. Solut. Mro Hayes organistæ per billam. 3^l.
—— Byfield mundanti et reficienti organum per comp.
8^l.
1748. Solut. Byfield per comp. 8^l.
1750. Solut. Clements pro musica exscribenda per billam.
1^l. 9^s. 6^d.
—— How pro musica exscribenda per billam. 2^l. 5^s. 2^d.
—— Dri Hayes organistæ. 60^l.
1751. Solut. Mro Prince pro Anthemat. Dris Croft. 1^l. 14^s. 6^d.
1752. Solut. Pro exemplar occident. fenestr. exsculpt. per
Sadeler. 5^l. 5^s.
1753. Solut. Pro musica Sacra Mri Alcock. 1^l. 1^s.
1754. Rec. Pro legato Mri Isaac dono dat. in usum Capellæ^c.
5^l.
1757. Solut. Prima Subscript. pro 5 copiis music. sacr. Dris
Boyce. 7^l. 17^s. 6^d.
1758. Solut. Mro Hayes pro musica Sacra. 18^s. 3^d.
—— Munday per billam^d. 77^l. 11^s. 5^d.
1760. Solut. Secund. Subscript. pro 5 cop. music. sacr. Dris
Boyce. 7^l. 17^s. 6^d.

^b L. C. 1744. *Mem. quod Cautio Norris Bertie armig. erogabatur in usum Capellæ.*

^c See Register of Clerks, p. 85.

^d *Mem. quod Summa £77. 11s. 5d. erogabatur solvend. Mro Munday per billam pro novo apparatu ad mensam mysticam in Capella, viz. pro cautionibus Dni Gul. Bowyer £20. D. Gul. Courtenay £20. Mri Holt £20. Mri Bagot £11. 17s. 5d. L. C. 1758.*

- Rec. De Mro Lewis dono dat. in usum Capellæ. 30^l.
1762. Solut. Mro Price pro fenestr. in Capella ultra £100
pec. Dni. Gul. Proctor^e. 10^l. 6^s. 10^d.
1763. Solut. Matthews Cler. transcribenti music. in usum
Capellæ. 4^l. 8^s.
1763. Solut. Matthews Cler. transcribenti mus. in usum
Capellæ. 1^l. 19^s. 6^d.
- Mro Blockley pro candelabris in Capella e legat.
Mri Lewis. 60^l.
1765. Solut. Transcribent. musicam in usum Capellæ.
3^l. 2^s. 2^d.
1766. Solut. Mro Matthews music. transcribenti. 15^s. 6^d.
1767. Solut. Matthews transcribent. music. 8^s.
- Wood transcribent. anthem. 3^s.
1769. Solut. Dno Præsidi residuum legat. Mri Lewis^f. 20^l.
1770. Solut. Mro Spencer Londin. reficienti picturam apud
altare. 12^l.
- Pro vectura ejusdem. 1^l. 4^s.
- Mro Prince per billam. 2^l. 17^s.
1771. Solut. Mro Prince per billam. 8^l. 8^s.
- Mro Matthews per billam. 7^l. 14^s. 6^d.
1772. Solut. Mro Matthews per billam. 1^l. 5^s. 6^d.
- Dri Hayes pro sacra musica Mri Kent. 3^l. 13^s. 6^d.
1773. Solut. Dri Pilkington per billam in usum Capellæ.
1^l. 8^s.
- Newman per billam. 2^l. 0^s. 3^d.
- Powel per billam. 3^l.
- Holloway per billam. 1^l. 10^s.
- Mro Matthews per billam. 2^l.
- Mro Prince Bibliop. 3^l. 8^s.
- Pro sacra musica Dris Alcock. 5^l. 5^s.

^e *Mem. quod Summa £10. 6s. 10d. (ex dono dat. a Mro Isaac £5. a Mro Bagot £2. 8s. 7d. a Mro Smith 15s. 6d. a Mro Pitt 13s. 10d. a Mro Knight 17s. a Mro Lambert 11s. 11d.) erogabatur solvend. debitum Mri Price pro nov. fenestr. in Capella. L. C. 1762.*

^f *Mem. Quod Summa £20. resid. legat. Mri Lewis erogat. hoc anno ad solvend. expens. Capell. reparand. L. C. 1769.*

1773. Solut. Pro sacra musica Mri Kent. 3^l. 13^s. 6^d.
 1774. Solut. Matthews per billam. 2^l.
 — Pro sacra musica Dris Boyce. 7^l. 17^s. 6^d.
 — Prince per billam. 1^l. 14^s.
 — Parker per billam. 3^l. 12^s. 6^d.
 1775. Solut. Prince per billam. 2^l. 16^s.
 — Parker per billam. 4^l. 16^s.
 1776. Solut. Prince per billam. 1^l. 4^s.
 1777. Solut. Prince per billam. 9^s.
 — Parker per billam. 1^l. 18^s.
 1778. Solut. Byfield per billam. 8^s.
 — Prince per billam. 9^s.
 — Matthews per billam. 4^l. 8^s.
 1779. Solut. Matthews per billam. 1^l. 1^s. 6^d.
 — Pro sacra musica Dris Nares. 7^l. 8^s. 6^d.
 1780. Solut. Pro sacra musica Dris Boyce. 3^l. 13^s. 6^d.
 1781. Solut. Dri Boyce pro sacra musica. 3^l. 17^s.
 1782. Solut. Roberts tegulario mundanti Capellam. 11^l. 19^s. 10^d.
 — Matthews per billam. 14^s. 6^d.
 1783. Solut. Dri Hayes per billam. 1^l. 15^s.
 — Matthews per billam. 6^s.
 1785. Solut. Diversis pro opere in Aula et Capella ultra don.
 Mræ Hale. 44^l. 17^s. 9^d.
 1788. Solut. ex ord. Præs. et Soc. in usum Capellæ. 50^l.
 1789. Solut. Mro Jervais ex ord. Præs. et Soc. 20^l.
 — ex ord. Præs. et Soc. in usum Capellæ. 50^l.
 1790. Recept. E bosco et plumb. vend. e Capella et Aula.
 534^l.
 (Payments due for roof of Hall and Chapel. 1463^l.)
 Solut. Mro Pears in parte debit. pro tectis Aulæ et
 Capellæ restaur. 534^l. 12^s. 8^d.
 1791. (Payments due for Hall and Chapel. 1236^l. 14^s. 7^d.)
 Solut. Mro Pears pro repara. Aulæ et Capellæ.
 928^l. 7^s. 4^d.
 1792. Solut. Cosier pro cam. ad conservand. organ. 1^l. 1^s.
 — Mro Pears pro repara. in usum Aulæ et Capellæ.
 320^l.

1793. Solut. Pro antiphonis in usum Capellæ. 7^l. 7^s.
 — Mro Pears in part. debit. pro tectis Aulæ et
 Capellæ restaurand. 622^l. 17^s. 9^d.
1794. Solut. Hayes per billam. 3^l. 2^s.
 — Mro Egginton pro repara. fenestr. occident. i
 Capella. 366^l.
 — Mro Pears in parte debit. pro tectis Aulæ et
 Capellæ restaurandis. 891^l. 8^s. 6^d.
1795. Solut. Hayes per billam. 16^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Egginton pro repara. fenestr. occident. i
 Capella. 113^l. 6^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Pears in toto debit. pro tectis Aulæ et Capellæ
 restaur. 917^l. 1^s. 8^d.
 — Pro describ. antiph. 8^l. 14^s.
1796. Solut. Dri Hayes pro antiphonis. 11^l. 0^s. 6^d.
 — Resid. debit Mro Pears omiss. per error. in L. C
 anni sup. 140^l.
1797. Solut. Mro Egginton in parte billæ £586. 7s. pro
 fenestr. 400^l.
1798. Solut. Hickman pro opere in Capella. 90^l. 8^s.
 — Townsend. 50^l. 3^s.
 — Egginton in parte. 59^l. 9^s.
1799. Solut. Hayes per billam. 4^l. 18^s.
 — Hickman pro opere in Capella. 15^l. 12^s. 4^d.
 — Egginton in toto. 126^l. 18^s.
1802. Solut. Byfield per billam. 84^l.
 — Mro Vicary pro transcribend. hymnis in usum
 Capellæ. 10^l.
 — Inform. Chorist. per comp. £60. augm. 20. 80
1803. Solut. Byfield per billam. 20^l.
 — Mro Vicary pro tranac. hymnis in usum Capellæ
 19^l. 5^s. 6^d.
 — Mro Johnson in usum Capellæ. 10^l. 15^s.
 — Inform. Chor. 80^l.
1804. Solut. Mro Johnson in usum Capellæ. 4^l.
 — Pro 4ta parte billæ Harris in repara. Capellæ et
 Aulæ. 129^l. 13^s. 4^½^d.

1805. Solut. Mro Byfield ex ord. Præs. et Soc^a. 21^l.
 — Pro 4ta parte billæ Harris. 129^l. 13^s. 4½^d.
 1806. Solut. Pro 4ta parte billæ Harris. 129^l. 13^s. 4½^d.
 1807. Solut. Pro ultima parte expens. in repar. Capella et
 Aula. 129^l. 13^s. 4½^d.
 1808. Solut. Byfield. 8^l.
 — Bartlett pro reparat. organ. per billam. 10^s. 6^d.
 — Eginton pro fenestris vit. pictis. 27^l. 10^s. 6^d.
 1809. Solut. Bartlett pro reparand. organ. 10^s. 6^d.
 1810. Solut. Blyth pro regulat. organ. 8^l. 8^s.
 — Mro Vicary pro describ. lib. mus. 1^l. 0^s. 6^d.
 — Pro clathris fenestrarum Capellæ. 99^l. 7^s. 11½^d.
 1811. Solut. Pro ignitabulo. 174^l. 12^s. 1^d.
 1812. Solut. Blyth pro reparat. organ. 12^l. 12^s.
 — Hickman per billam. 3^l. 18^s. 11^d.
 — Vicary pro hymnis. 3^s. 4½^d.
 — Pro ignitabuli delineatione. 5^l. 5^s.
 1813. Solut. Inform. Chor. et Organist. 105^l.
 — Blyth per billam ob reparand. organ. 20^l. 1^s. 3^d.
 — Pro nov. tapete juxta altare^b. 7^l. 7^s.
 — Eggington pro reparand. fenestris. 21^l. 16^s. 3^d.
 1815. Solut. Vicary pro 5 exemplar.ⁱ . . . Antiphon. 5^l. 5^s.
 1817. Solut. Vicary. 12^l. 12^s.
 1818. Solut. Parker pro precum libris. 2^l. 12^s. 6^d.
 1821. Solut. Blyth pro reparationibus organ. 5^l. 5^s.
 1825. Solut. Parker pro liturgiis. 53^l. 17^s. 6^d.
 1829. Solut. Mro Cottingham pro ichnographiâ causâ ador-
 nandæ interiorem partem Capellæ affabre facta. 105^l.
 — Mro Plowman, Juniori, pro alio ejusmodi exemplari.
 26^l. 5^s.

^a It would appear that Mr. Byfield was at this time in distress, for at a College Meeting, 25 April, 1805, it was agreed, "that twenty guineas be subscribed towards the relief of Mr. Byfield."

^b College Order, 15th Oct. 1813, that a new carpet be provided for the Chapel.

ⁱ College Order, 14th May, 1813, that five sets of Services, formerly composed and used in the Cathedral of Canterbury by a late organist there, be subscribed for at One Guinea each.

- Solut. Mro Savage ichnographiam. Mri Cottingham comprobanti. 10^l. 10^s.
- Plowman Fabro Lignario 117^l. 0^s. 2^d.
- Redhead temporariam Capellam adornanti. 49^l. 11^s. 9^d.
- Eidem pro variis operibus. 20^l. 9^s. 4^d.
- Eidem pro stipendio. 10^l.
1830. Solut. Cantic. propter Capellam. 4^l. 4^s.
- Mro Atkinson et Brown redemptoribus. 5000^l.
- Mro Cottingham Architecto. 250^l.
- Mro Redhead Inspectori. 149^l.
- Mro Robertson Attornato. 23^l. 13^s. 4^d.
- Pro opere in Capella. 55^l. 5^s. 9^d.
1831. Solut. Mro Atkinson et Brown. 3500^l.
- Mro Cottingham. 200^l.
- Mro Redhead Inspectori. 139^l.
- Pro aquæ derivatione. 3^l. 0^s. 6^d.
1832. Solut. Mro Atkinson et Brown Redemptoribus. 1000^l.
- Mro Redhead Inspectori. 149^l.
- Mro Summers pro tubis, quibus exsiccat aer in Capella. 250^l.
- Mro Blyth pro organo musico ampliando. 100^l.
- Mro Calcott et Mro Seguire curantibus ut illæsa servaretur Pictura Christi crucem gerentis. 23^l. 2^s.
1836. Solut. Blyth pro modulando organ. 16^l. 16^s.
1838. Solut. Blyth pro modulando organ. 8^l. 8^s.
1843. Solut. Pro libris in usum Capellæ. 8^l. 5^s. 7^d.
1844. Solut. Pro libris Chori. 19^l. 7^s. 6^d.
1845. Solut. Mro Vicary Inform. Chor. 30^l.
- Dno Blyth Inform. Chor. 90^l.
1846. Inform. Chorist. 120^l.
1847. Solut. Bishop pro moduland. organ. 8^l. 8^s.
- Archer pro antiphonis exscribendis. 4^l. 11^s. 8^d.
- Maltby pro Bibliis in usum Choristarum. 4^l. 16^s.
- Inform. Chor. 120^l.
1848. Solut. Bishop pro reparand. et modul. organ. ex ord. Præs. et Soc. 118^l. 8^s.

- Solut. Archer per billam. 3^l. 17^s. 6^d.
 — Beckwith. 1^l. 13^s.
 — Bishop pro moduland organ. 8^l. 8^s.
 — Inform Chorist. 150^l.
 1849. Solut. Inform. Chorist. 150^l.
 — Pro libris Chori. 14^l. 15^s. 10^d.
 1850. Solut. Bishop emendanti organa ex ord. Præs. et Soc.
 45^l.
 — Pro libris Chori. 10^l. 11^s.
 1851. Solut. Bishop pro moduland organ. 8^l. 8^s.
 — Pro libris Chori. 9^l. 16^s. 6^d.
 — Knowles per billam pro Capella. 6^l. 12^s. 8^d.
 1852. Solut. Bennet pro libris chori. 10^s.
 — Archer per billam. 4^l. 7^s. 8^d.
 1853. Solut. Archer pro libris Chori. 8^l. 4^s. 4^d.
 — Dri Corfe pro libris Chori. 3^l. 10^s.
 — Dno F. Ouseley pro libris Chori. 22^l. 17^s.
 1854. Solut. Bishop pro moduland. organ. 8^l. 8^s.
 — Wesley pro libris Chori. 16^l. 16^s.
 — Archer pro libris Chori. 6^l. 12^s. 8^d.
 — Blyth pro libris Chori. 3^l. 5^s. 6^d.

No. IV.

THE EFFECTE OF THE KING'S MAJESTY'S LETTERS SENT TO THE
UNIVERSITIE OF OXFORD, 4 *Aprilis anno regni Edwardi Viti.*
secundo. A.D. 1548. ●

(University Archives, Pyx B.B. Fasc. 3. No. 24.)

"Thus shall he to will and commande you, that if there be any rome vacant at this time, or hereafter shall fall vacant, either Mastership, Provostship, Fellowship, or Scholarship, that ye nor any of you do procede to any election or nomination of any Master, Fellow, or Scholar; or attempt any act or acts, thing or things, which shall be prejudicial to our said Visitation."

Questions.

1. Whether we may not admit Probationers which were chosen the yere before this inhibition.

2. Whether by this letter we be forbidden to execute our Statutes, till others shall be appoynted by the Counsaill.

Our Requests.

1. That we may upon consideration that the Visitation hath bin differred, procede to the election, whereunto we are bounden by speciall Statute and Othe, of poor Students in our House as well Fellowes as Scholars.

2. That we may admit the Probacionars that were chosen moore then viii monithes before the inhibition.

3. That, untill the King's honourable Counsaill shall hereafter appoynte other Ordinances for the governance of the Universitie, we may have our House governed by our Founder's Statutes, upon consideration that such a number cannot be ruled without Lawes and Statutes.

The enormities which hath (been) caused sith certaine young and wilfull persons have bin persuaded that the execution of our Statutes was restrayned by the said letters.

1. Bickley^j, a young man and a private person, not dreading the Act of Parliament, nor the King's Majesty his Proclamation, on Whitsunday eavin in the middle of Divine Service presumed to go to the high Aulter in Magdalen College, and then and there before the face of a great multitude most unreverently toke away the Sacrament, and broke it in peeces, to the great offence of a great nomber, whereof many were strangers coming that high eavin to here Divine Service.

2. One Williams^k, a Bachelor of Arte, pulled a Priest from the Aulter after he was past the Gospel, and flong away his book; whereby that day the Statutes were broken, and he ran into wilfull perjurie.

3. And he with other yong men, some bringing hatchets, came into the Church, and marred there sutch books as were not bought for xl^{li}.

And, besides that they have done all these things out of all honest order, contrary to my Lord Protector's mynde, which hereafter appeareth, to the high slaunder of the King's proceedings and hinderance thereof: yet late there insued much other inconvenience unseemly for Students, and especially young men, as brech of our Statutes, utter contempt, contumacy, conspiracy, dissolutnes, dissention, and trouble.

The effecte of my Lorde Protector's letters sent to Magdalen College oonly, 6 *Junii* A°. Edvardi VIti 2°.

“ And herein do we not incite you to any undecent innovation, but evin as we here say of Mr. Coxe's, the King's Almoner's, commendable beginning in his house, so wolde we here of the sequell of yours.”

Albehit that my Lord's Grace neyther did command us nor desire us to alter any one speciall thing, yet Mr. President with the officers willingly have studied to the reformation of things, as hereafter followith.

1. In the stede of the publick and high masse, (whereunto the multitude resortith,) the President, with the consent of

^j See Register of Choristers, p. 10.

^k See Register of Clerks, p. 6.

No. V.

FROM THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE
TO SOMERSET. 3 Nov. A.D. 1548.

(State Paper Office, Domestic. Edw. VI. vol. 5. No. 12.)

Hir may please your noble Grace to be advertised, that whereas sune fewe of the Fellowes of Magdalen College have by their supplicacion exhibited to your Grace declared that I, the President, did diswade the companie thereof from the accomplishments of the tenor of your Grace's letters directed to us, *wherby your Grace incited us to the redresse of religion according as is used in the King's Majestie's College in Oxforde*; and further complayned that I noted your honourable lettres to tende to an innovation, slaundering them, to dissolve our foundation, to make us perjured, and so to be a meane to get our landes from us: we whose names be here subscribed, being Fellowes and Officers also of the said College, and men most ready to further godly procedings, by these presents do testifie what the doeings of me, the President, were in that behalf. Although I said then, that I had much rather have receyved an order from your Grace, and the King's Majestie's most honourable Counsaill, then to have bin a fordower and alterer of that, wherunto both I and they were sworne, and ech of us specially bounde as well by othe as by statute, as *yet receyving no dispencacion, nor warrant, nor expressly prohibited by your Grace's said lettres*; and that neverthesse I was then, have bin, and shal be, most ready to do that as shall be commanded by your Grace and the high powers, both for obedience sake and for that your knowledge and zeal to trew religion is such that ye will commaunde nothing to be done but that which is godly: and *I the President did not only receyve and admit the Order of the Communion with the Service thereunto apperteyning in the vulgar tongue, as it is used in the King's Majestie's Chaple, according to the purport of your Grace's lettres, but also willingly*

ministered it myself, and caused it to be used in place of the High Mass continually sith that time, contrary to the wrongfull complaynte made to your Grace of me. Nor yet have I expelled or removed any Fellow or Scholar from his living or exhibition, nor yet complayned on them to their frendes. But I, with such as be subscribed, have redressed divers things: and the rather, at the contemplation of your honourable lettres, as this bearer (whom we all have sent) can further informe your Grace, if it shall please the same to credit him. Hit may therefore please your Grace not to tender the wrongfull complaynte unjustly supported against me, the President, but rather to take some godly order cyther by visitacion, commission, or otherwise, as may stand with Godd's trew honour and the advoydyng the danger of perjurie, as well towards them as me, with the redresse of charitie and good order, by the division and lack of right obediens to rewlars decreased among us; wherby good lerning may be the better furthered, and Godde's trew honour the better magnified. As we shall dayly according to our most bounden dutyes pray to Almightye God for the long continuans of your noble Grace in high honour and perfecte felicitie. From Oxforde, the eight day of November, 1548.

(Signed) Owynne Oglethorpe.

William Redinge	Thomas Gardner	Richard Slythurst	William Gilbert
John Wyman	James Bond	William Webbe	Thomas Godwyn
Thomas Capenhurst	William Standishe	Robert Bede	Richard Huys
Simon Parrott	John Redmayne	Robert Hansleppe	John Slade
Thomas Coveney		James Goode	

To the Lorde Protector's noble Grace.

No. VI.

LITERÆ SUPPLICATORIÆ A MAGDALENENSIBUS MISSÆ AD THOMAM
CANTUAR. ARCHIEPISCOPUM, NE ILLORUM COLLEGIUM DETRI-
MENTUM PATIATUR EX NUPER FACTIS INJUNCTIONIBUS.

(Ms. C. C. C. Cam. cxxvii. 26.)

Si verum sit quod a summo divinoque Theologo Gregorio illo Nazianzeno multis retro seculis celebratum est, Præsul amplissime, idemque Pastor vigilantissime, ubique proprium ac commune connectere animæ esse perfectæ, neque quenquam sibi soli natum esse, sed omnibus qui participes sunt ejusdem naturæ, et qui ab eodem et propter eadem sunt creati, et naturale illud Tobię præceptum, “ Quod ab alio oderis fieri tibi, vide ne tu aliquando facias;” nihil profecto tacere debemus nec possumus, quod nostro silentio posteritatem suo jure hereditario defraudare videatur. Enimvero si illud in nobis locum haberet æs sibi esse melius malle quam alteri in suspicionem fortè veniremus quasi privati cujusdam commodi causa tuam celsitudinem interpellaturi. Verum quum eam quam Divini verbi præco in omnibus Christi membris optavit sympathiam nobis inesse fateamur, extra omnem suspicionis notam poni debemus, dum communi studio posteris prodesse laboramus. Alioquin multum, uti par est, vereremur, nisi nos sponte invitasset genuina tua et benigna affabilitas, maxime autem rerum nostrarum anceps et angustus status effecisset, ut de tuo eminenti patrocinio confidentiuscule cogitaremus. Siquidem quum innatam ingenii tui clementiam advertimus, voluntatis erga nos tuæ felix quoddam augurium illico captamus; quum eximiam tuam qua merito polles auctoritatem et honorem contemplanur, facilitatem in nostro negotio expeditiorem speramus; denique quum ipsius causæ sane ingentissimam necessitatem intuemur, non possumus supplicissimas animorum nostrorum affectiones ulterius premere, quin magnatum procerumque

Anglæ gentibus provoluti lenitatis et suffragii moderamen humillime impleremus

Agnosamus, Reverende Antistes, alacresque amplectimur, quæquid a legatis regie majestatis in restauranda religione et repurgandis Collegiorum statutis hactenus præstitum est; tantummodo nunc obtinuisse deprecamur contubernii nostri tam insigne decrementum id quod mox eventurum vehementer formidamus, si vel pueri nostri adhuc grammatici de locis suis segallatim cederent, vel sacellani ac clerici nostri ad unum omnes recederent, nec amplius bonis literis alerentur. Hoc, hoc illud est, Pater præstantissime, quod miserè deprecamur, timemus, et luctuosi exhorrescimus. Quocirca per sacrosanctum Christianæ religionis mysterium, per liberales omnes artes ac musas, per sinceram Academici status restorationem et amplificationem, oramus, obsecramus, et obtestamur, ne res nostræ adeo in angustum redigantur, quo minus grammaticos pueros, sacellanos, ac clericos posthac alamus, sed ut nostra familia pristino suo numero integra coalescat. Pluribus autem gravibusque nominibus subsidium tuum, pietissime Præsul, votis precibusque expetere cogimur, idque præ cæteris collegiis omnibus, quia plures ejus conditionis alimus; qui si nostro contubernio (quod absit) subtraherentur, *plus minus sexaginta discederent, et major profecto esset recedentium quam remanentium numerus*^a. Musici autem isti, tam viri quam parvuli, nunquam adeo vixerunt male feriati aut otiosi, quin bonis artibus, quoad ejus fieri poterat, invigilarint; unde et Baccalaureorum gradu aliquot insigniti sunt, nec quisquam eorum est, de cujus progressu desperare possimus. Porro *quod ad grammaticos attinet*^b, quorum messis adhuc in herba est, tamen adeo sunt sodalitii nostri annuo supplemento necessarii, ut *citra hosce, sociorum delectu plerumque destituere-*mur. Nec tamen hæc ita causamur, quasi piaculum aut religio nobis esset ab ullis fundatoris nostri institutis vel latum unguem discedere, quippe qui semper hactenus (ut qui maxime) morigeri extiterimus hisce omnibus quæ nobis a

^a A lye.

^b A lye, so written by another hand against the words in italics.

summis magistratibus injuncta fuere. Argumento esse possunt non modo disputationes publicæ, quas a nobis Magdalenensibus multa sedulitate fuisse observatas locupletissimi testes sunt ii, qui eisdem disputationibus præfuerunt; verum etiam superiore æstate seditiosi vulgi gravis invidia, quam Magdalenenses soli sustinuimus, dum clausis januis eorum tumultui obstitimus, non sine vasta agrorum nostrorum depopulatione, grandique caput nostrorum discrimine, quo alienores ab omni suspicionis macula, nosque nostri officii memores esse testaremur. Quare si quod sit in bonas literas studium aut zelus, si qua in patriam pietas, si qua misericordiæ viscera, si qua in Deum dilectio, effice, vigilantissime Archiepiscopo! effice ne tanti mali calamitates sentiat posteritas. Sentiet profecto, et proh dolor! cito sentiet, nisi præsens aliquod numen fortunæ nostræ jamjam periclitanti subveniat. Quem non moveret tanta ruina: cujus viscera non perstringeret tanta nostræ domus labefactatio.

O quot quantasque gratias Deo debemus ob famulum suum piæ memoriæ Gulielmum Wanfletum, qui in perpetuam studiosorum gratiam tantum erexit stabilivitque museum. Quid peccavimus, Deus, optime, maxime! quid peccavimus, ut in nos tanta deveniret calamitas: aufer quæsumus ab oculis nostris opprobrium istud; ne sinas hoc eximium opus tanta pietate erectum, tot annorum serie, tot regum principumque consensu et confirmatione roboratum, aut paulatim labefactari, aut in nostra capita subito devolvi: cujus utilitatem tot præsules regnique proceres, et cujusque fere conditionis homines, abunde hauserunt, quod etiam, si Deus voluerit, in generationes posteras perpetuo dimanabit, si modo tua bonitate effectum sit, Antistes eximie, ut quod Wanfletum ob suam foundationem et erectionem debemus, tantundem tibi ob ejusdem confirmationem et roborationem debeamus.

“ Non minor est virtus, quam quærere, parta tueri.”

Te itaque iterum atque iterum impensissime obtestamur, O Angliæ Primas! patrocinare primario Oxoniensium Collegio, succurre Pontifex pontificio operi; respice, te quæsu-

mus, Magdaleneæ alumnos, cui Christus respiciendo omnia flagitia remisit: ut, quemadmodum bona femina Servatoris pedes suavi olim refecerat unguento, ita hic, Christi auspicio tuæque amplitudinis suffragio, quamplurimum bona ingenia perenni doctrinæ nectare ad virtutum tuarum celebritatem pascantur. Oxoniæ, e Collegio Magdalenensi septimo die Martii. (A.D. 1549-50.)

Magdalenenses tuæ dominationi supplicissimi.

Wilhelmus Rodiger, (V.P.)	Michael Renniger, (Præf. Gr.)
Georgius Stenhouse, (Sen. D. of Arts)	Arthurus Sallus
Joannes R. Leayne, (Bursar)	Thomas Williams
Henricus Reiff, (Librarian)	Jacobus Gooden
Richardus Schearst, (Bursar)	Alanus Copus
Robertus Bode, (Bursar)	Hugo Kirkeus
Robertus Hanslope	Laurentius Humphredus
Joannes Mullins, (Præf. Nat. Phil.)	Richardus Sheperns
Georgius Gilbert	Gulielmus Petipherus
Georgius Bower	Julius Palmerns
Richardus Huys	Laurentius Style
Robertus Whifton	William Webbe, (D. of Div.)
Thomas Benthamus	—
Joannes Slade, (Jun. D. of Arts)	Thomas Cooper, (Schoolmaster)
Robertus Caynterus	Robertus Lillius, (Usher)
Thomas Larkus	

*To the Right Honorable and our singular good Lorde, my
Lord of Canterburie's Grace, Metropolitane of Englande.*

No. VII.

A PETITION OF SOME OF THE FELLOWS OF S. M. MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, OWEN OGLETHORP, A.D. 1550.

(Parker's Mss. C. C. Coll. Camb. cxxvii. 21.)

CONSYDERYNGE wythe our selves, moste honorable Lordes, what commodities and proffitt by concorde and obedience hathe from tyme to tyme in all commune wealthes appeared; contrarie, by faction, sedition, and disobedience what greate enormitie and horror, wythe utter confusion, hathe bene seen and also redd of; We, the Felowes of Magdalene College in Oxforde, thynke our selves at this præsent bounde in conscience to become lowlie sutours and humble petitioners unto your Lordshipps, the King's moste honorable councell. That whereas Mr. Doctor Oglethorppe, President of the Colledge that wee be of, hathe so ordered hymself emongste us this greate whylle, that for juste causes wee myghte have præsented his demeanour to your Lordshipps afore this tyme: yet wee have stayed hytherto of purpose; partlie bycause he is our Head, whome all reverence is dewe to; partly also, supposynge that the tyme it self shulde at leangthe restreyne his foolye; but now seeynge that in all poynts he is worse and worse, and this honest differryng of our complaynte groweth more and more to our damage or mistcheffe, in so myche that wee have lytle joy to continue any longer at our studies here in the Colledge, unlesse wee doo fynde some spedie redresse at your handes: as in utter destresse, nowe wee flee to your honourable Lordshipps, lettyng you knowe that wee have suffred great storms and enjuries at Mr. Præsident our Heade's handes, for the settinge forthe of the Kyng's Majestie's proceedyngs concernynge reformation of religion, whiche he soo lytle favourethe, that he stickes not onely to doo the worste he can agaynst us, after suche sorte, that he hathe driven a greate meanye awaye by his extremities, but also to shew

he nether setts forth any of the Kyng's Majestie's proceedyngs, nor yet speakes any thyng agaynste abuses, supersticion, or errours, creptt into the Church by papistrie. Secundarilye, in that he slaundreth you the Kyng's most honorable Councell, sayinge that all is for your owne lucre that you redresse. Thirddie, as concernynge the Kinge's Majestie's Visitors, whome he setteth so lytle by, that what so ever they enioyne to be done, ether he contemnethe clean, or ells he defaceth it by wordes and craftie meanes; whiche thynges for to doo, althoughe he prætendeth statutes and othes, yet your Lordshipps shall understande that otherwise he passeth for nether of them. Nor yet our College, and that onelye throwghe him in neglectynge our statutes, was ever in worse ordre then it is nowe at this day. For agaynste the godlie and those that be students, he is not onely in all thyngs infest, but also he is not ashamed to protest that he hateth them for religion's sake. Contrarie, the unlearned and the papists be made myche of, and have all the rule of the Colledge under hym. But for so myche as his hoole behavoure can not particularlye be comprised in a supplication; to the intent that your Lordshipps may understande it the better, and perceyve howe justelye we make complaynte, wee thoughte it best to declare the speciall poynts of his misdoynge in the maner of ARTICLES, which with this supplication we most hertily præsent to your most honourable wisdom: for if so be that wee shoulde proroge any longer the matter, wee do greatly feare both that it wolde be the distruction of the hole College, which nowe thrughe him is in a miserable sorte and towarde great decay of learnynge; also wee doo very myche feare least his intollerable disobedience to the King's Majestie's proceedynges and visitors shulde at length be very prejudiciall to the hoole Colledge and Students of the same. Therefore, most honorable lordes, wee humbly desire you to take in goode parte this our enterprise, and to worke therein as you shall see cause, that God's glorie maye yea, and that in Oxforde, be advanced, the commune wealthe godlie mayntayned, and our College preserved in good estate,

which thynges onlye wee desyre, as knowethe God; who preserve your dignitie and honour in all felicitie.

Your daylie orators, Felowes of Magdalen College in Oxforde.

Jhon Mullyns.

Gualter Bower.

Thomas Bickley.

Robert Whitton.

Robert Caynter.

Mychael Renniger.

Thomas Williams.

Hugh Kyrke.

Lawrence Humphrey.

Arthur Sall.

No. VIII.

ARTICLES OF ACCUSATION AGAINST DR. OGLETHORP.

(Parker's Mss. C. C. Coll. Camb. cxxvii. 22, 27. *)

ARTICLES wherein is containd the behaviour of Mr. Doctor Oglethorp, President of Magdalene Colledge in Oxford. A°. 1550, A°. 3, Ed. VI.

AGAINST THE KING'S MAJESTIE'S PROCEEDINGS.

1. *In primis* Whereas Mr. Dr. Oglethorp had subscribyd unto the King's Majestic's boke concerning the servys, he, notwithstanding upon Marie Magdalene day next followyng sayd a superstitious collecte contrarie to the sayd boke.

Answer. *Ad mendacii scopulum in ipso portu impingunt. Transtuli collectam qua in regio volumine habetur.*

2. *Item.* That the sayd Dr. Oglethorp of late in an open convent of the felows likened the religion, that is now set furthe, to the coyne, saying, "Ye know there is a coyne that is always currant, and so there must be a religion;" the meaning hereof wee leave to your Lordship's wysdom.

Answer. *Sermo erat de externo cultu deque ritibus, quæ subinde a principe mutari possunt et debent, ne ad superstitionem vergant diuturna consuetudine.*

3. *Item.* Before the King's Majestic's boke came furthe, he sayd he wolde not go before a lawe; yet not withstanding now that the law is come forth, he usithe to minister the comunyon as popyshlie as may be with beckings, dookings, and shewing hit unto the people.

Answer. *Turpiter calumniantur, minus enim ago quam per librum licet.*

* There are two copies of the Articles, the former signed, and chiefly written by the ten, who subscribed the Petition. The second is a rough copy, but it contains Dr. Oglethorp's answer, scribbled about the margin or between the lines.

4. *Item.* That he boldelie prononcyd that no Injunctions contrarie to our Statuts ought to be recevyd, under what forme or title so ever they came: adding, that yf any of us fynde faulte in any poynte withe the Statuts, we might be deliveryd from the bonds of them by gyving over our places.

Answer. *Prior pars non est vera. Secunda est, sed alio fine a me introducta.*

5. *Item.* Contrarie to the King's Majestie's Injunctions, he suffrithe beades to be usyd in our Church, and hathe not hetherto reprovyd them.

Answer. *Calumnia.*

6. *Item.* That he went about to expell one of us out of our Colledge, by cause he sayd, thei were rebels that wolde not accomplish the King's Majestie's Injunctions.

Answer. *Ostendant quem; neque enim scio quod sibi volunt.*

7. *Item.* That he termyd al us openlie, that earnestlie set forthe the King's proceedings, anabaptists and libertynes.

Answer. *Nunquam ita dixi: hortabar ut ne peccarent.*

8. *Item.* That he shamefullie scanderyd the King's most honorable Councell, when he openlie sayd that they sought more oure possessions than our reformatiōs.

Answer. *Mera calumnia; neque enim unquam de consiliariis regis apud illos sermo fuit.*

9. *Item.* That he reported openlie, when he was in troble for mentaying of certayne papysticall things in a Sermon before the King's Majestie, that he was not troblyd so myche for his preching as he was for mentayning our landes.

Answer. *Tantum hoc dixi, viz. defensionem jurium et possessionum Collegii peperisse mihi apud quosdam nobiles ac aulicos magnam invidiam.*

10. *Item.* That he slanderithe the King's Majestie's visitors; affirming that he was previe unto there most secrete matters in there last visitation, which was in previe bylles given for the reformation of things worthy redresse; and that he had also such billes as were gyven speciallie agaynst him.

Answer. *Binas literas repererunt amici quidam in officina cujusdam oppidani, quas apud me servo.*

11. *Item.* That he was commaundyd to exhort his House and Colledge to the reading of holly Scripture, whiche he never dothe; but contrarye, most earnestlie and most inobedientlie deterrith us from hit al that he maye.

Answer. *Pluries feci: inde sui collegerunt bonam harum calumniarum partem.*

12. *Item.* Refusing toward yonge men appoynted of the visitors; he hathe admittyd in suche as hathe nether lerning nor yeat towardness, as thoughe he requiryd no more but that he mought have papysts.

Answer. *Solum admitto eos, quos aut regii visitatores nominarunt, aut eos ipsi elegistis.*

13. *Item.* That he mockyd the visitours at London about the admission of a younge man^b; for he promysyd them to admit hym, and yeate dynyed hit agayne to one of the felows within an houre after.

Answer. *Renuit ipse admitti; neque cogere debui.*

14. *Item.* That he settithe nothings by an othe; for he hathe taken a formal othe that he shal be æquall to al men, al parcialitie put apart, affection, hatred, and suche other things; yet is he parcial in al things where bie there commithe any commodite; for the gifte of al commodites pertayne to his office.

Answer. *Plures ex illis præfeci quam ex aliis, licet sint indigniores; qua solum parte peccavi.*

15. *Item.* Being to the politie of our House earnestlie soren, he contrarye to the same hathe chosen a Vice-President, whiche of necessite must be alwayes at home (by cause he hym selfe is never, for the most part, at home) whiche Vice-President, before he was chosen, professyd openlie that he could not be at home, yet he chawse him, which was manifest agenst our statuts; and so committyd wylful perjurie. The cause of his chosinge was (as we may well gesse), that he might the rather by hys assystance afflicte us, whom he myche disfavourithe.

^b The words "Tremayll a Devonshire man" are here written in another hand between the lines, apparently to explain who this young man was.

Answer. *Seniores elegerunt; neque alius erat per statutu eligibilis^c.*

16. *Item.* That he is bownde to mynister an othe, as our statute doth requier, to such as are the chusers of our officers, to the intente thei shudde be the most discrete and best lernyd; he never the less mynistryd none at all by cause he wolde have suche as shudde serve his purpose.

Answer. *Legi Statutum de electione, ad quod omnes illi non semel juramento adstricti sunt; et incertus sum an et tum jurarint: Certe non industria, sed oblivione factum est, si quid prætermissum est.*

17. *Item.* He is most abhominably perjuryd in letting our landes: for he is earnestlie sowren to let none above xxth years; yet he brekythe it most shamfullie, to the greate hurt of our Colledge.

Answer. *Non feci; ostendant unicum factum quo Collegium læsi.*

18. *Item.* That he is bounde by our statuts to make al the felows of councell in all weightie matters and suts for our landes, and other suche thinges: this also to many tymes hath he broken, and, as we thinke, not without grete detriment to the Colledge.

Answer. *Sic facio, quum domi occurrunt.*

19. *Item.* He is bounde bi his othe to be present with us continually except two monethies in the yeare, (the business of the Colledge not requiring the contrarie,) for the better proceeding in honest studye, but he hathe so many bye excuses, that he is with us by the hole yeare scarce two monethies; so are we with an heade as men without an heade.

Answer. *Tribus mensibus abesse possum; sed ego non tantum, nisi in negotiis Collegii. Tribus integris mensibus præsens fui ab incepto computo.*

20. *Item.* Whereas he is bounde by an othe to admitte the felows for there lerning and manners, he contrarie

^c In another note Dr. Oglethorpe remarks on this article, *Inconsistentia. Appendix destruit articulum.*

admittithe unlernyd, untoward, unmannerlie, and most stubborne against the King's Majestie's proceedings.

Answer. *Admitto quos illi eligunt nec alios. Conticia in socios omnes, presertimque decem.*

21. *Item.* Sence the visitours being with us in Oxford, he hathe most cruellie delt with us, by cause he knew (as he sayd) that he had openyd our gryffe to theam: wherbie certayn of us hathe utterlie lost there Colledge and studye.

Answer. *Ostendant: ac prodeat, quem extrusero aut læsero^d.*

22. *Item.* He openlie promicyd that he hatithe us for our religion's sake. Which thing doth well appear: for he thretnyth to somme the losse of there exhibitions, to some the losse of there lectures, to somme that he can thrust theam out of the house, so that none of us can studie for hym quietlie.

Answer. *Nam quis probare p^o test^e!*

23. *Item.* These two last Magdalene tydes he wolde most cruelly have expelled, iff certayne of the felows had not resystyd, diverse yonge men bi cause of religion: for nether he nor yet any other coulede lay any thinge to there charges.

Answer. *Potui, invitis illis, si voluissem.*

24. *Item.* That he is extreame to the scollers, thretning theam, and scornfully calling them gospelers and doctors, that folowe the King's Majestie's proceadings.

Answer. *Columniantur.*

25. Ffinallie, wher as we were ones, the Students that favouryd religion, in number xxv^{tie}, (and that is the least) by sydes the scollers, ye and that before the law came forthe: yet now the law hathe confirmyd hit, there are scarce x whiche wil acknowlege it to be good, or set hit forth: for somme are bye his crueltie cleane dyspachid the house, somme bie fear made utterly downne, some with

^d Apparently in answer to the demand of Dr. Oglethorpe, two names, Mr. (Thomas) Larke, and Mr. (Robert) Lylly, are here written.

^e Similarly a name is inserted here, Mr. Baynton. (Thomas Bentham?)

gyfts and brybes so far gonne, that there is never hope of there return as longe as he is there heade.

Answer. *Numerus illorum qui conjurarunt in me et collegium ipsum, Deo fortunante, decrevit; conscientiane, nescio, recti, an illorum lascivia et insolentia permoti: attamen perstant et pergunt in religione, ita ut illos longe a tergo relinquant. Ostendant quem extruserim aut largitionibus corruperim.*

No. XI.

FURTHER DEFENCE OF DR. OGLETHORPE*.

(Parker's Mss. C. C. Coll. Camb. cxxvii. 27.)

I did never preach or teach opynlye any thyng contr to ye doctryne and religion set furthe by the Ky Majestie, and autorysyd bye hys Grace's laws sythe ye makynge and publyshynge off the same.

I suppose and thynk hys Grace's proceedynges (concerny religion) to be good and godlye, yff they be usyd accordyng as hys grace hathe wyllyd they shulde, by hys laws and injunctions.

And fether I suppose ye order and forme of doctry and religion now set furthe bye hys grace and usyd, in many thyngs to be better and much neyer the usage of ye apostolicall and primitive Chyrche, than yt was before tyme yff yt be usyd godlye and reverentlye, accordynglye I thynke yt to be ment bi hys Grace's Hyghnes, and hys most honorable Councell. Namelye in this thynge, in prohibytyng that noyne shulde commune alone, makynge the pepyll hole communers, or in sufferynge them to commune under bothe kynds, in the catechisaten yonglyngs in the rudiments off our faith, in having to commune praer in Englyshe, in settinge furth the homel and manye other thyngs, which I thynke very good and godlye, yff they be usyd as ys aforsaide.

The Scholish and latly receyvyd doctryne concernyn the Sacrament, and namely, the artikyll of transubstantiation, I do not lyke, and I thynk yt not consonant to Scriptures and auncient wryters: although I suppose that thare ys a certaine and ineffabyll presence of Christ Bodye thare, whyche I can neyther comprehend nor expre because yt so far passys ye cumpasse and reache of man

* Printed incorrectly in Burnet's Collection of Records, No. 53.

wytt and reson : wherefore I thynke yt ought to be both
mynysterd and receyved with a godlye and reverent feyr,
and not without great premeditation and examination before
had, as well off ye minister as off ye receyver. 1550.

Your Grace's poor well wyller, with hys praer and servyce,
as he ys bounde.

OWYN OGLETHORPE.

No. X.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWYN OGLETHORPE AND WALTER HADDON

1 Aug. A.D. 1552.

(State Paper Office, Domestic Papers, Edward VI. Vol. xiv
No. 58.)

This bill indented made y^e sixte day of Auguste in t^e syxte yere of the reyn of our Soueraign lord Edward y^e syx by y^e grace of God Kinge of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande defender of y^e fayth, and in earthe of y^e Church of Englan and Irelande supreme head, betwene Owyn Oglethorpe, Prsident of Marie Magdalen College in the Universitie Oxforde, of thon partie, and Warter Haddon, Docter of cyvyll law, on thother partie, witnessithe y^t, as well in consideration of tow sondrie letters sent to y^e Coledge by Kings Matie in y^e faver of y^e said Walter Haddon for h^e prefermente into thoffyce of y^e Presydenteshipe ther, as for certane other causes especiallie moving y^e said parties, hit artieled, covenanted, and agreed bietween the said parties manor and forme following.

1. Inprimis y^e said Walter Haddon covenanteth, and by these presents promiseth, to restore y^e said Owyn Oglethorpe to such credit and honest reputation w^t y^e Kyngs Mats most honourable cowncell as he was in wth them before y^e wrongfu and falls complaints were made against y^e said Owyn to y^e by certain of his owne house.

2. And that the said Walter Haddon shall obtaine y^t sayd Owyn shalbe suffered quietlie to occupie his office and roome untill y^e next audit be finisshed, both for y^t it maie sene and well knowen in what estate he shall leaue y^e Colledge and bie cause also his adversaries shold not reioyse (as now do) to his greate slaunder and reproch, that they be dryven away by there complaynte y^e said Owyn against h^e will.

3. And the said Owyn shall have a sufficient acquittance and discharge (y^e audit being finished, and such stufe and plate as remaneth in his howse delyuered,) of and for all his doinge and medlynge for y^e said Colledge; and a sufficient warrante vnder y^e comen seale of y^e said Colledge, that no man shall trouble or molest him for any matter, cause or causes, comenced and begone in the law, or otherwyse, by him agaynst any man for y^e Colledge right and cawses; the w^{ch} acquittance and discharge being made vnto y^e said Owyn, he the said Owyn covenanteth and graunteth futh- wth to release and surrender all such lande and tenements as he hath procured and bowght for y^e said Colledge, saveinge onelie the parsonage of Evenley, the disposition wherof y^e said Owyn requireth to haue at his own will, repaing so much money as it cost; not myndyng to give it from the Colledge, but rather to gyue hit and other lande by composicion to y^e Colledge, if the felowes will admit y^e condicions and use hym not unthankfullye.

4. Item, y^e said Owyn desyereth to haue a recompence at y^e Kyngs Mats hands for this his rowme, in consideration of his long servyce, both to his grace's father and mother, and in consyderation y^t doctor Knowls^a had of him at his entre a benefyce of fortie pownde in recompence; but chefflye in consyderation that he lefte not long sith an Archdeaconrie in Yorke; to retaine his rowme at Oxforde at y^e felowes requestes, as appereth by ther letters not vnknownen to y^e Kings Mats most honorable Councill: and this request and humble petition of y^e said Owyn, the said Walter by these presents doth covenante and promiseth to comend and faithfully to set forward, and, as much as he can, bring it to effect.

5. And that the said Walter shall sue for a non-residence for y^e said Owyn; y^e w^{ch} y^e said Owyn requestithe, not because he entendeth to be much absent from his benefice, or not to do his dewtie there, but to y^e entent he might avoid y^t evyll will of some that else might promote him to ye Kings Exchequar wronfully, and that he might

^a Thomas Knollys, D.D. President 1527—1535.

somtymes resorte to Oxforde or London for his health and counsayll in physyck, now in his age.

6. And furthermore y^e said Walter covenanteth to helpe y^e said Owyn to have allowance for all his costs and chargys y^t he hath bin at by force of ane complaynts maid againste him by ane felowe or fellowes of y^e said Colledge.

7. And y^e said Walter coventith and grauntith to and with the said Owyn that he the said Walter shall and will at all tyme from hensforthe so frendlye vse y^e frends of y^e said Owyn, whether the be fellowes of y^e said Colledge, farmers or officers, as he the said Owyn hath vsyd them, and not to see them molested nor in anie wise removed from there exhibitions, farmes, or offices wrongfullye, or w^t out there great offence, and deservynge hereafter to y^e contrarie.

8. Furthermore y^e said Walter by these presents doth agre covenant and graunt to and w^t the sayd Owyn that, whereas he y^e sayd Owyn hath geven to Mr. Bede, fellow of Magdalen Colledge, y^e Scoll-mrshipe of Brackley, being now voide through y^e neglygens of him that lately occupied it, and to Mr. Yorke y^e office of reccuership w^{ch} now one Perse occupieth; that he y^e said Walter shall see y^t y^e sayd gyfte take place and ratifi y^e same; and y^t y^e sayd Owyn shall yerely duryng his lyfe haue y^e nominacyon and placynge of one Demye and one Chorustar wⁱⁿ y^e said Colledge by y^t graunte of y^e said Walter, in like man^r as docter Knowles had of hym at his departinge.

10. Fynallye that y^e said Owyn be not molested, disquieted nor troubled by y^e said Walter or anie of y^e Colledge, for his howse at London; nor that he the said Walter, nor anie of thers, clame anie title or interest there; except he permitt them by his owne consente to lie ther for a season vntyll y^e be oth^rwisse provided, or except hereafter he y^e said Owyn shall geue the said house to the Colledge w^t other lands by composition, as is above saide.

In wytnes wherof, the parties abouesaid to these presents haue interchangeablie set to their hands and sealles, the day and yere above wrytten.

Endorsed [6] August 1552.

No. XI.

LETTER FROM THE COLLEGE TO BISHOP GARDINER RESPECTING
HIS VISITATION. 10 Dec. 1553.

(Ledger E. fol. 54.)

Quæ precati a Deo optimo maximo singuli fuimus, eadem nunc conjunctim omnes una voce novis iteramus precibus, ut fundamenta visitationis tuæ, Fundator eximie, quemadmodum abs te feliciter jacta sunt, ita indies magis ac magis suum consequantur exitum: primum ad amplificandam summi Dei generalisque nostri Visitatoris gloriam dirigantur; deinde ad ædificandam communem ecclesiæ suæ utilitatem conferantur; tum ad magnum Magdalenensis hujus tuæ societatis ornamentum convertantur. Etenim precari debemus, nec immerito, et scribere, nec sine causâ, et gratias agere, nec injuriâ, cum Legati quidam tui nuper ad nos pervenerint (quorum vicaria fide uti volebas) per se gravitate et consilio præditi, per te auctoritatis fulcimento forti nominisque tui auspiciis et splendore illustrati, ut nimirum conditionem nostram inspicerent attentissimè, expenderent gravissimè, judicarent æquissimè; quò scilicet, cum disceptatio et cognitio veritatis interponeretur, innocentiae nulla labes aut ruina eveniret, sed eruditioni et virtuti sua merx et fructus obveniret: quorum omnium omnia promerita nec complecti possumus orando nec percensere annumerando: unum tamen singulare non possumus dissimulare beneficium, quod nova quædam antiquando et antiqua renovando veterem politiam restaurârint, Statuta nobis nosque statutis reddiderint, omnia denique nostri Parentis instituta, ordines, consuetudines, et privilegia, retenta libris, remissa temporibus, longo jam intervallo intermissa revocarint, et in patrio demum et avito regno collocarint. Tantum, Fundator amplissime, tuum nostri studium, curam, sollicitudinem tacitè preterire quî poterimus, cum quod Waynfletus instituerit, tu restitueris, cum quod primus parens dederit, tu secundus reddideris. Nec vero nobis convenit, qui tui sumus

quodammodo scholastici, cum tu ad conferendam gratiam tam fueris expeditus, nos ad referendam esse tardiores; maxime cum non modo de membris provisum sit, sed et Magdalenensi corpori pristinum suum Caput junctum sit et insertum: cujus in consiliis de Collegio capiundis perspicientiam, in periculis a collegio propulsandis intelligentiam, in commoditatibus nostris providendis experientiam magnam multamque fore quidem confidimus, fuisse certè confitemur.

His de causis has ad te mittimus literas; mittimus non ad Cancellarium publicum, sed ut ad Visitatorem nostrum; et mittimus rudes et breves, non quales tu mereris accipere, sed quales nos dare possumus; nec abs re mittimus, cum incredibilem in nos tuam beneficentiam sæpe atque iterum experti fuerimus et ita experti, ut partim præteritorum memoriâ, partim recentium præsentîâ ita perfruiamur, ut futurorum spem nobis quoque polliceri audeamus. Sinas enim nos sperare, quæsumus, et sinas rogare, uti absens velis præsentî nos auxilio iterum atque iterum visitare; hoc est, placido nos vultu respicere, oculos non iratos, ut iudex, sed propitios, ut parens, non infestos, ut severus inquisitor, sed amicos, ut misericors benefactor, ad causas casusque nostros tum cognoscendos tum ignoscendos convertere. Nam quò tandem tui, nisi ad te? clientuli et alumni, nisi ad patronum et fundatorem confugiemus. Pater enim noster Waynfletus te reliquit hæredem, ut Magdalenenses quasi pupillos in tuam tutelam reciperes, ut Magdalenensem hanc rempublicam, parvam quidem et pauperem, rempublicam tamen vindicares; ut Magdalenenses opes, literas, artes, tuum quasi patrimonium bonus tutor bonâ fide tuereris. Proinde, Reverende Fundator, forma Collegii tui forsitan deformabitur? rogabimus ut réformetur: inclinabunt et præcipitabunt bonæ artes? orabimus ut fulciantur: virtutis studium jacebit? obsecrabimus ut erigatur: statuta convellentur? agamus tecum ut ad pristinum statum revocentur. Denique sic nos sub amabili tuæ protectionis ala contegere digneris et obumbrare, sic cures, sic nostra procures, ut nobile Collegium tuum neque suspicionibus

obscuris violatum, neque mendaciis apertis (si quæ fortè volitant) infamatum videatur. Ita nos sacrosanctam Dei Religionem amplexuros, salubres etiam et pias serenissimæ reginæ proscriptiones secuturos, et omni pietatis officio perfuncturos (quoad fieri poterit) diligenter pollicemur. Dominus tuam celsitudinem diu servet incolumem. Oxoniæ, e Collegio Divæ Magdalenæ Sacro, 4^{to}. Idus Decembris, 1663^o.

No. XII.

AMPLISSIMO CARDINALI D. REGINALDO POLO, MAGDALENENSIS
COLLEGI CONVENTUS, S. P. D. (15 Dec. 1554.)

(Ledger E. fol. 97.)

Qui acerbiori quopiam casu conflictantur, ornatissime Pater, minus illachrymari possunt iis, qui mitius aliquod malum sentiunt; nimirum in his mediocri malo patibili animæ facultate consentiente, in illis eadem doloris acerbitate omnino devictâ. Pari nobiscum ratione agi, in affectu tamen longe diversissimo, experimur; ut qui, cum aliis fere omnibus impensius de tuo in Angliam reditu triumphemus, minus idipsum, utpote gaudii magnitudine absorpti, orationis vi testatum facere possimus. Nam cum omnes, quotquot sanæ mentis existunt, collapsum regni statum in integrum restitui cupiant, pacatam ac placidam cum omni pietate ac honestate vitam tyrannorum servituti anteponant, Christianam religionem avito splendori suo reddi serio exoptent, qui, quæso, fieri potuit, ut Magdalenense gymnasium, quod te ter nobilissimum gremii sui gloriatur alumnum, lætitiæ flumine non obrueretur, cum te, lethali olim fato ereptum, in splendorem integrum stemmatis, quantumlibet indignante invidia, conservatum, jam tandem, cum patriæ tuæ applausibus, sibi redditum audiat; uti ea, jubente Deo, felici facto claudas, quæ jam pridem tentata, inchoata, peneque instaurata sunt. Domuerat primo sævientia perfidiæ, rebellionis, impietatisque monstra tuæ cognationis Regina virgo: Junctis mox copiis Philippus Rex priori victoriæ subsidium decusque tulit: ad postremum, quasi ultimam additurus manum, tu accedis, ut tanto propius ad pristinum dignitatis gradum res Angliæ traducantur, quanto tu illa tempora longius præcesseras in quibus retroagi res nostra cœpta est. Hanc enimvero nobis spem divitem faciunt, quæ de tua integritate patriâ exulantis constanter usque relata

sunt: quod pietatem Christianam non tam sermone quam innocentia vitæ et perpetua animi sinceritate illustraveris, quod affectum tuum erga patriam beneficentia in conterraneos testatus omnino sis; quod, supra reliquos tui ordinis proceres, te genuinum Christi discipulum sectatoremque exhibueris, cum oblatas sæpe dignitates respuendo, cum ea contemnendo emolumenta, quæ, ultra debitos redditus, tibi facile, cum reliquis, esse communia potuissent; tantum abfuit ut tenebrarum opera persequi aliquando animum induxeris tuum. Macte, igitur, istius animi esto; ut, qualis tua exulantis vita fuit, talem jam reversus doctrinam in Anglia seras, talia Anglorum pectoribus instituta commendes; talem denique religionem omnium animis inculces, puram, divinam, apostolicam, ut credentis populi deinceps esse queat cor unum, nec alius ab alio controversiarum agitationibus et censurarum pugnis disjungantur. Quod sane mox futurum confidimus, postquam tuâ pastorali curâ confirmata in animis docentium unica illa simplexque ecclesiæ veritas eos veluti novam creaturam mundo exhibebit; quò populus non, ut antehac, sæpe sermonem inflatorum quorundam hominum cognoscat, sed rite instituentium agnoscat virtutem; ut, spiritu exultans, dicat, “quam pulchri super montes pedes annunciantium et prædicantium pacem, annunciantium bona, prædicantium salutem!” eodemque stabilitus spiritu, sicut oviculas Christi decet, pastorum suorum voces nôrit, alienos autem posthac fugiat, nec ferat amplius voces alienorum. Hæc uti agas, in his verseris, huc incumbas, te per Christum rogamus; quò sancte gloriari tuum Magdalenense gymnasium de te possit, suo ut olim alumno, ita nunc suavissimo literatorum omnium singulari Patrono: quod per te adempta spes, frustrata sit expectatio nefariorum quorundam hominum, (si tamen ejus farinæ etiamnum ulli supersint,) qui redintegrandæ religionis pretextu academiarum prædia captabant; quæ sola, jam dirutis ubique cænobiis, restant, ut Scythicam barbaricamque ignorantiam ab Anglicis oris abarceant, quæ non ita pridem Angliæ ultimum minitari videbatur excidium. Glorietur, inquam, de te Magdalenensis apum

grex, quod metus, qui omnium tum dierum in **academiis** philosophantium animos impeditos, irretitos, semimortuos habuit, tuo superventu, ut solis jubare umbra, dispulsus evanuit: **Serio** propter te triumphet perpetua **Magdalenensium** **Posteritas**, quod **Christiana** pietas, et antiquissima **Religio**, **Poli** sui industria ab hominum phaleratis commentis, quibus nimium deformabatur, defæcata, simplici plebeculæ studiose commendatur; ut jam demum spes sit fideles operarios ex **Anglia** copiosam Domino messem redituros: apud Quem, ut in diem Domini reposita justitiæ corona te, una cum illis, manet, sic interea temporis ad suam gloriam illustrandam, dissipatam ecclesiam colligendam consummandamque, **Pastorum** Princeps tuam Celsitudinem in multos annos superstitem ac incolumem servet. **Oxonii**, E Musæo **Magdalenensi**, decimo octavo cal. **Januarii**, anno Domini **MDLIIJ**.

Tuæ Sublimitatis Studiosissimi.

No. XIII.

TO THE RIGHT TRUSTIE AND RIGHT WELBELOVED COUSYN AND
COUNSELLOR TH' ERLE OF ARUNDELL, STEWARD OF OUR HOUSE-
HOLD, AND CHANCELLOR OF OUR UNIVERSITIE OF OXFORDE.

(Reg. C. fol. 34.)

Elizabeth R.

Right Trustie and welbeloved Cowsyn, we grete you well. Because the chefe order and governance of our Universitie of Oxford apperteynith to you, the Chancellor of the same at this present, it is thought very necessarie to have the same Universitie visited, and put in order, both *for the augmentation and mayntenance of good lerning, and for the stablishing of such uniformitie in the causes of religion touchinge comon prayer and divine service as by the lawes of our realm is ordeyned*. We have thought mete to will you, and so we require you in our name to give, as sone as ye may possibly, signification to our said Universitie, that we meane shortly with your advise to have the same duly visited by some discrete and mete persons; and for that purpose ye shall also command and injoyne to all manner of Maisters, Governours, or Heads of any College or Howses of lerning within the said Universitie, that in the same meane season they procede to no elections nor alter any officers, but suche as of necessity shal be required for governance of the lands, ne make any alienations or graunts of their lands and possessions until the said visitation be ended. Gevyn under our signet at our Pallace of Westminster the xxviith of May, in the first yeare of our reign. (1559.)

(V. P. Reg. fo. 23. b.)

A.D. 1559. xxx°. die mensis Maii delatæ sunt literæ ab illustrissimo viro Comite Arundell, Cancellario hujus Aca-
demie, de resignatione Cancellariatûs officii, quibus involve-
bantur aliæ literæ missæ a nobilissima et religiosissima Regina,

Una Elizabetha prima, quarum contenta duobus potissimum sita erant . primo, ut quam citissime Universitas et quodlibet privatum muscum per discretos quosdam viros visitaretur: secundo, quod interim nullas electiones aut officiariorum mutationes facerent, iis exceptis, quae ad terrarum suarum necessario munitiones spectant, neque ut alienationes sive possessionum mutationes facerent donec visitatio transacta esset.

No. XIV.

IN COMMENDATIONIBUS BENEFACTORUM.

(Liturgical Services, Q. Eliz. p. 432.)

Ad cujusque termini finem commendatio fiat Fundatoris, aliorumque clarorum virorum, quorum beneficentia Collegium locupletatur. Ejus hæc sit forma. Primum recitetur clara voce Oratio Dominica, *Pater noster, Qui es in cælis*, etc. Deinde recitentur tres Psalmi, *Exaltabo Te, Deus meus Rex*. Psalmus 144. *Lauda anima mea*. Psalmus 145. *Laudate Dominum, quoniam bonum*. Psalmus 146. Posthæc legatur caput 44 Ecclesiastici. His finitis sequatur Concio, in qua Concionator Fundatoris amplissimam munificentiam prædicet; quantus sit literarum usus ostendat; quantis laudibus afficiendi sunt, qui literarum studia beneficentiâ suâ excitent; quantum sit ornamentum Regno doctos viros habere, qui de rebus controversis verè judicare possunt; quanta sit scripturarum laus, et quantum illæ omni humanæ auctoritati antecedant; quanta sit ejus doctrinæ in vulgus utilitas, et quam late pateat; quam egregium et regium sit (cui Deus universæ plebis suæ curam commisit) de multitudine ministrorum verbi laborare, atque hi ut honesti atque eruditi sint, curare: atque alia ejus generis, quæ pii et docti viri cum laude illustrare possint. Hac concione perorata, decantetur, *Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel*. Ad extremum hæc adhibeantur;

Minister. *In memoria eterna erit justus.*

Responsio. *Ab auditu malo non timebit.*

Minister. *Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt.*

Responsio. *Nec attinget illos cruciatus.*

Oremus. Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus. tam in viventibus, quam in defunctis, agimus tibi gratias pro Fundatore nostro, N. ceterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et studia literarum alimur: rogantes, ut nos, his donis ad tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

No. XV.

A LETTER FROM BISHOP HORN TO SIR WILLIAM CECILL,
dated Oxford 26 Sept. A.D. 1561.

(State Paper Office. Domestic. Queen Eliz. vol. xix. No. 56.)

RIGHT honble. May it please you to understande, accordinge to such authoritie as is lefte unto me by my Predecessors I have here begone my visitacion in certain Colledges; and, proceeding therein according to the severall Statutes of the same Colledges, have endeavored as well to correct the abuses and excesses in manners and behaviour, as also in the due conformytie touching Godde's religion and servyng, agreably with his Holy worde, and the lawes and orders of this Realme. And in this latter part, both because I wold have prepared a way to greater matters, and also not seeme to stryve with the companyes, being for the most parte younge and very few travailed in the study of Dyvynitie, I thought not best as yeat to presse them with poynts of Religion, being in some controversy. I did allonly propounde unto them three poynts, concerning in dede the allegeaunce of a subject, being recognized and passed by Parlyament; that is, the Queen's Majestye's Supremytie, the order of the Boke of Common Prayer, and the Queen's Majestye's Injuncctions. And albeit theis things be commonly and every wheare almost thoro the Realme receyved of all sorts, yeat I assure you for thre of the Colleges within my authoritie I founde at the fyrst wholly bent, and did in effect refuse to acknowledge them with the subscripcion of their handes; in such wise as, if I had, as I might, peremptorily have proceeded, I shold not skarsly have left twayn in some one house; and fynally, with suche tolleracion as I used, in requesting them some tyme to be advysed, had veray fewe did it, and yeat not without some protestacion. The iiijth Colledge of Mawdlins I founde thoroly in those matters conformable, like as I did also many handsome and towarde in lerninge, and therwith in Religion

No. XVI.

ORDERS FOR SELLING THE CHAPEL VESTMENTS. Jan. 1562-3.

Be hit knowen to all men, to whome these presents shall come, that we, Lawrence Humfrey, President of the College of Saint Marie Magdalen in the Universitie of Oxford, and the Schollers of the said College, have by our full assent and consent constituted, appointed, and authorised, these persons, that is to say, Lawrence Humfrey, William Pettifer, Lawrence Steele, John Day, William Rooke, John Kingsmill, John Mansell, and Lawrence Tomson, to alter, and sell, and alien, the copes, vestments, and hangings, of the saide College Church, to the College' most utilitie and advantage. Referring unto the said L. Humfrey, W. Pettifer, L. Steele, J. Day, W. Rooke, J. Kingsmill, J. Mansell, and L. Tomson, and to the more part of them, (whereof we will Lawrence Humfrey one,) our full authoritie in the premisses. Ratifying and confirming such bargains as the saide eight persons, or the more part of them, (whereof we will that the said L. Humfrey be one,) shall make to any person or persons. In witness whereof we have put our common seal unto these presents: given the xxiiid day of Januarie, in the fiveth yere of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

(Ledger F. 87.)

Be hit knowen unto all men, to whome these presents shall come, that we Lawrence Humfrey, President of the College of St. Marie Magdalene in the Universitie of Oxford, and the Schollers of the said College, have by our full assent and consent constituted, appointed, and deputed, and by these presents do constitute, appoint, and depute, the persons under named, that is to say, Lawrence Humfrey, W. Pettifer, L. Steele, J. Day, W. Rooke, J. Kingsmill, J. Mansel, and L. Tomson, our lawful attorneys, giving unto them, and

to the more part of them, (whereof we will the said L. Humfrey to be one,) our full authoritie to alter, sell, alien, and dispose the copes, vestments, and hangings, of the Church of the said College, according to their discretions. And further to alter, change, or sell, the plate of the saide Church to the College' most utilitie and profit. Ratifying and confirming all and every such act and acts, bergayn and bergayns, as the saide eight persons, or the more part of them, (whereof we will that the said L. Humfrey be one,) shall make to any person or persons in as large and as ample manner as we the said President and Schollers might and could have done if this our present commission had not byn made. In witnesse whereof we the saide President and Schollers have put our common seale unto these presents, geavin the xxvth day of Januarie in the fiveth year of the reigne of our Sovereign Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of Englande, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

(Reg. F. 87. b.)

No. XVII.

LETTER OF THE FELLOWS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE IN OXFORD,
TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. (Feb. 26, 1564-5)

(Bodleian Ms. Smith. lxix. 97.)

Non potes mirari, Præsul ornatissime, si, tam periculosa nobis imminente tempestatis procella, in ancipiti curâ cogitationeque versemur. Nam, cum duæ res sint, quarum alteram sequi, alteram non negligere debemus, fit ut mens utrinque multis modis laccessita nesciat plane quam in partem inclinare debeat. Nam justa ac debita, sicuti æquum est, suspiciendæ sedis tuæ ratione habita, longe alia mente sumus, quam cum arctissimi jurisjurandi vim atque religionem, quam violare nefas sit, recordemur, Waynfletus enim, Fundator ille ac parens hujus Musei, lege prohibuit, ut ne ullam legationem, neve auctoritatem hæc ædes admitterent, nisi quæ ab Episcopo Wintoniensi profecta sit: quam tamen potestatem rursus Vir prudentissimus sic definivit, ut eam non per Cancellarium in Universitate Oxoniæ, seu per Procuratores Universitatis ejusdem, neque per ipsorum aliquem, (libenter enim illius verbis utimur,) exerceri voluerit. Si itaque decreti istius vim atque sententiam pro eo ac debemus sequamur; veremur ne Legati tui, adeoque literarum tuarum, nemini non venerendam auctoritatem non satis agnoscere ac colere videamur: Sin summam potestatem tuam, pro summâ nostrâ in te observantiâ, inviolatam esse oportere putemus, illam scilicet legem, cui jurejurando astricti sumus, violare necesse erit. Quamobrem, cum utrumvis salvo officio facere non licuerit, alterutrum autem contemnere, eâdem officii nostri religione urgente, non potuerimus; illud unum restat, ut hæc literarum sedes tuam sapientiam pietatemque hoc tempore imploret. Qui et ea auctoritate es, (quod libenter agnoscit,) ut possis, et eâ bonitate (quod facile sperat,) ut velis, communis jam omnium suorum causæ atque fortunæ

misereri. Hic, inquam, omnes a tuâ amplitudine suppliciter et humiliter petimus, ut quæ vis sit jurisjurandi etiam atque etiam recognoscas. Nam et Magdalenses etiam suum habent Lyeurgum, id est, eum qui, vitâ defunctus, bonas post se leges ac instituta reliquerit; quæ singuli (quantum in nobis est situm,) nos propugnatuuros esse fidem dedimus. Propugnabimus autem non obstinatis animis, sed supplicibus, non reluctando, sed rogando, denique non imperando, (qui enim id convenit?) sed, si quâ submissâ ratione fieri possit, impetrando, ut per tuam æquitatem et fidem privilegiis nostris et statutis frui nobis ac niti liceat. Cæterum jam Amplitudinem tuam gravibus ac seriis rebus intentam diutius interpellare non debemus, si unum illud petierimus, ut causam nostram non tam ex quorundam hominum rumore, quam ex nostro merito metiaris. *Neque enim (ut quod res est loquamur), vel schismatico nescio quo animi impetu impulsî, vel illius suasu hortatuque (quod tamen nonnulli mentiuntur), qui Præfectus huic gymnasio propter singularem eruditionem et virtutem selectus est, adducti, sacras illas, ut appellant, vestes nobis erucundas censuimus: sed plerique nostrum, justa hujusce rei ratione habitâ, nos aliter facere, quam fecerimus, salvâ conscientia, non potuisse arbitramur: Quibus reliqui omnes, vel propter conscientiam, vel propter consensionem, sese adjunxerunt. Quamobrem roganda est nobis tua celsitudo, ut hæc literatissimæ aures tuam hoc tempore bonitatem atque misericordiam, tanquam portum ac profugium, habeant, quo magnis periclitatæ fluctibus niti possint. Quod si tuo concessu ac bonitate, Dignissime Præsul, contigerit, spondemus nihil esse, quod vel universis vel singulis hujus Collegii membrîs gratius aut acceptius per te in hac totâ causâ fieri queat. Interim vero nostrum erit a Deo precibus ardentissimis contendere, ut tuam Amplitudinem, quod in illius cedat honorem et gloriam, defendat, tueatur, et conservet. Quinto Calend. Martii.*

Collegii Magdalenensis Socii

Amplitudinis tuæ Studiossimi.

ADRIANUS HAWTHORN, V.P. etc.

No. XVIII.

INJUNCTIONES DNI VISITATORIS, THOMÆ (COOPER), EPISCOPI
WINTONIENSIS, DATÆ OCTOBRIS 17^{mo}, A.D. 1685.

“ Cum magno Collegii dedecore, et cum nonnullâ veræ pietatis neglectione conjunctum arbitramur, quòd tam rarò apud vos administrata sunt Divina Corporis et Sanguinis Christi mysteria. Quamobrem præcipimus et auctoritate nobis a Fundatore concessâ injungimus, ut primâ cujusque mensis Dominicâ, quantâ maximâ fieri potuit frequentiâ et reverentiâ Sacra Synaxis in Capellâ vestrâ celebretur, ita ut omnes, vel saltem maxima pars Sociorum, Scholarium, et reliquorum cujuscunque conditionis fuerint, ejusdem Sacrosanctæ Cœnæ participes fiant. Qui non singulis anni quarteriis (ut loquuntur) semel, ut minimum, accesserit ad illam venerandam mensam; sed sine legitimâ causâ per Præsidentem, Vice-Præsidentem, et Decanos approbandâ se subduxerit; privetur communis suis per quatuordecim dies, et, crescente vel negligentîâ vel contumaciâ, augeatur etiam et duplicetur pœna usque ad reformationem. Præsidentis et reliqui Officiarii piam aliquam et honestam rationem instituant, quâ scriptis notentur et observentur illi, qui in hoc pietatis officio negligentiores fuerint, ut facilius debitâ et constitutâ a nobis pœnâ mulctari possint.”

“ Aliud neglectæ pietatis argumentum est, quod diebus Festis Dominicis et aliis constitutis temporibus publicæ preces in Templo negligentius habitæ sunt et celebratæ quam apud tales viros decuit. Si quis igitur Socius, Scholaris, Capellanus, vel Clericus, per negligentiam vel intempestivè accesserit, vel sine gravi causâ ante finem discesserit, vel in ipsâ precum actione negligentè et indecentè se habuerit, per Præsidentem, Vice-Præsidentem, et Decanum suæ facultatis graviter admoneatur et castigetur. Hoc Illi officium negligere non possunt, nisi velint et ipsi fautores haberi neglecti et projecti cultûs Divini; quod longissimè ab eruditis et piis magistratibus abesse debet. Preces autem celebrentur et Sacramenta

No. XIX.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN ORDER TO THE RE-
COVERY OF THE MITRE, CROZIER-STAFF, ETC. TAKEN OUT OF
MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, IN THE YEAR 1646, BY ONE
MICHAEL BAKER.

(Bodleian Ms. Tanner. cccxxxviii. 243.)

In or about June last, (A.D. 1661,) Dr. Drope, one of the Fellows of Magdalen College, informs the President and Fellows of the said College, that Michael Baker, having, as he supposed, missed of that share he promised himself in the division of the said Mitre, etc. offered him his best service in the behalf of the College, not doubting but a valuable consideration might now be recovered for the premises. Upon this information, Dr. Yerbury, in the name of the College, was commanded to write to the Steward of the College (Nathaniel Chyles), then in London, and at that time one of the Fellows of the House, to enquire out the said Baker; and, upon finding him ready and able to make good what Dr. Drope had reported, that then the said Dr. Yerbury was to come to London, and join with the said Steward for the recovery of the premises or their value. Hereupon the said Steward finds out Baker, who, according to Dr. Drope's information, asserts the same, promising his readiness and abilities for the proofs thereof. But, before any return of Baker's answer was sent to the College, the Steward draws up the whole case, and advises with Counsel, namely, Francis Pemberton, Esq. of the Inner Temple; who was of opinion that the Statute of Limitation barred all proceedings at Law, and that our only and proper remedy lay before the House of Lords. Immediately was this sent to the College, from whence was Dr. Yerbury sent to London; who together with the Steward drew up a Petition in the name and behalf of the College, making their applications by Mr. Whitfield, a Counsellor of

the Middle Temple, to the Right Honourable the Lord Lovelace, for the preferring thereof, who, altering something as to the form, was pleased to patronise it: and being subscribed by them, was by that Honourable Person presented to the House of Lords. A Copy whereof here follows.

To the Right Honourable the Peers of England assembled in Parliament. The humble Petition of the President and Fellows of Saint Mary Magdalene College in Oxford sheweth,

That in the year 1646, by colour of an Order of this Honourable House for seizing Popish Reliques, Michael Baker, a messenger then belonging to that House, took and carried away out of the said College a Mitre, Crosier-Staff, and other things, being the venerable remains of their Founder, esteemed and reputed to be worth about £2000. That the said Mitre and other things were, as the said Baker pretends, delivered unto Mr. Alexander Thaine, then Usher of the Black Rod. That the said Thaine, and one Wheeler, a goldsmith, since deceased, without any Order from this House or other lawful authority, have either concealed the same Mitre, etc. or otherwise converted them to their own use, never rendering any account for the same. In regard your Petitioners were dispossessed of their said goods by virtue or colour of an Order of this Honourable House, and therefore were remediless in any other judicature, they humbly pray that the said Baker, Thaine, and the Executors of the said Wheeler, may be summoned to appear before your Lordships, to give an account of the premises; and that, in case the said goods shall be found in specie, they may be restored, and, if they have converted them, then they may answer the value, or that such relief be given your Petitioners, as in your Honourable eminent wisdom and justice shall become meet.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, etc.

HENRY YERBURY, M.D.

NATHANIEL CHYLES, A.M.

Upon reading of this Petition, an Order was granted for the summoning of the said Baker, Thaine, and the Executors of Wheeler, to appear at a certain day before the Committee of Lords for Petitions in the Painted Chamber, when and where the business should be heard.

The day being come, and all parties appearing with their Counsel, there happened so much business that day before that Honourable Committee, that that of Magdalen College was not then called; and before the next day of their sitting, the House of Lords, because of the adjournment of Parliament, which was then approaching, made an Order, that all private business should stop till the next Session, and then come on in order as they now stood.

Before the meeting of the Parliament, Dr. Oliver, the President, dies (27 Oct. 1661), and Dr. Pierce is chosen his successor; who by the Steward was informed of this whole business, and how far they had proceeded, and that it was very fit some able Solicitor should be retained to follow it. Hereupon, this last Term Mr. President ordered Mr. Clerke, one of the College Counsel, and the Steward to find out a person fit to solicit such a business, and to proceed in it. Accordingly Mr. Clerke and the Steward jointly pitched on one Mr. Cholmly; to whom, being instructed, all those papers thereunto necessary and relating were delivered. Mr. Cholmly proceeds, and procures a new Order for hearing and re-summoning the aforesaid persons to appear in the aforesaid place on Friday the last day of February (1661-2); of which Mr. Cholmly gives the Steward notice, desiring his assistance, Mr. Clerk being then out of town. The day being come, the Steward and Solicitor appeared with their Counsel and proofs; where appeared also Mr. Thaine, who having told his story, which in effect was that he had disposed of those things by a verbal Order only from the Lords, the Plaintiffs were, without being so much as suffered to make any reply or answer, commanded to withdraw; and after a private debate for above two hours,

or converted them to their own use; thereby sacrilegiously enriching themselves. That the said William Wheeler is since dead, leaving a great personal estate to Elizabeth his wife. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that since they are remediless in any other judicature, and the premises not pardoned by the Act of Oblivion, they may be heard by this Honourable House; that so the said Alexander Thane and Elizabeth Wheeler may be summoned to give an account how the said Mitre, Crosier, and other things, have been disposed of, and your Petitioners be relieved therein as to your Honours in all equity and justice shall seem meet. And your Petitioners, &c."

But before the delivery of this second Petition to the Lord Moone, or any further proceedings, it being understood that several of the Bishops were troubled at this business, because of those eager and hot disputes which had been in the House about it, and because of the ill consequences that might probably ensue thereon; and that many of their Lordships were of opinion that it were better this business should either be laid down, or for some time deferred; it was thought very necessary that attendanee should be given their Lordships. Immediately the Steward waited on the Lord Archbishop of York^c, and the Lord Bishop of London^d, to know their Lordships' pleasure, who gave him no encouragement to proceed; but my Lord of London was pleased to blame him, as being too forward in fomenting and prosecuting this business without either order from Dr. Oliver or Dr. Pierce; and, when it was answered that there had nothing been done but by order, his Lordship replied, that he knew Dr. Oliver would not have begun or moved in a business of this nature without first acquainting the Lord Chancellor with it. Having no other answer or encouragement from their Lordships, it was thought fit to give the Lord Moone some account thereof, as also thanks for his noble patronizing of the College cause; and acquainting the President with the whole matter of fact, as it

^c Accepted Frewen.

^d Gilbert Sheldon.

No. XX.

THE PROPOSALS OF RENATUS HARRIS TO THE REVEREND THE
PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE IN OXFORD,
FOR REPAIRING AND MAKING SEVERAL ALTERATIONS IN THEIR
ORGAN, 17 JULY, 1686.

(Harleian Mss. British Museum, No. 4240. fo. 116^b.)

1. To make the three bellows new, to repair and perfect the inner trunks and wind chests, to new hang both sets of keys, to rectify all defects in the roller-boards, to repair the sound-boards and conveyances, and make them as good as at the first.

2. To mend all the pipes and conduits in both organs, and perfectly to voice and tune them, which voicing shall be done after the modern, best, and sweetest manner that either the work or proposer is capable of.

3. Whereas the great organ consists of eight stops, namely, two diapasons, two principals, two fifteenths, and two two-and-twentieths, one of which stops, and several pipes in the other, have been spoiled by Preston; finding by experience that when two unisons are together in an organ, as two principals, two fifteenths, &c., that they never agree well together in tune, and one stop of each sort is in a manner as loud as two of the same name; for which reason neither in my organ at the Temple, nor in those which I make for the King, after the open and stopped diapasons, none of the rest are of the same denomination; so that I propose to make your eight stops to consist of these following, one open diapason, one stopped diapason, one principal, one great twelfth, one fifteenth, one tiers, one furniture of two or three ranks, according as there is room for it, in place of the two two-and-twentieths. In the choir-organ there are one stopped diapason, two principals, one recorder, and one fifteenth, so that in these five stops there are no less than three unisons; which five stops ought to be reduced to these four, namely,

one stopped diapason, one principal, one stopped twelfth, and one fifteenth ; the recorder being left out will give more air to the rest of the work. With these amendments, alterations, additions, and varieties of stops, it will be an extraordinary good instrument, and the best old organ in England, and exceed the best organ in your University, with only the cost of one hundred and fifty pounds.

No. XXI.

(Ledger, S. p. 588.)

ARTICLES of Agreement had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, the 6th day of June, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1690, between the Right Rev. Father in God, John (Hough), Lord Bishop of Oxford, President of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford, and the Scholars of the said College on their part, and Renatus Harris, of the City of London, Organ-maker on the other part, in manner following, that is to say ;

Imprimis, It is covenanted, concluded, and agreed upon by and between the said parties to these presents, and me the said Renatus Harris, in consideration of the money to be paid unto him as hereinafter mentioned, doth for himself, his executors, and administrators, covenant and grant to and with the said President and Scholars, and their successors, by these presents, that he, the said Renatus Harris, his servants, workmen, and assigns, shall and will in good and workmanlike manner put the great and choir organs in Magdalen College aforesaid into sound, good, and perfect repair in all ill parts and defects whatsoever, and shall new work and repair the three bellows, and make them strong, staunch, and good ; and all the wood-trunks and conveyances of wind shall repair, make good, and staunch, and shall new work and amend all the defects in the sound-boards, and make them staunch and sound, and shall and will make new palletts, springs, and wind-chest to the sound-boards of the said organs, and shall and will make good and serviceable all the movements and roller-boards of the said organs, and shall make two sets of keys of good ebony and ivory, their fall to be as little as can be to give the pipes their due tone, and the touch to be ready, soft, and even under the finger.

Item, That the said Renatus Harris, his servants, workmen, or assigns, shall and will make to the great organ a new great twelfth of metal, a cedirne of metal, and a furniture of three ranks, and a cymbal of two ranks, and shall and will repair, well voice, and tune, in the great organ, the open diapason, principal of metal, stop-diapason of wood, fifteenth of metal; which great organ shall consist of five hundred sixty and one pipes: and make to the choir organ a new flute of metal and nason of metal, and repair, well voice, and tune in the choir organ the principal, stop-diapason, and fifteenth, which said choir organ shall consist of two hundred and fifty pipes; and if the said new pipes or stops to be made in the said organs shall not be liked, or approved of, by such organist as the said President and Scholars shall appoint to inspect the same, that then the said Renatus Harris, his executors or assigns, shall take down such stops and pipes as shall be disliked of as aforesaid, and put in their places such new ones as shall be approved of under the same conditions as are hereby agreed to. And if any pipe or pipes belonging to the above-made stops cannot be made to speak well and bear a good tone, strong, clear, and sweet, either through want of substance or any other defect; that then in such case the said Renatus Harris, his executors or assigns, shall and will put in new serviceable pipes in the places of such as shall be found so deficient and not useful; and that the said Renatus Harris, his executors or assigns, shall and will alter the pitch of the said organs half a note lower than they now are: and the said organs, being now Gamut in Do, Sol, Re, the said Renatus Harris, his executors or assigns, shall and will in good and workmanlike manner completely finish on or before the Feast of All Saints next ensuing the date hereof.

Item, In consideration of the said work and workmanship to be done and performed as aforesaid, the said President and Scholars, for them and their successors, do covenant and grant to and with the said Renatus Harris, his executors,

administrators, and assigns, by these presents. that the said President and Scholars, or their successors or assigns, shall or will pay or cause to be paid to the said Renatus Harris, his executors or assigns, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of England, as followeth, viz. ten pounds at or before the sealing hereof, forty pounds on the Feast of the Nativity of Christ next ensuing, and one hundred pounds, being the remainder thereof, on the Feast of St. John Baptist, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1691. For witness thereof, to the one part of these presents the said President and Scholars have put their common seal, and to the other part thereof the said Renatus Harris hath set his hand and seal, the day and year above written.

No. XXII.

(Ledger, T. p. 67.)

ARTICLES of Agreement, indented, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon this 9th day of August, A.D. 1695, and in the 7th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William, by the grace of God of England, &c. King, Defender of the Faith, &c. between the Right Rev. Father in God, John (Hough), Lord Bishop of Oxford, and President of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford, and the Scholars of the said College on the one part, and Renatus Harris, of London, Organ-maker, on the other part, as followeth, viz.

Imprimis, Whereas it is agreed by the abovesaid President and Scholars, that they the said President and Scholars shall pay and allow to the said Renatus Harris the sum of forty shillings by the quarter, for the cleansing, repairing, mending, and keeping in tune, the organ formerly repaired in the said College Chapel by the said Renatus Harris.

Now it is covenanted by and between the said parties, and the said Renatus Harris doth hereby for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant and agree to and with the said President and Scholars and their successors by these presents, that he the said Renatus Harris, his executors, &c. in consideration of the payments hereinafter mentioned, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, when and as often as need shall require, during his natural life, at his and their own proper costs and charges, well and sufficiently repair, amend, maintain, cleanse, and keep the said organ, and all the pipes, stops, keys, and parts thereof, in good tune, order, and repair, or cause and procure the said organ to be cleansed, repaired, maintained, and kept tuned in, by, and with all and all manner of needful and necessary reparations, siferings, stickings, cleansings, and amendments whatsoever; except

always all casual damages that shall at any time happen to any principal part of the said organ by any inevitable violence or misfortune otherwise than by the usual and ordinary use thereof, or by the means or neglect of the said Renatus Harris, his servants, workmen, or assistants.

Item, That within fourteen days next after notice given by the said President and Scholars, and their successors or assigns, to the said Renatus Harris, of any defect in the said organ, or any part thereof, the said Renatus Harris shall and will repair and amend the same as aforesaid.

Item, The said Renatus Harris doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said President and Scholars, and their successors, that the executors, &c. of the said Renatus Harris shall and will, within one month next after his decease, get and put the organ, and all the pipes, stops, keys, and parts thereof, in good tune, order, and repair, according to the covenant in that behalf above mentioned.

Item, The said President and Scholars, in consideration of the premisses to be done and performed by the said Renatus Harris, his executors, &c. according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, do for themselves and their successors covenant and agree to and with the said Renatus Harris, his executors, &c. by these presents, that they, the said President and Scholars and their successors, shall and will from time to time on the four most usual quarter days in the year, that is to say, Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady-Day, and Midsummer, well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Renatus Harris, his executors &c. the sum of forty shillings, by the quarter, of lawful money of England; the first of the said quarterly payments to begin at Christmas next ensuing the date hereof. In witness whereof, &c.

No. XXIII.

RESURRECTIO DELINEATA AD ALTARE COLLEGII MAGDALENENSIS
OXON.

Egregios fuci tractus, calamique labores,
Surgentesque hominum formas, ardentiaque ora
Judicis, et simulacra modis pallentia miris,
Terribilem visu pompam, Tu Carmine Musa
Pande novo, vatique sacros accende furores.

Olim planitiem (quam nunc fecunda Colorum
Insignit pictura) inhonesto et simplice cultu
Vestiit albedo; sed, ne rima ulla priorem
Agnoscat faciem, mox fundamenta futuræ
Substravit pictor tabulæ, humoremque sequacem
Per muros traxit; velamine mœnia crasso
Squallent obducta, et rudioribus illita fucis.

Utque (polo nondum stellis fulgentibus apto)
Ne spatio moles immensa dehiscat inani,
Per cava cœlorum, et convexa patentia latè,
Hinc atque hinc interfusus fluitaverat æther;
Mox radiante novum torrebat lumine mundum
Titan, et pallens alienos mitius ignes
Cynthia vibrabat; crebris nunc consitus astris
Scintillare polus, nunc fulgor Lacteus omne
Diffluere in cælum, longoque albescere tractu:

Sic, operis postquam lusit primordia Pictor,
Dum sordet paries, nullumque fatetur Apellem,
Cautius exercet calamos, atque arte tenacem
Confundit viscum, succosque attemperat, omnes
Inducit tandem formas; apparet ubique
Muta cohors, et picturarum vulgus inane.

Aligeris muri vacat ora suprema Ministris,
Sparsaque per totam cœlestis turba tabellam
Raucos inspirat lituos, buccasque tumentes
Inflat, et attonitum replet clangoribus orbem.
Defuncti sonus auditur, tabulamque per imam

Picta gravescit humus : terris emergit apertis
Progenies rediviva, et plurima surgit imago.

Sic dum fœcundis Cadmus dat semina sulcis,
Terra tumet prægnans, animataque gleba laborat ;
Luxuriatur ager segete spirante, calescit
Omne solum, crescitque virorum prodiga messis.

Jam pulvis varias terræ dispersa per oras,
Sive inter venas teneri concreta metalli
Sensim dirigit, seu sese immiscuit herbis,
Explicita est ; molem rursus coalescit in unam
Divisum funus, sparsos prior alligat artus
Junctura, aptanturque iterum coëuntia membra.
Hic nondum specie perfecta resurgit imago,
Vultum truncata, atque inhonesto vulnere nares
Manca, et adhuc deest informi de corpore multum.
Paulatim in rigidum hic vita insinuata cadaver
Motu ægro vixdum redivivos erigit artus.
Inficit his horror vultus, et imagine tota
Fusa per attonitam pallet formido figuram.

Detrahe quin oculos spectator, et, ora nitentem
Si poterint perferre diem, medium inspice murum,
Qua sedet orta Deo proles, Deus ipse, sereno
Lumine perfusus, radiisque inspersus acutis.
Circum tranquillæ funduntur tempora flammæ,
Regius ore vigor spirat, nitet ignis ocellis,
Plurimaque effulget majestas numine toto.
Quantum dissimilis, quantum o ! mutatus ab illo,
Qui peccata luit cruciatus non sua, vitam
Quando luctantem cunctata morte trahebat !
Sed frustra voluit defunctum Golgotha Numen
Condere, dum victa fatorum lege triumphans
Nativum petiit cœlum, et super æthera vectus
Despexit lunam exiguam, solemque minorem.

Jam latus effossum, et palmas ostendit utrasque,
Vulnusque infixum pede, clavorumque recepta
Signa, et transacti quondam vestigia ferri.
Umbræ huc felices tendunt, numerosaque cœlos

Turba petunt, atque immortalia dona capessunt.
 Matres, et longæ nunc reddita corpora vitæ
 Infantum, Juvenes, Pueri, innuptæque Puellæ,
 Stant circum, atque avidos jubar immortale bibentes
 Affigunt oculos in Numine; laudibus æther
 Intonat, et læto ridet cælum omne triumpho.
 His Amor impatiens conceptaque gaudia mentem
 Funditus exagitant, imoque in pectore fervent.
 Non æque exultat flagranti corde Sibylla,
 Hospite cum tumet incluso, et præcordia sentit
 Mota Dei stimulis, nimioque calentia Phœbo.

Quis tamen ille novus perstringit lumina fulgor?
 Quam Mitra effigiem distinxit pictor, honesto
 Surgentem è tumulto, alatoque satellite fultam?
 Agnosco faciem; vultu latet alter in illo
 Wainfletus, sic ille oculos, sic ora ferebat:
 Eheu quando animi par invenietur imago!
 Quando alium similem virtus habitura!—
 Irati innocuas securus Numanis iras
 Aspicit, impavidosque in iudice figit ocellos.

Quin age, et horrentem commixtis igne tenebris
 Jam videas scenam; multo hic stagnantia fuco
 Mœnia, flagrantem liquefacto sulphure rivum
 Fingunt, et falsus tantâ arte accenditur ignis,
 Ut toti metuas tabulæ, ne flamma per omne
 Livida serpat opus, tenuesque absumpta recedat
 Pictura in cineres, propriis peritura favillis.
 Huc turba infelix agitur, turpisque videri
 Infrendet dentes et rugis contrahit ora.
 Vindex a tergo implacabile sævit, et ensem
 Fulmineum vibrans acie flagrante scelestos
 Jam Paradiseis iterum depellit ab oris.
 Heu! quid agat tristis? quo se cælestibus iris
 Subtrahat? o! quantum vellet nunc æthere in alto
 Virtutem colere! at tandem suspiria ducit
 Nequicquam, et zero in lachrymas effunditur; obstant
 Sorte non revocandæ, et inexorabile Numen.

Quam varias aperit veneres pictura ! periti
Quot calami legimus vestigia ! quanta colorum
Gratia se profert ! tales non discolor Iris
Ostendat, vario cum lumine floridus imber
Rore nitet toto, et guttâ scintillat in omni.

O fuci nitor, O pulchri durate colores !
Nec, pictura, tuæ languescat gloria formæ,
Dum lucem videas, qualem exprimis ipsa, supremam.

JOSEPHUS ADDISON,
E Collegio Magdalenensi, A.D 1699.

No. XXIV.

INJUNCTIONES DNI VISITATORIS, GEORGII (MORLEY) EPISCOPI
WINTONIENSIS, DATÆ MAII 12^{mo}, A.D. 1665.

Cum Nobis in Visitatione Nostra Collegii Nostri (B. M. Magdalonæ) delatum sit absentes a Divinis officiis rarissimè puniri, innotueritque punitiones hac ex parte propterea omissas fuisse, quod post Statuti “De modo dicendi missas” et Statuti “De horis et suffragiis” antiquationem publicæ omnes orationes et preces in Collegio nostro prædicto potius ex spontanea Præsidentis et Sociorum voluntate, quam ex certâ aliquâ lege et necessariâ obligatione, visæ sunt celebrari, nos, ne sub istiusmodi incommodo diutius laboretis, ad pium Fundatoris vestri propositum et laudabilem intentionem, quantumque jure possumus ad ipsissima ejusdem decreta accedentes, declaramus et injungimus, quod singulis diebus Dominicis et Festivis per annum contingentibus stans matutinis et vespertinis precibus Præsidentis, Socii, et Scholares, et cæteri ministri dictæ capellæ omnes et singuli in Universitate præsentis, (impedimento cessante legitimo, judicio Præsidentis, seu, ipso absente, Vice-Præsidentis, et Decanorum, approbando,) in Choro Capellæ prædictæ personaliter intersint, induti superpelliceis, habitibusque aliis singulorum gradibus competentibus, precesque secundum designationem Libri Precum Publicarum et administrationis Sacramentorum in Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ devotius celebrent, eaque omnia, ad quæ per unum Decanorum in hac parte intitulati seu deputati fuerint, debite exequantur et exercent, Præsidente, Vice-Præsidente, aut uno Sociorum idoneo de Sociis Collegii prædicti per unum Decanorum intitulato, hujusmodi preces celebrante, et totum ipsius diei officium exequire: cujus quidem intitutionis, deputationis, seu designationis officium ad Decanos, et ipsis omnibus absentibus, ad eorum, seu alicujus eorum Deputatum pertinere, prout Fundatoris vestri exigit Statutum, decernimus et mandamus. Atque hoc ritu

perpetuis futuris temporibus omnes dies Dominicos cum eorum Vigiliis præcipimus observandos. Dies autem solemnes festivosque interpretamur, qui tales designantur in Libro Precum Publicarum, Administrationis Sacramentorum, aliorumque Rituum et Cæremoniarum in Ecclesia Anglicanâ, et non alios quovismodo.

Decernimus tamen quod ad majorem dictarum festivitatum celebritatem in totâ hebdomadâ ante Pascham, in totâ hebdomadâ Paschæ, in totâ hebdomadâ Pentecostes, et a tempore Nativitatis ad Epiphaniam, bis quotidie omnes Collegii Socii, Capellani, Clerici, Choristæ, et Commensales solennibus Canonicisque juxta Cathedralium Ecclesiarum usum in Capella precibus simul intersint. Volumus insuper quod dictis diebus Dominicis, Festivis, et eorum vigiliis, et solennibus hebdomadis modo memoratis, ad preces summarie circa horam nonam vesperi sine cantu celebrandas (præter horarum canonicarum observationem) teneantur omnes cujuscunque ordinis infra gradum Magistratûs in Collegio constituti.

Præcipimus insuper, et auctoritate nostra visitatoria injungimus, quod in diebus omnibus profestis cæterisque, quorum superius non fit mentio, in Capellâ nostri Collegii prædicti quatuor vicibus, manè scilicet et vesperi et horis Canonicis intermediis, preces et orationes habeantur secundum ordinem et usum precum publicarum in Ecclesia Anglicana: hoc solummodò indulgentes quod preces matutinæ et vespertinæ in diebus supradictis summarie et cum unâ tantum, si ita visum fuerit, lectione sine cantu possint recitari.

Ne autem ex una parte preces debitâ careant frequentia, aut ex alterâ Socii et Scholares in facultatibus suis et scientiis, in lectionibus suis aut auditionibus impedianur, sic Sociorum et Scholarium numerum distinguimus; ut Clerici omnes, Choristæ, et Scholares. Demyes vulgariter nuncupati, Commensales omnesque Artium Baccalaurei, et pauperes etiam Scholares, una cum Vice-Præsidente et uno saltem e Decanis Artium, ad horas matutinas et addictas

vespertinas observandas censeantur obligati; socios vero omnes in Artibus Magistros, iis saltem exceptis qui matutinis interesse tenentur, Capellanos, cæterosque necessario Capellæ inservientes ad horas saltem medias, quæ Preces Canoniorum vulgo solent nuncupari, decernimus obligatos: si quis vero ex prioro classe sit, qui propter continuam aliquam corporis infirmitatem causam habet a Præsidente, illove absente, a Vice Præsidente, et Decano approbandam, eorum judicio a matutinis et vespertinis excusari debeat, cum nihilominus, nisi propter gravem morbum protinus decumbat, ita ut intra cubiculi parietes se contineat, ad horas Canonicas dictas propter defectum observationis matutinarum et vespertinarum, decernimus obligari.

Præcipimus insuper et auctoritate nostrâ visitatoriâ mandamus quod in quartâ quâcunque et sextâ feriâ, aliisque temporibus, quibus ex usu Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ recitari convenit, Litania in Capellâ nostrâ prædictâ solenniter recitetur; quibus temporibus Socios omnes, Scholares, et Capellæ inservientes, necnon et commensales quoscunque in Collegio commorantes, volumus interesse.

Si quis vero Sociorum, Scholarium, vel ministrorum dicti nostri Collegii in præmissis vel aliquo præmissorum reus fuerit compertus, nempe si absque causâ per Præsidentem, eove absente per Vice-Præsidentem et Decanum approbandâ se absentaverit, aut aliter in præmissis deliquerit post præsentis hujusce Injunctionis publicationem, quam loco monitionis legitimæ haberi volumus, per subtractionem communarum per unam diem puniatur; qui, si sit punitus frequenter, et in eandem negligentiam relapsus fuerit, et post tres admonitiones publicè coram Officiariis factas et Registro insertas emendare se neglexerit; ex judicio Præsidentis et Decanorum, vel Præsidentis et unius saltem Decani, ipsove Præsidente absente, judicio Vice-Præsidentis et unius saltem Decani, communis omnibusque emolumentis et fructibus a dicto Collegio alias participandis prorsus careat, donec pœnam hanc infligentibus manifesta reformationis appareant Indicia: si quis vero Commensalium hac

in parte deliquerit per Præsidentem vel Vice-Præsidentem mulctâ arbitrariâ, pro qualitate delicti decernimus puniendum.

Ne autem publicæ in Capella Preces tardè accedentium strepitu disturbentur, decernimus et edicimus bis tardè intempestivèque ad Capellam accedentes eâdem pœnâ fore puniendos, quâ semel se sine causâ legitimâ absentantes juxta decretum nostrum supradictum puniri debent; Declaramus vero illos omnes Festivis quibuscunque diebus et eorum vigiliis reputari debere tardè se ad Sacellum contulisse, quotquot confessioni generali non interfuerunt: quibus temporibus volumus quod tanto temporis spatio pulsantur campanæ, quantum induendis superpelliceis, et Sacello adeundo abundè possit sufficere: aliis vero temporibus eos tardè venisse pronuntiamus qui ante finitum primum Liturgiæ psalmum precibus non adfuerunt.

Cum autem propter infirmitatem Præsidentis, Vice-Præsidentis, et Decanorum, aut propter necessarias eorundem occupationes eos aliquando abesse contingere possit, aut, si præsentes sint, non facile possint proprio intuitu omnium absentias perscrutari; decernimus quod, ad Ordinationis hujusce nostræ meliorem observantiam, Baccalaureus aliquis e Collegio nostro prædicto ad officium Impositoris per Decanum, qui Executores in Capellâ pro hebdomadâ nominat et designat, hebdomadatim deputetur, qui absque dolo malo notabit absentiam a Divinis officiis, et tarditatem intempestivè accedentium omnium dicti Collegii Baccalaureorum: et quod Semicommunarius aliquis non graduatus ad officium alterius Impositoris per dictum Decanum similiter deputetur, qui absque dolo notabit absentiam a Divinis officiis et tarditatem intempestivè accedentium omnium non Graduatorum, tam Domesticorum, quam Commensalium; quas tam absentias, quam præsantias, coram Vice-Præsidente et Decanis post preces Canonicas vespertinas in die Sabbati, aut alio tempore, cum Præsidenti, Vice-Præsidenti, aut Decanis placuerit, fideliter referent.

Cæterum cum voluerit Fundator vester præter Socios et Scholares duodecim esse Capellæ Ministros, quatuor scilicet

Capellanos, octoque Clericos, quorum officium constituit quotidie in dictâ Capellâ deservire: nos auctoritate nostrâ visitatoria interdiciamus, sub pœnâ amissionis fructuum omnium et emolumentorum a Collegio alias percipiendorum, ne dictorum ministrorum quispiam, absque alio pro tempore in officium substituto, eoque per Præsidentem, vel in ejus absentia, Vice Præsidentem approbando, ultra triginta dies in quolibet anno ab officio suo in Capellâ quovismodo recedat.

Cum autem Reverendus in Christo Pater et Antecessor noster Thomas Cooperus auctoritate Visitatoriâ sibi et successoribus suis a Fundatore concessâ injunxerit, quod primâ cujusque mensis Dominicâ, quantâ maximè fieri potuit frequentiâ et reverentiâ, Sacra Synaxis in Capella dicti Collegii celebraretur, ita ut omnes, vel saltem major pars Sociorum Scholarium, et reliquorum, cujuscunque conditionis fuerint, ejusdem Sacrosanctæ Cœnæ participes fierent; et quod qui singulis anni quarteriis (ut loquuntur) non semel ad Sacræ Cœnæ participationem accesserit, sed sine legitimâ causâ per Præsidentem, Vice-Præsidentem, et Decanos approbandâ se subduxerit, privaretur communis suis per quatuordecim dies, crescenteque vel negligentia vel contumaciâ augetur etiam et duplicaretur pœna usque ad reformationem: cùm insuper autem Reverendus Pater edixerit et decreverit quoties administrabitur Communio Corporis et Sanguinis Domini per aliquem e Sacræ Theologiæ Studiosis in Ecclesiæ ministerio constitutum, Socium videlicet vel Capellanum, fieri concionem vel piam exhortationem ad eos qui participant de hujusmodi mysteriis: nos lapsam hâc in re Collegii nostri prædicti disciplinam canonicis Ecclesiæ nostræ Anglicanæ sanctionibus conformem et Antecessorum nostrorum auctoritate stabilitam graviter ferentes, dictas constitutiones, et rationem coercionis delinquentium in priori earundem specificatam, per præsentem jam repetimus, et prout repetuntur modo approbamus, et auctoritate nostrâ visitatoriâ specialiter confirmamus. Si quis vero adeo contumax fuerit, ut non obstantibus animadversionibus supradictis per integrum

anni spatium a participatione Sacræ Cœnæ se abstinuerit, eum ut prorsus incorrigibilem Domino Visitatori confestim per dictum Præsidentem, vel in ipsius absentia Vice-Præsidentem, denunciandum esse præcipimus.

Cum etiam ex ritu Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ constitutum sit, ne quis ad Sacrosanctam Communionem prius admittatur quam ab Episcopo fuerit confirmatus; præcipimus Scholares, Choristas, Commensales, aliosque omnes in Collegium admissos nondumque confirmatos, prius ab Informatoribus suis, aut alias, (sicut decet) eruditos, per Decanum Collegii vel Informatorem, vel eorum Deputatum, ad Episcopum loco et tempore congruis adduci, ut secundum Ritum Ecclesiæ per impositionem manuum Episcopi confirmationem suscipiant.

No. XXVI.

INJUNCTIONES DNI VISITATORIS, GEORGII (MORLEY), EPISCOPI
WINTONIENSIS, DATÆ JUNII 7^{mo}, A.D. 1676.

“ Cum nos, ut Res Divinæ in Capellâ Collegii nostri prædicti solenni ritu, ac majori cum frequentiâ, ad Dei gloriam, mutuamque vestrorum omnium ædificationem devotius ac decentius quotidie celebrentur, in Articulo primo Injunctionum nostrarum Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo quinto latarum, auctoritate nostra visitatoriâ duodecim dictæ Capellæ Ministris interdixerimus sub poenâ amissionis fructuum omnium et emolumentorum a Collegio aliàs percipiendorum, ne eorum quispiam absque alio pro tempore in Officium ejus substituto, coque per Præsidentem, vel in ejus absentia Vice-Præsidentem approbando, ultra viginti dies in quolibet anno ab officio suo in Capella fungendo sub quovis prætextu abesset; nobis tamen in nuperrimâ visitatione nostrâ delatum est, novam quandam ministrandi methodum, per annos plures jam proximè elapsos, obtinuisse, scilicet, ut Presbyterorum quidem nomina Collegii Albo inscribantur, ipsis tamen perpetuò absentibus executio officii eorum deputatis sive locum tenentibus demandetur, qui cum vel Sacris ordinibus nondum initiati, vel Diaconi solum sint, nec preces rite perlegere, (cum Absolutionem post Confessionem publicam adhibendam legitime pronuntiare nequeant), nec Officium illud, juxta Fundatoris Statutum, *De Numero Presbyterorum*, etc. quod disertis verbis quatuor Presbyteros requirit, exequi possint; et tamen quod in illo ipso temporis articulo, cum scilicet hujusmodi Querela nobis exhiberetur, duo ex illis, qui Capellanorum vice perlegendis precibus inserviebant, Diaconi tantum fuere; et præterea quod proinde auctus Presbyterorum! numerus ad detrimentum Collegii videretur redundare; nos itaque animadvertentes nostrum in Injunctione prædictâ consilium, novâ hâc Deputatos seu Vicarios ad Sacra peragenda admittendi consuetudine, quæ jam inter

non increbruit, penitus et pessimè eludi, adeoque tam Regni quam Fundatoris vestri ordinationibus manifestam minimeque ferendam injuriam fieri, prospiciendam nobis esse duximus, ne diutius hæc in Cultu Divino irregularitas inveterasceret, aut altiores radices ageret. Quapropter auctoritate nostra Visitatoriæ, nobis a Fundatore vestro delegatæ, mandamus et præcipimus, neminem posthæc in quatuor numerum Capellanorum cooptandum esse, nisi qui, ante admissionem suam ad hujusmodi munus exequendum, Literas Ordinationis suæ in Presbyterum certificatorias Præsidentis, vel in ejus absentia, Vice-Præsidenti, quas strictè ab illis exigi volumus, ostenderit; necnon de morum honestate congruum et fide dignum Testimonium simul et similiter exhibuerit. Quibus quatuor Presbyteris sive Capellanis auctoritate nostra prædicta interdiciamus, sub poenâ amissionis omnium emolumentorum a Collegio alias percipiendorum, ne eorum aliquis, absque veniâ prius impetratâ, alioque Presbytero a Præsidente vel Vice-Præsidente, prout prædictum est, approbando, ultra viginti dies in quolibet anno ab officio suo in Capellâ peragendo sub quovis prætextu ne absentet, vel ultra tres omnino menses, sive continuos sive per intervalla dierum numerandos, licet absentias suas, quoad munus sui executionem, a personâ idoneâ debiteque approbatâ supplendam esse curaverit; idque sub poenâ amissionis a Collegio, ipso facto, incurrendâ, si quisquam illorum contra fecerit, sancitum esse volumus. Præsidenti vero et Vice-Præsidenti præcipimus et firmitè injungendo mandamus, ne pluribus quam duobus tantum e quatuor Presbyteris prædictis uno eodemque tempore se a ministerio suo in Capellâ prædictâ obeundis absentandi veniam dare præsumant; In locum autem sive officium illorum in Capellâ prædictâ exercendum neminem dehinc admitti vel promoveri permittimus, nisi qui de ejus etiam vitâ laudabili morumque integritate Literas Testimoniales Præsidenti, vel eo absente Vice-Præsidenti, debite exhibuerit; de ipsorum vero a Collegio absentia eandem ab illis cum Capellani rationem et methodum, quoad temporis in uno-

quoque anno spatium, observandam esse: et hos iisdem cum Capellanis, si fortè in aliquo deliquerint, pœnis etiam puniendos esse judicamus et decernimus; horum autem octo Clericorum ultra tres simul abesse a Collegio non permittimus, neque plures in Clericorum etiam cum veniâ absentium loca surrogandos; quod ne secus imposterum a quopiam fiat, Præsidentis et Vice-Præsidentis fidei et curæ committimus et commendamus."

No. XXVII.

REGISTER of MARRIAGES IN THE CHAPEL OF S. M. MAGDALEN
COLLEGE.

(Ms. Magd. Libr.)

1728. May 13, John Blea of Sydenham, and Mary Taylour of Cuxham, by Isaac Griffith, Chaplain.
Oct. 1, John Davis and Hannah Playdswell of Abingdon, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
Oct. 13, Arthur Keele of S. Mary Magdalen, and Mary Pardo of St. Michael's, Oxford, by Thomas Jenner, Fellow.
Sept. 16, William Jordan of Woodstock, and Ann Franklin of Lower Heyford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
- 1728-9. Jan. 16, Nicholas Spencer of St. Clement's and Sarah Tawney of Cowley, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
1729. Sept. 7, John Geering of Wittenham, and Mary Howlett of Wallingford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
Dec. 28, William Ricketts and Martha Jessett both of Ickford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- 1729-30. Jan. 4, Thomas White and Mary Howse, both of Radley, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
Feb. 4, Robert Castle of North Hincksey, and Jane Watts of Wytham, by Coventry Lichfield, Ch.
1730. July 26, Bernard Bedwell and Anne Field, both of Abingdon, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
Oct. 10, William Davis of North Hincksey, and Mary Collins of Sunningwell, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
Oct. 24, John Foster of St. Peter's in the East, and Sarah Ward of Beckley, by Coventry Lichfield, Ch.
Nov. 18, William Pettipher of Noke, and Frances Osborne of Cutslow, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
Dec. 24, Richard Kirtland of Charleton, and Jane Warland of Noke, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
1731. May 10, Joseph Wells and Mary Butler, both of Ensham, by Matthew Nicholas, Demy.

- May 17, Methuselah Monday and Frances Latham, both of Chinnor, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
- May 19, Richard Carter and Mary Couldry, both of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- May 27, Robert Webb of Wolvercot, and Margaret Leatheruin of Witham, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- June 8, William Haycock and Ann Hyrons, both of Noke, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
- Sept. 30, George Peisly and Mary Miller, both of Holywell, by Hugh Whistler, F.
- Oct. 9, William Selstone and Hannah Reid, both of South Hincksey, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Nov. 11, Joseph Faulkner of South Hincksey, and Ann Kirby of Oddington, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- 1731-2. Jan. 20, Francis Andrews and Mary Wildgoose, both of Chalgrove, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
- March 16, William Gregory of North Morton, Berks, and Jane Savage of Aston, co. Oxford, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
1732. June 12, Thomas King and Hester Cooper, both of Henton, Chinnor, by Joseph Steel, Ch.
- Aug. 27, Timothy Butt and Elizabeth Norris, both of St. Peter's in the East, by Christopher Willoughby, F.
- Sept. 28, William Radford of Wornal, Bucks, and Ann Smith of Waterperry, co. Oxford, by Hugh Whistler, F.
- Oct. 15, John Clarige of North Hincksey, and Ann Lea of South Hincksey, by Christopher Willoughby, F.
- Oct. 18, Thomas Weller of Brightwell, and Eleanor Haws of Tetsworth, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
1733. June 17, Thomas Bathe of Bicester and Mary Bathe of Kirtlington, by Matthew Nicholas, F.
1734. July 7, Francis Spriggs and Mary Garret of Adderbury, co. Oxford, by Thomas Bonney, Clerk.
1735. April 17, John Lawrence and Sarah Leaver of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- May 30, Thomas Bachelor and Elizabeth Stephens of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- June 2, William Collisson and Mary Osman, of Holywell, Oxford, by Thomas West, F.

- Aug. 11, Richard Miles of St. Aldate's, and Charity Robinson of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
- Oct. 6, Joseph Winter and Francis Winterberry, of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Oct. 8, William Enstone and Ann Allward of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Nov. 18, John Hebbets of St. Michael's, and Sarah Bew of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Dec. 6, John Webb of Borestall, Bucks, and Margaret Tubb of Stanton St. John, co. Oxford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
- 1735-6. Feb. 2, Thomas Coppit and Catharine Alley of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Feb. 19, John Dorne of Appleton and Anne Green of Boxhill, Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
1736. June 14, David Dobson and Mary Pebboth of Henley, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
- Oct. 30, Jonathan Hollick and Frances Alley, both of Cumner, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- 1736-7. Jan. 27, John Piddington of Holywell, Oxford, and Martha Moore, of Iffley, by Thomas Winchester, D.
- Feb. 7, George Oakly of Wolvercot, and Anne Keen of Begbrook, co. Oxford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
1737. June 27, William Busby and Mary Seene, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Aug. 6, William Wisdom of Long Hanborough, co. Oxford, and Jane Stone of Hincksey, Berks, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Sept. 26, Charles Clack and Frances Castle, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Oct. 24, Edward Capel and Margaret Thatcher of Cumner, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Dec. 31, Giles Hays of Appleton, and Ann Heart of Fifield, co. Oxford, by William Haward, F.
- 1737-8. Jan. 2, George Hitchcock and Elizabeth Coles, both of Launton, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Feb. 6, Richard Stone and Ann Colliver, both of Stanlake, by Thomas Lisle, F.

- Oct. 2, John Norton and Mary Evans, both of Yarnton, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Oct. 9, Joseph Morris of Toot Baldon, co. Oxford, and Mary Whitacre of Cumnor, Berks, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Nov. 3, David Kellie of St. Michael's, and Ann Writter of St Mary's, Oxford, by Willian Pennington, Ch.
- Nov. 21, John Verney of Bleddington, co. Gloucester, and Catharine Coldrey, of Wytham, co. Oxford, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- 1738-9. Jan. 1, Robert Battin and Mary Godfrey, both of Cumnor, by Peter Priaulx, F.
1739. July 6, Benjamin Bantan of Black-Bourton, and Elizabeth Sloskill of Cockrup, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
- Oct. 6, Richard Mallam of Baldwin, and Ann Cox of Horspath, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.
1740. Oct. 9, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth Bampton, both of St. Mary's, Oxford, by Thomas West, F.
- Dec. 27, Robert Sparrowhawk and Elizabeth Huckell, both of Stanton Harcourt, by Richardson Wood, Ch.
- 1740-1. Feb. 7, John Collins and Elizabeth Hebard, by Thomas Jenner, F.
- Feb. 9, Moses Wheeler of Thatcham, Berks, and Elizabeth Bond of St. Michael's, Oxford, by Thomas West, F.
- 1741-2. Feb. 4, William Carter of Long Crendon, Bucks, and Mary Jackson, of Stanton, Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.
- June 22, Thomas Hambleton of Lambeth, Surrey, and Mary Turner of Holywell, Oxford, by Thomas West, F.
- June 23, Jabez Jagger and Elizabeth Innes, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, by Thomas West, F.
- Aug. 22, William Smith and Ann Lamborn, both of Cumnor, Berks, by Peter Priaulx, F.
- Oct. George Claden and Elizabeth Shepherd, both of Cumnor, by Joseph Williams, Ch.
- Nov. 10, Edward Miller of Stratfieldsay, Hants, and Elizabeth Harris of Weston, co. Oxford, by Peter Priaulx, F.

1741-2. Jan. 16, Henry Moore of St. Giles', and Elizabeth Wildgoose of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.

1742. April 5, Richard Weller and Mary Bilson, both of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, by Thomas West, F.

June 10, Richard Nutt and Mary Gibbs, both of Burcot, by Richard Lluellyn, F.

1743. April 21, Timothy Smith of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, and Ann Falkner of Beckley, co. Oxford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.

April 30, John Nutt of Burcott, and Mary Cox of Shipton upon Charwell, co. Oxford, by Robert Cane, Ch.

July 6, William Adams of Appleton, Berks, and Penelope Evett of Baldwin, co. Oxford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.

July 18, Joseph Stephens and Ann Taylour, both of Cuxham, co. Oxford, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.

July 25, Robert Weeks and Ann Treadwell, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, by Joseph Williams, Ch.

Oct. 4, Richard James and Elizabeth Rolls, of Cumnor, Berks, by Thomas Sherwin, F.

Dec. 8, William Swan and Elizabeth Warwick, of Cumnor, Berks, by Thomas Sherwin, F.

Dec. 24, William Stephens of Culham, co. Oxford, and Sarah Pead of Kingstone, Berks, by Isaac Griffith, Ch.

1743-4. Jan. 26, Henry Brown and Elizabeth Hayes, both of St. Giles', Oxford, by Thomas Sherwin, F.

1744. Aug. 31, John Haborn and Anne Kerby, both of Waterperry, co. Oxford, by Thomas Waldgrave, F.

Oct. 6, John Piddington of Yiefly, and Mary Tookey of Holywell, Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.

Dec. 13, Thomas Clinch and Mary Brooks, of Burcut, by Thomas Winchester, D.

1744-5. Jan. 16, Francis Bishop of Cuxham, and Mary Belcher of Stadham, co. Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.

1745. May 20, Richard Maysey of Combe, and Mary Moreton of Chilton, co. Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.

- July 15, Thomas Hearne and Ann Styles, both of Stoke-lyne, co. Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.
- Aug. 2, Richard Wheeler and Elizabeth Hutchins, both of Watlington, co. Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.
- Aug. 8, James Vick and Ann Fruin, both of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, D.
- Aug. 29, Thomas Barton of Stratton Audley, co. Oxford, and Mary Ing of Brill, Bucks, by James Evans, Ch.
- Nov. 17, Thomas Smith of Cumnor, and Sarah Redding of North Leigh, Berks, by Peter Sherwin, Ch.
- Nov. 19, Gabriel Allen and Martha Williams, of Merton, co. Oxford, by James Evans, Ch.
1746. April 1, William Moore and Ann King, both of Ewelme, co. Oxford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- April 25, Henry Parret and Elizabeth Disley, both of Waterperry, co. Oxford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Aug. 2, Thomas Green of Thame, co. Oxford, and Jane Goodwin of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, by Thomas Waldgrave, F.
- Oct. 2, Richard Gonem and Mary Walton, of Wheatley, co. Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.
- Oct. 21, William King of Brill, Bucks, and Martha Nicholls of Beckley, by Peter Petit, Cl.
- Nov. 8, Joseph Nutt and Ann both of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, D.
- 1746-7. Jan. 4, Thomas Faulkner of St. Aldate's, Oxford, and Anne Weller of North Hinksey, Berks, by William Peacock, F.
- Jan. 9, John Clarke of Harold, and Mary Archer of Hendred, Berks, by Thomas Waldgrave, F.
- Feb. 18, Jonathan Caessen of Clifton, and Francis Hartley of Nuneham, co. Oxford, by Christopher Robinson, F.
- March 1, Edward Woodly and Hannah Prior, of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Richardson Wood, Ch.
1747. May 1, Thomas Cave and Mary Brooks, of Ducklington, Berks, by John Pinnell, F.

May 26, Robert House and Rose Warters, of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, F.

1748. June 9, John Porter and Amy Hewet, of Cholsey, Berks, by John Hall, F.

Nov. 15, The Rev. Bryan Faussett of Alberbury, co. Salop, and Elizabeth Curloye of Benningsworth, co. Lincoln, by Thomas West, F.

Dec. 3, John Buckle of Headington, co. Oxford, and Mary Willis of Cumnor, Berks, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

1749. June 23, John Fulleken and Sarah Webb, both of St. Aldate's, Oxford, by Robert Eyre, F.

Oct. 2, Thomas Brock and Sarah Lawrance, both of Stanton St. John, co. Oxford, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

Oct. 9, Richard Peedle of Stone, Bucks, and Elizabeth Fairer of Beckley, co. Oxford, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

Dec. 6, James Evans and Jane Wastie, both of Eynsham, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, F.

1749-50. Feb. 26, James Gregory of Long Wittenham, and Anne Badcock of Appleford, Berks, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

1750. July 23, Thomas Walker and Elizabeth Allen, both of Piddington, co. Oxford, by Peter Sherwin, Ch.

Sept. 2, Richard Ford and Rebecca Pencutt, both of Cumnor, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

Sept. 10, Thomas Ariss and Mary Scholey, both of Brill, Bucks, by James Evans, Ch.

Sept. 30, George Tagg of Bix, and Hester Brown of Henley, co. Oxford, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

Sept. 30, Thomas Knapp and Sarah White, both of Stanton St. John, by John Hall, F.

Oct. 1, Thomas Badcock and Mary Medcroft, of Wotton, Berks, by William Warneford, D.

Oct. 1, William Clemson and Elizabeth Guy, both of Cumnor, Berks, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.

Oct. 3, Peter Neal of Appleton, and Sarah Banbury of South Hinksey, Berks, by John Hall, F.

- Oct. 8, Thomas Eyres and Elizabeth Bailiss, both of Cumnor, Berks, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.
- 1750-1. Feb. 16, John Gold of Oxford, and Sarah Tickner of Locking, Berks, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- March 22, James Stolt and Elizabeth Knapp, both of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, F.
1751. April 7, Thomas Benwell of Oxford, and Elizabeth Taylor of Littlemore, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- April 9, Francis Box and Mary Giles, both of Yarnton, co. Oxford, by Robert Rogers, F.
- April 11, Edward Daniel and Dorothy Blackman, both of Horspath, by Thomas Waldgrave, F.
- May 9, Thomas Cox, jun. and Anne Cherrill, both of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, F.
- July 10, Thomas Jackson and Mary Blount, both of Brill, Bucks, by James Evans, Ch.
- Aug. 5, John Salisbury and Mary Goodman, both of Cumnor, Berks, by Robert Cane, Sch. M.
- Aug. 20, William Brown and Mary Bright, both of Wotton, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- Sept. 30, Christopher Burren of Ferry Hinksey, and Elizabeth Lawrence of Cumnor, Berks, by Robert Bryne, Sch. M.
- Oct. 26, Nicholas Morris of Kidlington, and Mary Shirley of Yarnton, co. Oxford, by Robert Rogers, F.
- Oct. 29, James Yearsley of Cumnor, Berks, and Mary Bartlett of co. Oxford, by Christopher Robinson, F.
- Nov. 20, John Curr and Ann Baylis of Cumnor, Berks, by Christopher Robinson, F.
- Nov. 20, John Clinch of Prince's Risborough, Bucks, and Sarah Lambert of Chinnor, co. Oxford, by James Evans, Ch.
- Dec. 15, Thomas Hedges of Radley, and Elizabeth Gardiner of South Hinksey, Berks, by John Hall, F.
1752. Jan. 25, William Sperring of Dorchester, co. Oxford, and Elizabeth Lane of Abingdon, Berks, by Thomas Winchester, F.

- Feb. 9, Thomas Stevens of St. Aldate's, Oxford, and Elizabeth Faulker of South Hinksey, Berks, by John Hall, F.
- April 2, Richard Wood of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, and Elizabeth Eustace of Milton, co. Oxford, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- April 9, Lionel Spencer Barkeley of St. Michael's, Oxford, and Margaret Whitfield of St. James's, Westminster, by James Evans, Ch.
- May 19, John Farmer, Gentleman, and Mary Thomas of Worcester, by Thomas Jenner, President.
- June 18, Richard Stewart of Stokenchurch, co. Oxford, and Susannah Winlow of Brill, Bucks^a, by James Evans, Ch.
- July 11, Robert Brooks of Dorchester, and Martha Nutt, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- Sept. 14, James Costard and Mary Bigg.
- Oct. 9, William Morgan of Bicester, and Jane Nixon of Yarnton, co. Oxford, by Richard Hawkins, Ch.
- Oct. 12, William Fennymore of Chilton, and Elizabeth Scholey of Brill, Bucks, by James Evans, Ch.
1753. Jan. 11, John Pim of Stanton Harcourt, and Ann Kenington of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- Feb. 5, Francis Mayne of Wallingford, Berks, and Mary Silvester of St. Aldate's, Oxford, by James Evans, Ch.
- Oct. 12, Joseph Vicors and Sarah Rose, of Cumnor, Berks, by Christopher Robinson, F.
- Oct. 25, William Kerwood of New Woodstock, co. Oxford, and Martha Clerk of South Hinksey, Berks, by John Hall, F.
- Oct. 29, John Turner and Mary Kite, both of Wootton, Berks, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
- Dec. 10, William Webb of Drayton, and Mary Swanne of Dorchester, co. Oxford, by Thomas Winchester, F.

^a This and the following marriages were performed after the publication of Banns, or by Licence, according to the *Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages*, 26 George II.

1754. Jan. 3, Thomas Fowler of Thame, and Emma Gilbert of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
Jan. 7, John Attwell of Wantage, and Elizabeth Badcock of Cumnor, Berks, by Herbert Beaver, Ch.
Jan. 22, John Wager of Cuddesden, and Phillis Hinton of Horspath, co. Oxford, by Montague Cholmeley, F.
Feb. 20, John Prue and Mary Fox, both of Cumnor, Berks, by Christopher Robinson, F.
Feb. 25, James Osborne and Elizabeth Box, both of Yarnton, co. Oxford, by Robert Rogers, F.

No. XXVIII.

FROM "THE MUSICAL WORLD," MARCH 8, 1855.

The Organ of Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford.

As this Organ, lately completed by Messrs. Gray and Davison, will very shortly be removed to its destined site in the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, and is, in several respects, a remarkable instrument, something more than a mere record of its existence may, perhaps, be acceptable to our readers. To begin with, then, we subjoin a list of its registers.

Four complete Manuals, from CC 8 feet to F in alt, the swell throughout,—the Pedal Organ, two octaves and a fourth, from CCC 16 feet to F. The following are the stops in this instrument:—

PEDAL ORGAN.			SWELL ORGAN.		
Grand open Diapason	. . .	16 feet	Flute d'Amour	. . .	4 feet
Grand Bourdon	. . .	16 feet	Piccolo	. . .	2 feet
Grand Octave	. . .	8 feet	Corno di Bassetto	. . .	8 feet
Grand Trombone	. . .	16 feet	SWELL ORGAN.		
SOLO ORGAN.			Bourdon	. . .	16 feet
Flute Harmonique	. . .	8 feet	Open Diapason	. . .	8 feet
Tromba	. . .	8 feet	Stopped Diapason Bass	. . .	8 feet
GRAND ORGAN.			Clarionet Flute	. . .	8 feet
Open Diapason	. . .	8 feet	Keraulophon	. . .	8 feet
Open Diapason	. . .	8 feet	Octave	. . .	4 feet
Stopped Diapason	. . .	4 feet	Super Octave	. . .	2 feet
Octave	. . .	4 feet	Sesquialtra	. . .	3 ranks
Flute	. . .	3 feet	Cornopean	. . .	8 feet
Twelfth	. . .	2 feet	Oboe	. . .	8 feet
Super Octave	. . .	8 ranks	Clarion	. . .	8 feet
Sesquialtra	. . .	2 ranks	Tremulant	. . .	4 feet
Mixture	. . .	8 feet	COUPLERS.		
Posaune	. . .		Swell to Great Manual.		
CHOIR ORGAN.			Swell to Choir Manual.		
Salcional	. . .	8 feet	Swell Manual to Pedals.		
Gamba	. . .	8 feet	Great Manual to Pedals.		
Stopped Diapason Bass	. . .	8 feet	Choir Manual to Pedals.		
Concert Flute	. . .	8 feet	Choir Sub Octave to Great Manual.		
Octave	. . .	4 feet	Swell to Great Sub Octave.		
			Swell to Great Super Octave.		
			Solo to Great Manual.		

A mere inspection of this scheme will convince any one acquainted with the subject, that the Magdalen Organ, though by no means what, in these days, can be called a very large, is a singularly complete, instrument. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention another Organ of which the comparatively small contents are made to go so far, or in which as limited a number of registers place, by judicious contrivance, an equal amount of effect in the hands of the solo-performer. The only serious omission—and a very strange one it is—seems to be the absence of any sixteen-feet register on the great Organ manual. So far as power and magnitude are concerned, the instrument is abundantly enough for the building in which it is to be heard: indeed, it is highly probable that, when placed *in situ*, a very judicious style of management may be expedient if its tones are to be kept on the agreeable side of sufficiency.

The first constructive peculiarity we notice about this instrument is the fourth manual, or “Solo Organ.” It is placed above the swell manual, and commands a *Flute Harmonique* of eight feet, down to tenor C, and a *Tromba* of eight feet, extending throughout the compass of the key-board. The sound-boards of this manual are placed near the front, and at the top of the Organ case. The pipes of the *Tromba*, completely in view, project horizontally over the cornice at the front and sides of the case, and above these again rise perpendicularly the tubes of the *Flute Harmonique*, yielding, in the catenarian curve formed by their extremities, an elegant finish to the contour of the design. Appearance, however, is by no means the chief object of this arrangement. Both these stops—and each appropriately in its kind—gain immensely in effect by the lofty and unscreened position assigned to them. The delicious qualities of the *Flute Harmonique* we have often referred to. Messrs. Gray and Davison were the first builders in England who attempted the making of this stop, and have yet remained by far the most successful: the present instance makes no exception to their claims in this respect. The *Tromba* is a powerful reed of the “Tuba”

species, blown with six inches pressure of wind ; a limited force, certainly, for stops of this description, but selected, with great judgment, we think, as sufficient in reference to the general size of the Organ, and the requirements of the building in which it is to be heard.

This is the first stop of the kind made by Messrs. Gray and Davison, and does infinite credit to the skill of its voicer. It is very powerful, its quality is, throughout, pure, rich, and brilliant, and it affords, perhaps, especially in the upper part of its compass, the best imitation of the orchestral trumpet we have heard. Under clever management, surprising effects are producible with this *Tromba*. The force of its tone enables it to penetrate with perfect clearness through the whole volume of the great Organ, even when thrice-coupled to the swell, and yet its power is always truly musical. It would be a great improvement, we conceive, on another occasion, to give the performer a control in modifying the energy of its tone by means of some application of the Venetian swell. Nothing else, in short, is wanted to make this stop an unexceptionable substitute in all cases of *obligato* accompaniment, for the orchestral trumpet.

Other very noticeable peculiarities in the structure of this instrument are, first, an arrangement in the great Organ sound-boards, by which all the upper half of the compass in the fluework, as well as in the reeds, is supplied with a slightly increased air-pressure. We have repeatedly pointed out the value of this application, and are glad to find it here adopted. Its object is to ensure a more even balance of force between the trebles and basses, and, in the present instance, the correctness of the principle is well demonstrated. Second, the introduction of the super and sub-octave couplers between the swell and great Organ, which were first applied by Messrs. Gray and Davison to the Organ of St. Luke's, Old Street, and by means of which such extraordinary effects of combination are producible ; and third, necessitated by the number of couplers—the pneumatic apparatus to the great Organ touch ; every fresh experiment with which more clearly

shows the beauty of the invention, and its paramount utility in all large or mechanically complicated instruments.

There is, perhaps, not another Organ in existence in which so much work and of such varied description is enclosed within the same number of cubic feet. The case is now four feet wider than that of the original Organ, yet, notwithstanding the increased space, the interior is a mass and jumble of material through which the eye with difficulty penetrates, and into which bodily entrance seems all but impossible.

Of the voicing of this instrument, we can speak in the very highest terms of praise. The flue-work is pure and beautiful throughout, and the reeds, without any exception, are among the finest in this country. The Choir Organ, especially, is a perfect galaxy of gems. The *Flute d'amour* and *Piccolo* of this manual are both as utterly novel in character as delicious, and the *Corno di Bassetto*, extending throughout the key-board, is the most admirable reed of the kind we ever heard. The limited dimensions of the case compelled the adoption of unusually small scales for the Pedal Organ. But this, in reality, has proved rather an advantage than otherwise; for the tone of this part of the instrument, while sufficient in volume, has a crispness and punctuality of articulation which heavier scales might somewhat have impaired.

No. XXIX.

MR. SINTHORP'S FUNERAL, 11 APRIL, 1766.

The Chaplain. Scarf, hatband, and gloves.
 Vice President }
 Mr. Finden }
 Dr. Audley } Scarves, hatbands, and gloves.
 Dr. West }
 Dr. Cholmeley }
 Dr. Horne }

The President, and the rest of the Fellows in town. Scarves,
 hatbands, and gloves.
 Mr. Pilkington followed the Corpse, as Mourner, in a cloak
 and crape hatband.
 Under bearers, the College Servants. Hatbands and gloves.
 The Choir did not attend.

—

MR. LAWSON'S* FUNERAL, JAN. 1792.

The University Bell-ringer and Bedell.
 The Chaplain. Scarf and gloves.
 Six Pall-bearers. Ditto.
 Two Mourners. Cloaks and crape hatbands.
 The President and Fellows. Gloves.
 The Under-bearers. Hatbands and gloves.
 The Nurse. Hood and gloves.
 Bedmakers. Gloves.

The Choir attended the Body, which was carried in pro-
 cession from the Hall round the Cloisters to the Chapel.

* William Lawson, Fellow 1782 - 1792. Obitt 17 Jan. 1792.

DR. BURROUGH'S^b FUNERAL, NOV. 6, 1802.

University Bell-man and Marshall. Hatbands, gloves, cloaks,
and staves covered with silk.

Organist. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

Choir. Gloves.

Chaplain. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

Pall-bearers	{	The Vice-President	}	Hatbands, scarves, and gloves.
		Dr. Shaw		
		Dr. Hind		
		Dr. Tate		
		Dr. Curtis		
		Dr. Jenner		

Mourners. Crape hatbands, scarves, and gloves.

The President. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

Fellows by seniority. Ditto.

The rest of the Society. Gloves.

Under-bearers, six College Servants. Hatbands and gloves.

College Servants. Gloves.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Bardget. Hatbands and gloves.

Mrs. Baldwin. A hood.

DR. CURTIS'S^c FUNERAL, 9 JUNE, 1820, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

University Bell-man and Marshall (but no Bell). Hatbands,
gloves, and cloaks, and staves covered with silk.

Tradesmen—Mr. Hickman, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Plowman.
Hatbands and gloves.

Two assistant Undertakers. Hatbands and gloves.

Mr. Vicary, Organist. Hatband, scarf, and silk gloves.

Choristers. Glazed kid gloves.

Clerks. Ditto.

^b John Burroughs, Fellow 1761—1802.

^c John Curtis, Fellow 1777—1820.

Two junior Chaplains—Messrs. Woodcock and Beckwith.
Hatbands and gloves.

Three Medical Gentlemen. Scarves, hatbands, and gloves.

Two senior Chaplains. Ditto.

Pall-bearers	{	Mr. Johnson	}	Hatbands, scarves, and gloves.
		Dr. Ellerton		
		Dr. Tate		
		Mr. Lowndes		
		Dr. Chapman		
		The Vice-President		

Three Mourners abreast. Crape hatbands, gloves, and cloaks.

The President. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

The Fellows by seniority. Hatbands, scarves, and gloves.

The Master-Demies. Hatbands and gloves.

The Bachelor-Demies. Glazed kid gloves.

The Gentlemen Commoners. Ditto.

The Undergraduate Demies. Ditto.

Dr. Curtis's Servant. Crape hatband and silk gloves.

College Servants. Hatbands and gloves.

Ten Under-bearers(College Servants). Hatbands and gloves.

The Corpse was taken into the Common Room at six o'clock
the same morning. Buried in Chapel in a lead
Coffin.

No. XXX.

THE following account of the robbery of the Chapel was given to me by one who has seen the Paper referred to, and who knew one of the accomplices after his return from transportation, and had frequently conversed with him upon the subject of the robbery.

“ In a paper written by Miles Ward after the trial, he stated, that the robbery was committed by Cox and himself,—that Cox planned the robbery, and that Ward, in carrying the Plate from the Chapel, shook from fright, when Cox challenged him, ‘ What are you frightened at? Devils are not in Chapels.’ Cox was admitted king’s evidence, and Ward was executed. Of the two accessories, Gearing and Mariner, the former procured a stamp of the key of the Chapel, and the latter, a white-smith, made one to correspond, with which they obtained an entrance into the Chapel. Gearing and Mariner were transported for seven years; and Mariner, after the term of transportation had expired, returned to Oxford, and was employed for many years by Mr. C. Stevens, white-smith, in Magpie Lane, (now Grove-street.)”

No. XXXI.

EXTRACTED FROM THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 52 GEO. III. CAP. 146.
PASSED 28 JULY, 1812.

“ XX. And be it further enacted, That all and every the Provisions in this Act shall extend, so far as circumstances will permit, to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and Chapels of Colleges or Hospitals, and the Burying Grounds belonging thereto; and to the Ministers who shall officiate in such Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, and Chapels of Colleges or Hospitals, and Burying Grounds respectively, and shall baptize, marry, or bury any person or persons, although such Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, or Chapels of Colleges or Hospitals, or the Burying Grounds belonging thereto, may not be Parochial, or the Ministers officiating therein may not be, as such, Parochial Ministers, and there shall be no Churchwarden or Churchwardens thereof; and in all such cases, the books herein-before directed to be provided, shall be provided at the expense of the Body having right to appoint the Officiating Minister in every such Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chapel of a College or Hospital; and copies thereof shall be transmitted to the Registrar of the Diocese within which such Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chapel of a College or Hospital shall be, by the Officiating Minister of such Church, in like manner as is herein directed with respect to Parochial Ministers, and shall be attested by two of the officers of such Church, College, or Hospital, as the copies of Parochial Registers are herein directed to be attested by Churchwardens: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to repeal any Provision contained in an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, ‘An Act for better preventing Clandestine Marriages.’ ”

No. XXXII

A CATALOGUE of the beautiful, ancient, carved oak fittings, marble floor, &c. from Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, (much of the more modern work by the celebrated GRINLING GIBBONS,) removed from the interior of that College Chapel on account of the late improvements; which will be sold by Auction, by Mr. T. Mallam, in the Stable Yard of Magdalen College, Oxford, on Thursday, December 14th, 1837; consisting of the valuable oak carved stalls, seats, canopies, desks, &c.; beautifully carved oak figures of various kinds; the splendid oak carved capitals, columns, cornices, frames, &c. to the altar piece; the ancient carved frontispiece, panel work, screen, tracery, capitals, columns, &c. to the organ; carved oak fan light, 8 feet by 4 feet; oak staircase and hand-rail, and numerous other valuable fittings. Also, in good preservation, the white and black marble floor, containing about 1,250 superficial feet; two brass chandeliers, brass sconces, and other brass work, &c.

CATALOGUE.

- 1—2 Part of the carved tracery to upper part of stalls of Chapel
- 3—4 Ditto carved buttresses to ditto
- 5 Two oak carved fronts to pews
- 6—8 Oak Gothic fronts to stalls, with end and door
- 9—10 Finely carved oak cornice to the organ screen
- 11—13 Pair of 3 inch oak carved panels, with sashes, 11 feet by 2 feet 4 inches
- 14 Ditto, 5½ feet
- 15 Quantity of deal painted cornice
- 16 Pair of oak cornices, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 6 inches
- 17—18 Quantity of oak wainscoat
- 19 Carved oak frame to organ, 7½ feet by 6 feet
- 20—21 Ancient carved oak canopies and eight ditto pillars

- 22 Quantity of Gothic oak fronts, doors, and ends to stalls
- 23 Two ancient carved oak pediments
- 24 Quantity of oak moulded architraves
- 25—26 Richly carved oak glazed fan-lights, 5 feet 4 inches
by 4 feet 3 inches
- 27 Quantity of oak cornice and moulding
- 28 Pair of carved oak panels, 5½ feet by 4 feet 3 inches
- 29 Three pieces of oak framing
- 30 Pair of 2 inch ancient oak doors, 7 feet 10 inches high by
6 feet, with a beautiful carved semi-fan-light to ditto
- 31 Ancient oak Gothic fronts to stalls
- 32 Oak door and 2 inch oak framing
- 33 Four carved oak frames to organ pipes
- 34 Pair of carved oak frames to organ pipes
- 35 A segment oak cornice, 9 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.
- 36 Quantity of moulded oak fascia
- 37—38 Ditto of richly carved oak cornice
- 39 Two ancient oak elbows and backs to stalls
- 40 Pair of deal fluted carved pillars and ditto pilasters, and
two gilt capitals to ditto
- 41 An ancient and very richly carved frontispiece, 7 feet
8 inches by 3 feet 8 inches
- 42 A beautiful, ancient, carved drapery
- 43—47 Ancient figures, in oak, finely carved
- 48 Pair of ditto
- 49 Oak reading desk
- 50 Oak staircase, with hand-rail and balusters
- 51 Pillar and claw oak reading desk
- 52—53 Beautifully moulded oak cornices
- 54 Pair of oak pilasters
- 55 Ditto backs and elbows to the President's seat
- 56 Pair of finely carved oak fronts to ditto
- 57 Pair of finely carved oak doors to the President's seat
- 58 Pair of richly carved oak trusses
- 59—62 Ancient carved oak reading desks
- 63 Ditto oak door
- 64 Quantity of oak wainscot

65 Pair of beautiful oak fluted columns, elaborately carved
Corinthians capitals, with bases and pedestals

66—67 Ditto and ditto

68—73 Ditto ditto pilasters

74 An ancient and very finely carved figure, in good pre-
servation, 3 feet 6 inches high

75 Ditto, 3 feet 4 inches

76 Ditto, 3 feet 4 inches

77 Ditto, 3 feet 6 inches

78 Ditto, 4 feet 6 inches

79 An ancient and very finely carved figure, reclining, in
good preservation, 3 feet high

80—84 Ditto

85 A beautiful oak carved shield and mitre

86—88 Ditto shields

89 Pair of ditto trusses

90 The very finely carved oak tracery to organ pipes

91 Ditto

92 Pair of very elaborately carved oak brackets, 3 feet 4
inches by 1 foot 8 inches

93 Four carved oak ornaments

94—96 Pair of ditto figures, 2 feet

*The following 25 Lots comprise the valuable Fittings, &c.
to the Altar.*

97—100 Part of the beautifully carved oak cornice

101 Pair of richly carved $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch panels, 7 feet 9 inches by
5 feet 4 inches

102—105 Ditto and ditto

106 Pair of fluted columns, with elaborately carved capitals,
bases, and pedestals

107 Pair of fluted triangular pilasters, very elaborately carved
Corinthian capitals, with bases

108—111 Ditto and ditto, square

112 Pair of splendid fluted columns and pilasters, with
elaborately carved capitals and wreaths of flowers,
&c. with bases

species, blown with six inches pressure of wind ; a limited force, certainly, for stops of this description, but selected, with great judgment, we think, as sufficient in reference to the general size of the Organ, and the requirements of the building in which it is to be heard.

This is the first stop of the kind made by Messrs. Gray and Davison, and does infinite credit to the skill of its voicer. It is very powerful, its quality is, throughout, pure, rich, and brilliant, and it affords, perhaps, especially in the upper part of its compass, the best imitation of the orchestral trumpet we have heard. Under clever management, surprising effects are producible with this *Tromba*. The force of its tone enables it to penetrate with perfect clearness through the whole volume of the great Organ, even when thrice-coupled to the swell, and yet its power is always truly musical. It would be a great improvement, we conceive, on another occasion, to give the performer a control in modifying the energy of its tone by means of some application of the Venetian swell. Nothing else, in short, is wanted to make this stop an unexceptionable substitute in all cases of *obligato* accompaniment, for the orchestral trumpet.

Other very noticeable peculiarities in the structure of this instrument are, first, an arrangement in the great Organ sound-boards, by which all the upper half of the compass in the fluework, as well as in the reeds, is supplied with a slightly increased air-pressure. We have repeatedly pointed out the value of this application, and are glad to find it here adopted. Its object is to ensure a more even balance of force between the trebles and basses, and, in the present instance, the correctness of the principle is well demonstrated. Second, the introduction of the super and sub-octave couplers between the swell and great Organ, which were first applied by Messrs. Gray and Davison to the Organ of St. Luke's, Old Street, and by means of which such extraordinary effects of combination are producible ; and third, necessitated by the number of couplers—the pneumatic apparatus to the great Organ touch ; every fresh experiment with which more clearly

shows the beauty of the invention, and its paramount utility in all large or mechanically complicated instruments.

There is, perhaps, not another Organ in existence in which so much work and of such varied description is enclosed within the same number of cubic feet. The case is now four feet wider than that of the original Organ, yet, notwithstanding the increased space, the interior is a mass and jumble of material through which the eye with difficulty penetrates, and into which bodily entrance seems all but impossible.

Of the voicing of this instrument, we can speak in the very highest terms of praise. The flue-work is pure and beautiful throughout, and the reeds, without any exception, are among the finest in this country. The Choir Organ, especially, is a perfect galaxy of gems. The *Flute d'amour* and *Piccolo* of this manual are both as utterly novel in character as delicious, and the *Corno di Bassetto*, extending throughout the key-board, is the most admirable reed of the kind we ever heard. The limited dimensions of the case compelled the adoption of unusually small scales for the Pedal Organ. But this, in reality, has proved rather an advantage than otherwise; for the tone of this part of the instrument, while sufficient in volume, has a crispness and punctuality of articulation which heavier scales might somewhat have impaired.

No. XXIX.

MR. SIBTHORP'S FUNERAL, 11 APRIL, 1766.

The Chaplain. Scarf, hatband, and gloves.

Vice-President

Mr. Finden

Dr. Audley

Dr. West

Dr. Cholmeley

Dr. Horne

} Scarves, hatbands, and gloves.

The President, and the rest of the Fellows in town. Scarves, hatbands, and gloves.

Mr. Pilkington followed the Corpse, as Mourner, in a cloak and crape hatband.

Under-bearers, the College Servants. Hatbands and gloves.
The Choir did not attend.

MR. LAWSON'S^a FUNERAL, JAN. 1792.

The University Bell-ringer and Bedell.

The Chaplain. Scarf and gloves.

Six Pall-bearers. Ditto.

Two Mourners. Cloaks and crape hatbands.

The President and Fellows. Gloves.

The Under-bearers. Hatbands and gloves.

The Nurse. Hood and gloves.

Bedmakers. Gloves.

The Choir attended the Body, which was carried in procession from the Hall round the Cloisters to the Chapel.

^a William Lawson, Fellow 1782—1792. Obitt 17 Jan. 1792.

DR. BURROUGH'S^b FUNERAL, NOV. 6, 1802.

University Bell-man and Marshall. Hatbands, gloves, cloaks,
and staves covered with silk.

Organist. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

Choir. Gloves.

Chaplain. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

Pall-bearers	{	The Vice-President	}	Hatbands, scarves, and gloves.
		Dr. Shaw		
		Dr. Hind		
		Dr. Tate		
		Dr. Curtis		
		Dr. Jenner		

Mourners. Crape hatbands, scarves, and gloves.

The President. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

Fellows by seniority. Ditto.

The rest of the Society. Gloves.

Under-bearers, six College Servants. Hatbands and gloves.

College Servants. Gloves.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Bardget. Hatbands and gloves.

Mrs. Baldwin. A hood.

DR. CURTIS'S^c FUNERAL, 9 JUNE, 1820, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

University Bell-man and Marshall (but no Bell). Hatbands,
gloves, and cloaks, and staves covered with silk.

Tradesmen—Mr. Hickman, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Plowman.
Hatbands and gloves.

Two assistant Undertakers. Hatbands and gloves.

Mr. Vicary, Organist. Hatband, scarf, and silk gloves.

Choristers. Glazed kid gloves.

Clerks. Ditto.

^b John Burroughs, Fellow 1761—1802.

^c John Curtis, Fellow 1777—1820.

Two junior Chaplains—Messrs. Woodcock and Beckwith.
 Hatbands and gloves.

Three Medical Gentlemen. Scarves, hatbands, and gloves.

Two senior Chaplains. Ditto.

Pall-bearers	{	Mr. Johnson	}	Hatbands, scarves, and gloves.
		Dr. Ellerton		
		Dr. Tate		
		Mr. Lowndes		
		Dr. Chapman		
		The Vice-President		

Three Mourners abreast. Crape hatbands, gloves, and cloaks.

The President. Hatband, scarf, and gloves.

The Fellows by seniority. Hatbands, scarves, and gloves.

The Master-Demies. Hatbands and gloves.

The Bachelor-Demies. Glazed kid gloves.

The Gentlemen Commoners. Ditto.

The Undergraduate Demies. Ditto.

Dr. Curtis's Servant. Crape hatband and silk gloves.

College Servants. Hatbands and gloves.

Ten Under-bearers (College Servants). Hatbands and gloves.

The Corpse was taken into the Common Room at six o'clock
 the same morning. Buried in Chapel in a lead
 Coffin.

No. XXX.

THE following account of the robbery of the Chapel was given to me by one who has seen the Paper referred to, and who knew one of the accomplices after his return from transportation, and had frequently conversed with him upon the subject of the robbery.

“ In a paper written by Miles Ward after the trial, he stated, that the robbery was committed by Cox and himself,—that Cox planned the robbery, and that Ward, in carrying the Plate from the Chapel, shook from fright, when Cox challenged him, ‘ What are you frightened at? Devils are not in Chapels.’ Cox was admitted king’s evidence, and Ward was executed. Of the two accessories, Gearing and Mariner, the former procured a stamp of the key of the Chapel, and the latter, a white-smith, made one to correspond, with which they obtained an entrance into the Chapel. Gearing and Mariner were transported for seven years; and Mariner, after the term of transportation had expired, returned to Oxford, and was employed for many years by Mr. C. Stevens, white-smith, in Magpie Lane, (now Grove-street.)”

No. XXXII

A CATALOGUE of the beautiful, ancient, carved oak fittings, marble floor, &c. from Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, (much of the more modern work by the celebrated GRINLING GIBBONS,) removed from the interior of that College Chapel on account of the late improvements; which will be sold by Auction, by Mr. T. Mallam, in the Stable Yard of Magdalen College, Oxford, on Thursday, December 14th, 1837; consisting of the valuable oak carved stalls, seats, canopies, desks, &c.; beautifully carved oak figures of various kinds; the splendid oak carved capitals, columns, cornices, frames, &c. to the altar piece; the ancient carved frontispiece, panel work, screen, tracery, capitals, columns, &c. to the organ; carved oak fan light, 8 feet by 4 feet; oak staircase and hand-rail, and numerous other valuable fittings. Also, in good preservation, the white and black marble floor, containing about 1,250 superficial feet; two brass chandeliers, brass sconces, and other brass work, &c.

CATALOGUE.

- 1—2 Part of the carved tracery to upper part of stalls of Chapel
- 3—4 Ditto carved buttresses to ditto
- 5 Two oak carved fronts to pews
- 6—8 Oak Gothic fronts to stalls, with end and door
- 9—10 Finely carved oak cornice to the organ screen
- 11—13 Pair of 3 inch oak carved panels, with sashes, 11 feet by 2 feet 4 inches
- 14 Ditto, 5½ feet
- 15 Quantity of deal painted cornice
- 16 Pair of oak cornices, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 6 inches
- 17—18 Quantity of oak wainscoat
- 19 Carved oak frame to organ, 7½ feet by 6 feet
- 20—21 Ancient carved oak canopies and eight ditto pillars

- 22 Quantity of Gothic oak fronts, doors, and ends to stalls
- 23 Two ancient carved oak pediments
- 24 Quantity of oak moulded architraves
- 25—26 Richly carved oak glazed fan-lights, 5 feet 4 inches
by 4 feet 3 inches
- 27 Quantity of oak cornice and moulding
- 28 Pair of carved oak panels, 5½ feet by 4 feet 3 inches
- 29 Three pieces of oak framing
- 30 Pair of 2 inch ancient oak doors, 7 feet 10 inches high by
6 feet, with a beautiful carved semi-fan-light to ditto
- 31 Ancient oak Gothic fronts to stalls
- 32 Oak door and 2 inch oak framing
- 33 Four carved oak frames to organ pipes
- 34 Pair of carved oak frames to organ pipes
- 35 A segment oak cornice, 9 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.
- 36 Quantity of moulded oak fascia
- 37—38 Ditto of richly carved oak cornice
- 39 Two ancient oak elbows and backs to stalls
- 40 Pair of deal fluted carved pillars and ditto pilasters, and
two gilt capitals to ditto
- 41 An ancient and very richly carved frontispiece, 7 feet
6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches
- 42 A beautiful, ancient, carved drapery
- 43—47 Ancient figures, in oak, finely carved
- 48 Pair of ditto
- 49 Oak reading desk
- 50 Oak staircase, with hand-rail and balusters
- 51 Pillar and claw oak reading desk
- 52—53 Beautifully moulded oak cornices
- 54 Pair of oak pilasters
- 55 Ditto backs and elbows to the President's seat
- 56 Pair of finely carved oak fronts to ditto
- 57 Pair of finely carved oak doors to the President's seat
- 58 Pair of richly carved oak trusses
- 59—62 Ancient carved oak reading desks
- 63 Ditto oak door
- 64 Quantity of oak wainscot

- 65 Pair of beautiful oak fluted columns, elaborately carved
Corinthians capitals, with bases and pedestals
- 66—67 Ditto and ditto
- 68—73 Ditto ditto pilasters
- 74 An ancient and very finely carved figure, in good pre-
servation, 3 feet 6 inches high
- 75 Ditto, 3 feet 4 inches
- 76 Ditto, 3 feet 4 inches
- 77 Ditto, 3 feet 6 inches
- 78 Ditto, 4 feet 6 inches
- 79 An ancient and very finely carved figure, reclining, in
good preservation, 3 feet high
- 80—84 Ditto
- 85 A beautiful oak carved shield and mitre
- 86—88 Ditto shields
- 89 Pair of ditto trusses
- 90 The very finely carved oak tracery to organ pipes
- 91 Ditto
- 92 Pair of very elaborately carved oak brackets, 3 feet 4
inches by 1 foot 8 inches
- 93 Four carved oak ornaments
- 94—96 Pair of ditto figures, 2 feet

*The following 25 Lots comprise the valuable Fittings, &c.
to the Altar.*

- 97—100 Part of the beautifully carved oak cornice
- 101 Pair of richly carved $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch panels, 7 feet 9 inches by
5 feet 4 inches
- 102—105 Ditto and ditto
- 106 Pair of fluted columns, with elaborately carved capitals,
bases, and pedestals
- 107 Pair of fluted triangular pilasters, very elaborately carved
Corinthian capitals, with bases
- 108—111 Ditto and ditto, square
- 112 Pair of splendid fluted columns and pilasters, with
elaborately carved capitals and wreaths of flowers,
&c. with bases

- 113 Beautiful richly carved frieze, 6 feet by 15 inches
- 114 Ditto
- 115 Ditto, $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 15 inches
- 116—120 Ditto
- 121 A very beautiful and finely carved frame, removed from
the painting at the Altar
- 122 Richly carved $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch oak door, 7 feet 6 inches by
3 feet
- 123 Ditto deal fan light, 5 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 6 inches
- 124 About 100 feet superficial of black and white marble
flooring
- 125—132 Ditto
- 133 Black marble steps to Altar, 4 inch rise and 11 inch
tread
- 134—136 Ditto
- 137 Three Portland stone steps
- 138 Brass chandelier
- 139 Ditto
- 140 Quantity of brass rods and two mitres
- 141 Ditto sconces
- 142 Quantity of branches

No. XXXIII.

TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

THE Undergraduate Demies having been informed of the kind intention of Dr. Ellerton to give an annual Prize of three guineas for the purpose of promoting a proficiency in reading, and of the desire of the President, Vice-President, and other Officers of the College, that they should, in furtherance of this proposal, read the Lessons of the Day in Chapel on all Surplice Prayers, they feel called upon to assure the President, Vice-President, and other Officers, that, deeply sensible of the very kind motives which have actuated Dr. Ellerton in making the proposal, and fully conscious of the great importance of the object, they cannot but regret that he should have deemed it advisable to hold out any inducement for the proper discharge of a duty, which their own feelings would at all times lead them to execute to the very best of their ability, They therefore most respectfully request the President, Vice-President, and other Officers, to convey to Dr. Ellerton their very warmest acknowledgments for his kindness and liberality, and to assure him, that their sole motive for begging to decline his offer is the feeling, that the due discharge of so solemn a duty ought not to wear even the very smallest appearance of being influenced by the hope of remuneration.

Edward Chaplain.
Charles Burney.
Edward Daubeney
William F. Pickin.
Philip L. Drake.
William Emeris.
James H. Moor.

John Henry Worsley.
Godfrey Faussett.
E. S. Mount,
J. W. Routh.
J. B. Hughes.
R. H. Nelson.

No. XXXIV.

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE,
1855.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

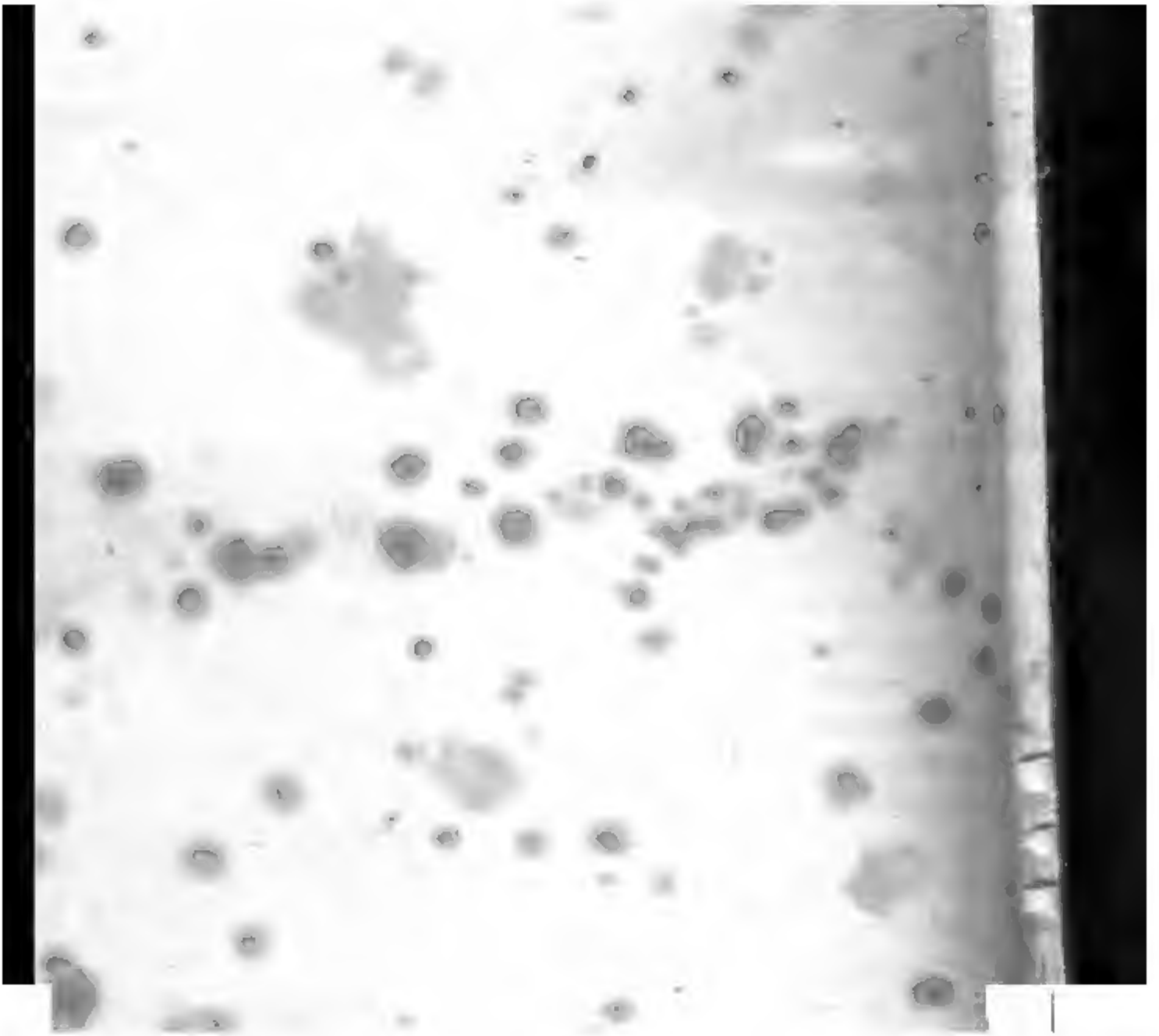
WHEREAS the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after giving to the Heads of the Colleges and Halls hereinafter mentioned ten days previous notice of his intention to make such representation, has, under the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in England beyond the limits of the Metropolis, and to amend the Act concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis," made a representation, stating that for the protection of the public health, no new burial ground should be opened in the City of Oxford without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials should be discontinued therein, with the following modifications, viz.

To be forthwith discontinued beneath the Chapels and Ante-chapels of the following Colleges; namely, Magdalen, Queen's, University, All Souls, Brasenose, New, Wadham, Exeter, Trinity, Balliol, St. John's, Worcester, Christ Church, Oriel, and Corpus Christi Colleges, and of St. Edmund's Hall, subject to the qualification that burials should not be prohibited in the Cloister or Ante-chapel of any of the above-mentioned Colleges or Hall, provided such burials are limited to the Head of any such College or Hall, or to any Member of its Foundation dying within the precincts of the College or Hall; and that they should be subject to the following regu-

lations as to the mode of burial, viz. that every coffin be enclosed in lead, embedded in charcoal, and entombed in an air-light manner.

Now therefore Her Majesty in Council is pleased hereby to give notice of such representation, and to order that the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the eighteenth day of July next: and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct, that this order be forthwith published in the London Gazette, and that copies thereof be affixed on the doors of the Chapels affected by such representation, one month before the said eighteenth day of July.

C. C. GREVILLE.



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